

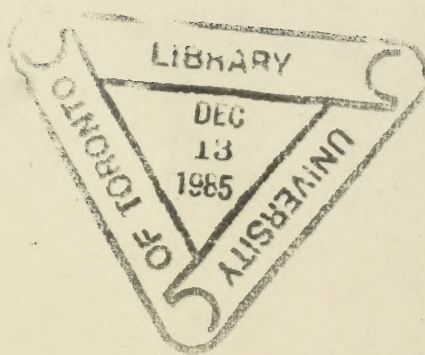


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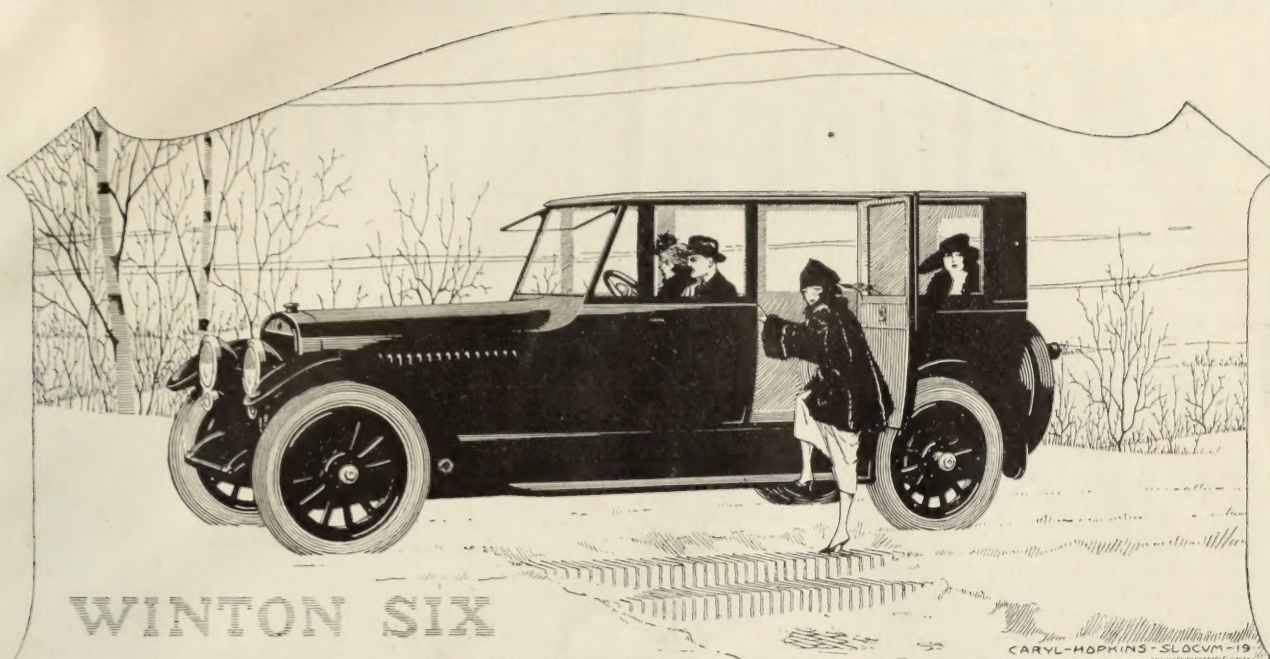


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Never a Delay

Sedan

Victoria

Town Car

Limousine

THE automobiles used by United States Army Generals over there were closed cars, many of them Winton Six limousines; and the work they performed under the severest tests—weather of every sort, war-worn and shell-ripped roads, practically continuous running, without lights at night—is the best proof that the closed car is much more than a distinguished social vehicle.

Major General Cronkhite, U. S. A., who served in France, Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, Italy, Luxemburg and Germany, driving as near to the front as a motor car could go, reports that his Winton Six limousine traveled 15,000 miles and that "thruout this entire period I never suffered a moment's delay."

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The Independent

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FOUNDED 1848

Including Harper's Weekly

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INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

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The Cover

The Japanese print reproduced on the cover of The Independent this week by courtesy of Yamanaka & Co., New York, is one of the masterpieces of the Popular School of Painting (Ukiyo-ye) of Japan. It represents "Mount Fuji with the Lightning" and is one of a famous set of thirty-six views of the Sacred Mountain of Japan made in the early part of the nineteenth century by Hokusai, the leader of the Popular School.

Just a Word

The Message from the United States Government to the American People published in this issue of The Independent is the fourth of the series which was inaugurated by a foreword by President Wilson in the issue of December 13 and which will continue to appear in The Independent every week.

England, France, Italy and Japan each present a message to the American people in The Independent at monthly intervals. In this issue is a message from the Imperial Government of Japan on "The Plain Facts on Shantung," written by Viscount Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The British message, to be published next week, will deal with the Turkish problem and the question of a mandatory.

Remarkable Remarks

J. P. MORGAN—I never talk politics.

HENRY FORD—Money is needed only to work with.

SIR OLIVER LODGE—Personally I cannot conceive ether.

JOHN KENDRICKS BANGS—All is not bliss that blisters.

WOODROW WILSON—The ostrich act I see being done all about me.

OLE HANSON—There is, as yet, no synthetic substitute for brains.

ED. HOWE—The jackass should be our national emblem instead of the eagle.

BILLY SUNDAY—Women nowadays don't wear enough clothes to flag a handcar.

MAJOR GENERAL LEONARD WOOD—A verbal message is very soothing for a short time.

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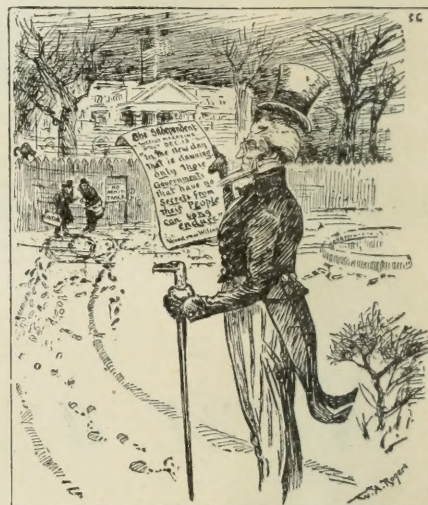
CHRISTINE MANN, M. D.—I can dress myself in less than five minutes.

BILLIE BURKE—The art of acting is too serious a thing to be seriously talked about.

ELINOR GLYN—If I were to tell all the truth about love people would tear me to pieces.

EX-KING CONSTANTINE—There are some things kings cannot discuss with newspaper men.

E. A. CUDAHY, JR.—There is no more wholesome meat dish than good old corned beef.



WELL, WELL, WELL!

The New York *Herald* comments thus on the foreword by President Wilson to the series of messages of the United States Government to the American people published weekly in The Independent

MRS. MAY ELIOTT HOBBS—No man in the world can take care of a cow as well as a woman.

GENERAL (Butcher) WEYLER—A dictator is the only guarantee for the restoration of liberty.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS—A smile in the morning will do you more good than a grapefruit.

RABBI RUDOLPH GROSSMAN—The theater is and should be the sister of the church and the synagog.

MRS. EDWIN W. SIMS—No happiness is comparable to the happiness of rearing a large family of children.

FLORENCE KING—What's your daughter doing is the greatest problem before this or any other country?

THE PRINCE OF WALES—It is up to us to show the way to the other nations of the world how to overcome difficulties.

HENRY MORGENTHAU—Nothing on earth except a miracle can prevent the death by freezing and starvation of 10,000,000 in Europe and the Near East this winter.

LYMAN J. GAGE—I know if I know anything at all that William McKinley would say to this man (Woodrow Wilson) who is leading the onset for peace and unity among the nations of the world, "God bless the work you are doing. I am with you."

The Independent

January 3, 1920

"The sole salvation for the human race lies in the removal of the primal curse, the sentence of hard-labor for life that was imposed on man as he left Paradise. Some folks are trying to elevate the laboring classes; some are trying to keep them down. The scientist has a more radical remedy; he wants to annihilate the laboring classes by abolishing labor. There is no longer any need for human labor in the sense of personal toil"—and this article tells you why.

Back to Nature? Never! Forward to the Machine

By Edwin E. Slosson

THE story of Robinson Crusoe is an allegory of human history. Man is a castaway upon a desert planet, isolated from other inhabited worlds—if there be any such—by millions of miles of untraversable space. He is absolutely dependent upon his own exertions, for this world of his, as Wells says, has no imports except meteorites and no exports of any kind. Man has no wrecked ship from a former civilization to draw upon for tools and weapons, but must utilize as best he may such raw materials as he can find. In this conquest of nature by man there are three stages distinguishable:

1. The Appropriative Period
2. The Adaptive Period
3. The Creative Period

These eras overlap and the human race, or rather its vanguard, civilized man, may be passing into the third stage in one field of human endeavor while still lingering in the second or first in some other respect. But in any particular line this sequence is followed. The primitive man picks up whatever he can find available for his use. His successor in the next stage of culture shapes and develops this crude instrument until it becomes more suitable for his purpose. But in the course of time man often finds that he can make something new which is better than anything in nature or naturally produced. The savage discovers. The barbarian improves. The civilized man invents. The first finds. The second fashions. The third fabricates.

The primitive man was a troglodyte. He sought shelter in any cave or crevice that he could find. Later he dug it out to make it more roomy and piled up stones at the entrance to keep out the wild beasts. This artificial barricade, this false facade, was gradually extended and solidified until finally man could build a cave for himself anywhere in the open field out of stones he quarried out of the hill. But man was not content with such materials and now puts up a building which may be composed of steel, brick, terra cotta, glass, concrete and plaster, none of which materials are to be found in nature.

The untutored savage might cross a stream astride a floating tree trunk. By and by it occurred to him to sit

inside the log instead of on it, so he hollowed it out with fire or flint. Later, much later, he constructed an ocean liner.

Cain, or whoever it was first slew his brother man, made use of a stone or stick. Afterward it was found a better weapon could be made by tying the stone to the end of the stick, and as murder developed into a fine art the stick was converted into the bow and this into the catapult and finally into the cannon, while the stone was developed into the high explosive projectile.

The first music to soothe the savage breast was the sighing of the wind thru the trees. Then strings were stretched across a crevice for the wind to play upon and there was the Aeolian harp. The second stage was entered when Hermes strung the tortoise shell and plucked it with his fingers and when Athena, raising the wind from her own lungs, forced it thru a hollow reed. From these beginnings we have the organ and the orchestra, producing such sounds as nothing nature can equal.

The first idol was doubtless a meteorite fallen from heaven or a fulgurite or concretion picked up from the sand, bearing some slight resemblance to a human being. Later man made gods in his own image and so sculpture and painting grew until now the creations of futuristic art could be worshipped—if one wanted to—without violation of the second commandment, for they are not the likeness of anything that is in heaven above or that is in the earth beneath or that is in the water under the earth.

In the textile industry the same development is observable. The primitive man used the skins of animals he had slain to protect his own skin. In the course of time he—or more probably his wife, for it is to the women rather than to the men that we owe the early steps in the arts and sciences—fastened leaves together or pounded out bark to make garments. Later fibers were plucked from the sheepskin, the cocoon and the cotton-ball, twisted together and woven into cloth. Nowadays it is possible to make a complete suit of clothes, from hat to shoes, of any desirable texture, form and color, and not include any substance to be found in nature. The first metals available were those found free in

nature such as gold and copper. In a later age it was found possible to extract iron from its ores and today we have artificial alloys made of multifarious combinations of rare metals. The medicine man dosed his patients with decoctions of such roots and herbs as had a bad taste or queer look. The pharmacist discovered how to extract from these their medicinal principle such as morphine, quinine and cocaine, and the creative chemist has discovered how to make innumerable drugs adapted to specific diseases and individual idiosyncrasies.

IN the later or creative stage we enter the domain of chemistry, for it is the chemist alone who possesses the power of reducing a substance to its constituent atoms and from them producing substances entirely new. But the chemist has been slow to realize his unique power and the world has been still slower to utilize his invaluable services. Until recently indeed the leaders of chemical science expressly disclaimed what should have been their proudest boast. The French chemist Lavoisier in 1793 defined chemistry as "the science of analysis." The German chemist Gerhardt in 1844 said: "I have demonstrated that the chemist works in opposition to living nature, that he burns, destroys, analyzes, that the vital force alone operates by synthesis, that it reconstructs the edifice torn down by the chemical forces."

It is quite true that chemists up to the middle of the last century were so absorbed in the destructive side of their science that they were blind to the constructive side of it. In this respect they were less prescient than their condemned predecessors, the alchemists, who, foolish and pretentious as they were, aspired at least to the formation of something new.

It was, I think, the French chemist Berthelot who first clearly perceived the double aspect of chemistry, for he defined it as "the science of analysis and synthesis," of taking apart and of putting together. The motto of chemistry, as of all the empirical sciences, is *savoir c'est pouvoir*, to know in order to do. This is the pragmatic test of all useful knowledge. Berthelot goes on to say:

Chemistry creates its object. This creative faculty, comparable to that of art itself, distinguishes it essentially from the natural and historical sciences. . . . These sciences do not control their object. Thus they are too often condemned to an eternal impotence in the search for truth of which they must content themselves with possessing some few and often uncertain fragments. On the contrary, the experi-

mental sciences have the power to realize their conjectures. . . . What they dream of, that they can manifest in actuality. . . .

Chemistry possesses this creative faculty to a more eminent degree than the other sciences because it penetrates more profoundly and attains even to the natural elements of existences.

Since Berthelot's time, say within the last fifty years, chemistry has won its chief triumphs in the field of synthesis. Organic chemistry, that is, the chemistry of the carbon compounds, so called because it was formerly assumed, as Gerhardt says, that they could only be formed by "vital force" of organized plants and animals, has taken a development far overshadowing inorganic chemistry, or the chemistry of mineral substances. Chemists have prepared or know how to prepare hundreds of thousands of such "organic compounds," few of which occur in the natural world.

But this conception of chemistry is yet far from having been accepted by the world at large. This was brought to my attention during the publication of these chapters in *The Independent* by various letters, one class of which may be represented by the following:

When you say in your article on "What Comes from Coal Tar" that "Art can go ahead of nature in the dye-stuff business" you have doubtless for the moment allowed your enthusiasm to sweep you away from the moorings of reason. Shakespeare, anticipating you and your "Creative Chemistry," has shown the utter untenableness of your position:

"Nature is made better by no mean.
But nature makes that mean: so o'er that art,
Which, you say, adds to nature, is an art
That nature makes."

No, it was not in momentary absence of mind that I

claimed that man could improve upon nature in the making of dyes. I not only said it, but I proved it. I not only proved it, but I can back it up. I will give a million dollars to anybody finding in nature dyestuffs as numerous, varied, brilliant, pure and cheap as those that are manufactured in the laboratory. I haven't that amount of money with me at the moment, but the dyers would be glad to put it up for the discovery of a satisfactory natural source for their tinctorial materials. This is not an opinion of mine but a matter of fact, not to be decided by Shakespeare, who was not acquainted with the aniline products.

Shakespeare in the passage quoted is indulging in his favorite amusement of a play upon [Continued on page 37]

Dr. Slosson Turns the Searchlight of Science on the Trend of the Times

¶ "Back to barbarism!" is the slogan of the hour. Sink into savagery. Praise the country and denounce the city. Extol forests and despise laboratories. Spend \$250,000 on a new gymnasium and let the old library go to ruin. Abolish compulsory Latin and establish compulsory swimming. Patronize football and neglect debating. Up with the soldier and down with the savant. Jazz your music and cube your painting. Roughcast your walls, deckle your bookedges, wormhole your furniture, coarsen your fabrics and deform your pottery. Cultivate the primitive virtues of personal bravery and clan loyalty. Reprove and repress the Christian virtues of kindness and universal sympathy.

The dominant tendency of the times is undoubtedly downward and the advance of science has not yet availed to check it.

It is a reactionary spirit, antagonistic to progress and destructive to civilization. Science and Christianity are at one in abhorring the natural man and calling upon the civilized man to fight and subdue him. The conquest of nature, not the imitation of nature, is the whole duty of man. The true evolutionist's one desire is to get away from nature as fast and far as possible. Anarchy is the natural state of the human race.

We should "move upward working out the brute and let the ape and tiger die."

If He Were President

The Independent Series of Articles on Some Likely Candidates for 1920, Presenting the Views of Leading Republicans and Democrats on the Vital Issues of Today

Hiram W. Johnson

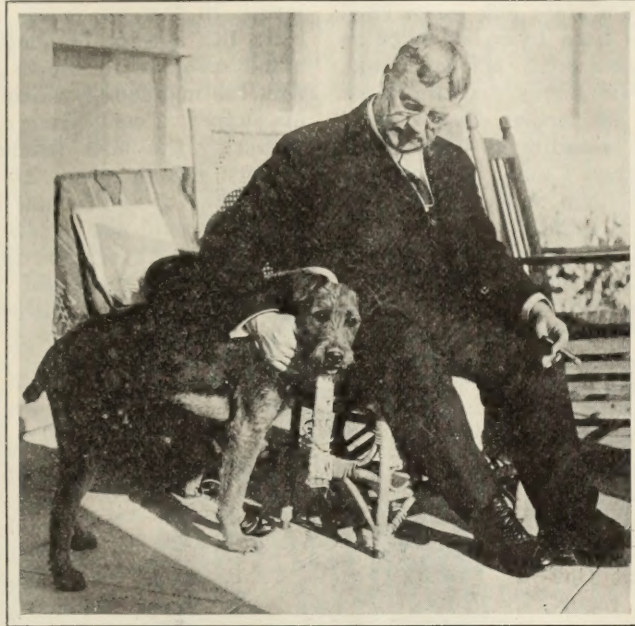
Including an Interview with the Senator and Former Governor of California

By Donald Wilhelm

"I F I were President," sturdily avers Hiram Johnson, "I'd keep my campaign promises, and I beg of you, if you think that is treason, go make the most of it!"

To be sure, now, the very present Senator, onetime nominee for the Vice-Presidency, and former Governor, does not shout such heresy from the housetops; indeed, tho men are reckless about such things when they're quite alone, it may be doubted if he even avers aloud any such schismatic opinions to the ample citizen who fills out and meets him in his boudoir mirror; nevertheless, what the Senator is, and what his record is, speak so loudly that we need not hear his voice. His buckram seriousness and pertinacity and sagacity in such matters, his friends tell you in great long whisperings in your left ear, are irreducible facts. And they go on, even—sometimes with that pride of place that increases on the jump as one progresses westward, clear on out to California—to tell you that Hiram Johnson is the Honestest Hiram yet born, finding prescient proof therefor in the remarkable manner in which, in the years subsequent to March 4, 1921, historians discerned him, spectacled but with resplendent and stubborn strength, in the White House backyard! He was there—in the years subsequent to 1921!—so these prescient enthusiasts now note—because honesty is the best policy, etc. He was there engaged, moreover, not in destroying but in hammering and splicing together campaign planks into promised realities. It is a wonderful fact—these friends' desire and faith. And even Colonel Roosevelt expressed his faith in Governor Johnson's prowess when he said, in his last speech of acceptance: "In Governor Johnson we have a man whose every word is made good by the deeds he has done—the man who, as head of a great state, has practically applied, for the benefit of the people of that state, the principles which we intend to apply thruout the union as a whole. We have named the only type of man who ought to be named for the vice-presidency. We have named a man fit at the moment to be President of the United States."

To this peroration from the man who doubtless would



Press Illustrating

Mr. Johnson, like most men of action, loves dogs

be leading his party out of the bulrushes if he were living now, there were tumultuous cheers and cries of militant and progressive Moose. Nevertheless, it is to be remembered that speeches of acceptance are made in the generous spirit of gratitude for success *about to be* achieved. The proof is that a few weeks before Woodrow Wilson was saying, in private speeches of acceptance, anent Thomas Riley Marshall, né Wabash County, Indiana, much of pleasant vein. And two weeks before that event, in the same generous style, Mr. Taft was saying, anent the Honorable James Schoolcraft Sherman, of Illinois, who did not argue the points, some

grandiloquent things—to which voters replied, in general, that the remarks of Mr. Taft *might* carry weight, and to which the electoral college replied with the figure 8, meaning eight electoral votes, each, for Mr. Taft and Mr. Sherman—the least ever given the chosen candidates of any full-fledged American party.

At that 1912 Taft convention Governor Johnson hurled this at the Taft steam roller: "I object to having California's title to rightful goods"—meaning delegates—"stolen from her and determined by those who stole the goods." But he was not named Vice-President by the Progressives because of that affront to a traditional machine. Nor because the Lincoln-Roosevelt League of Progressive Republicans backed him. Nor because he happened to be the son of Grove L. Johnson, Esq., a supporter of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Nor because the Southern Pacific "owned" California before the state was born, and thereafter owned, operated and looted it with exasperating insolence and power down to the time Mr. Johnson became its Governor, when, says ex-Congressman William Kent, of California, Republican also, "judged by the accomplishments of a few short months, Governor Johnson ranked himself as one of the most efficient executives in the history of our country," which compliment the Senator approves.

It's a long, exciting story, how the Southern Pacific pre-digested California, then, as the manner has been with all pre-digested articles from Noah to date, proceeded to digest it again, little by little; how such men as John R. Haynes, father of California's initiative,

referendum and recall; Messrs. Phelan, Caminetti, Shanahan, Senator Boynton, and Messrs. Lissner, Dickson, Spreckels, Heney, others, fought the octopus to the end; how, at last, Heney, who led the graft prosecution—in which work, as a paid attorney, Hiram Johnson had helped—was shot down, and all but killed, in a courtroom. He passed his leadership in the graft prosecution over to Johnson—who sent Abe Ruef to serve fourteen years in St. Quentin—and passed the surety of his being nominated for Governor over to Johnson, who accepted the responsibility reluctantly as a forlorn hope, took up arms in a tintinabulating tin lizzie, and, with cowbells tinkling to call the farmers in, set out. It is characteristic of his physical and persistent vigor, which makes him a tremendous force, that he touched almost every town in a state 800 miles long, 250 miles wide—a state more than twice as large as Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Maine all combined. And everywhere he ended his earnest speeches thus: "My friends, I am going to be the next Governor of California, and when I am I am going to kick out of this government William F. Herrin and the Southern Pacific Railroad. Good night."

He did just that. He kicked them out and locked the gates. Friends pleaded for office-holders. Johnson shook his head: "No, they must go." Before Governor Gillette finished his term, other office-holders got their jobs extended another four years or so. Johnson could not kick them out, so he asked the legislature to abolish their jobs, which it did. And that legislature, led in the Senate by a fine and inflexible leader, Lieutenant-Governor Wallace, and in the House by men as able and well inspired, chose and put thru, from a maze of thousands of bills, such bills that Governor Johnson was able to report, without challenge, in his second inaugural, this list, not altogether complete, of achievements—which has no parallel in America, and entitles its leader to consideration as a candidate for the presidency.

I. The return of the state to its citizens.

II. The abolishment of boss rule—the permanent abolishment of it, as far as then conceivable, by the adoption of the initiative, referendum and recall.

III. The extension of suffrage to women, to which, however, he gave less attention than to other matters, but which resulted in the California vote that defeated Mr. Hughes and returned Mr. Wilson in 1916—about which there is more, anon.

IV. The adoption of the Australian ballot, and of a short ballot.

V. Provision for the non-partizan selection of judges, school officers and county officers, and the establishment of home rule for counties.

VI. Public control of public utilities.

VII. Centralized and systematized control of public business (previously no comprehensive audit had been made of the expenditures of public moneys).

VIII. The adoption of free text books for school pupils.

IX. Prison reform, with a reformatory established for young offenders.

X. Amendments and improvements to the employers' liability act; workingmen's compensation.

And to all this he added, in his inaugurals, sentences pregnant with powerful and conscientious adherence to his promises, and full of eloquence and strength—sentences such as "gave to women who toil shorter hours and more happiness, and to men something of the justice that has been denied them . . . with the mantle of the state for the care and the tenderness of the state for the maimed members of society . . . the establishment of the beacon light of social justice and humanity far beyond the point to which most ambitious commonwealths have gone."

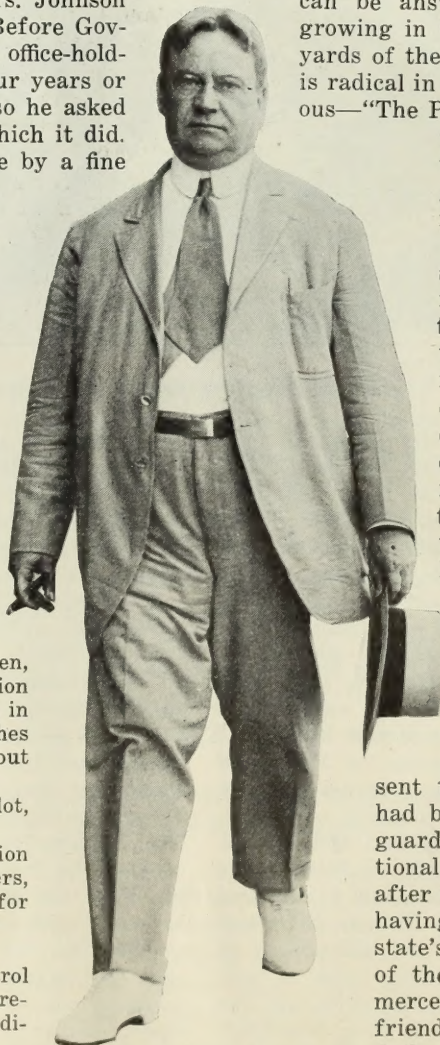
All this suggests something of the man.

As President he could fashion words perhaps as well as President Wilson and hammer them out—his oratory suggests hammering them out—in even less uncertain terms. In fact his power of lucidity and exposition in plain but specific language that every one can understand accounts for much of his success in California. And the manner in which he fretted and stampeded to his support a convention of the bar association in California by the most delicious satire about their lawyer concern over the plight of what he called the submerged four-fifths of California, is such satire as Mr. Wilson probably could not achieve.

If some Californians insist that he is vindictive, it can be answered that there are sour grapes growing in California as elsewhere in the vineyards of the world, or one might submit that he is radical in spirit rather than liberal, and vigorous—"The Public" observes "almost vicious, and more spectacular than Roosevelt," therefore liable to hurt feelings that get into the way. He doesn't spare feelings.

He has sacrificed friends to his self-centered ambitions, one hears frequently, and Frank Heney is taken as illustration. But Mr. Heney was shot because he denounced before the jury a talesman as an ex-convict, was and is such a fighter constitutionally, and it is of course conceivable that if Mr. Johnson did not, as is said, aid Mr. Heney to attain the United States Senate in the three-cornered fight that elected Mr. Phelan, the cause may have lain with either—this witness knows not and says not because motives are precarious matters.

And if it be said that he threw over Mr. Hughes in the last campaign it can be answered that Mr. Hughes ought not to have been sent to California before the primaries had been held. Both progressive and old guard factions wired the Republican National Committee to keep him away until after the primaries. But he was sent, and having arrived was taken into tow by the state's old guard, principally in the form of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Johnson was quite ignored, his friends pointed out; some metropolitan daily papers opposed to him were not mentioning his name those days and did not record numerous speeches that he made in behalf of Mr. Hughes, and even the Mayor of San Francisco, a friend of Johnson and a man of progressive drift, was not invited to sit [Continued on page 31]



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Senator Johnson, elected by the biggest vote ever cast in California, is being talked of as the Presidential candidate most likely, perhaps, to interit Colonel Roosevelt's following

Is Bootlicking Part of the Teacher's Job?

By Marguerite Wilkinson

This is the fourth of a series of articles on "What Is the Matter with the Teacher's Job?" We put the question to a large group of teachers in every state in the Union and asked them to answer from their own experience and to suggest improvements. Their replies came in by the hundreds and Mrs. Wilkinson, who besides being an author is a teacher's wife, arranged from them five articles of inside information on the teachers' grievances—low pay, inefficient school board administration, lack of respect in the community, curtailment of personal rights, unwise choice of school executives. The sixth article will set forth the teachers' own suggestions for the reconstruction of their profession.

HAVE teachers enough freedom of speech in the classroom and outside of it? Are they secure in the other and lesser personal rights that belong to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"? Do we, as American citizens, want them to be as secure in these rights as we are ourselves? Do we want American children taught by sane, impartial, self-respecting and intellectually efficient men and women? Or do we prefer to put education into the hands of timid, lickspittle creatures of circumstance, pliant according to every turn of the times, changing the colors of their opinions with every change of environment, like the chameleon? Sooner or later, consciously or unconsciously, we must choose. A consideration of what a number of teachers have to say in this connection may prove helpful and is certainly interesting. One teacher, living in a large and unusually liberal western city, writes as follows:

"There is freedom of speech—within limits. To be sure, a teacher who wishes to make literature or science the vehicle for anarchism, Mormonism, or any other ism, is likely to encounter difficulty. Any one who has seen how very open to the planting of misconceptions is the adolescent mind, should not wish to cultivate in the schoolroom any attitude save that of the careful and considerate investigator of opinions. Outside of the classroom, in the company of adults, the teacher should have and express positive views. He will have no difficulty here—again within limits. But everybody has difficulty outside limits. We do not choose as bank cashier the man who advocates the repudiation of public debts, or as a minister a man who preaches atheism. A man may hold any of these views; but he must choose his calling not to interfere with his views, or reconsider his views to suit his calling. The teacher encounters the same necessity. He may become a missionary of an unpopular doctrine, but he should not, in reason, expect his fellow citizens to pay him for spreading it from the vantage point of the teacher's chair."

The moderation of this letter is characteristic of the best letters sent us and of the profession. Teachers who write us on the subject of free speech do not claim the right to put forward extreme or radical propaganda of any kind in the classroom. They seem to desire for themselves only that measure of freedom in the everyday contacts of life and in ordinary social intercourse

that would be freely accorded persons in other professions or in business. Many of them claim that such freedom is not accorded them in the localities where they are employed. One principal of a high school answers our question as follows:

"Teachers do not have the right of free speech. So narrowly is the teacher circumscribed in the matter of self-expression that it is no longer possible for a man or woman to be in this work and maintain his or her self-respect. Most of us lie about our opinions, even when it is legally safe to possess these luxuries. I have known many teachers who are so noncommittal that they will not even express an opinion in regard to the weather. And then men have the gall to write about the days of the Inquisition in 'bloody Spain'!"

Here is comment from another western city:

"Have teachers the right of free speech? No, they have not. This communication has to be confidential. When the battle for clearing the schools of corruption was fought out we had to remain silent. A voter came to me and asked whether he should vote for a corrupt political boss who was running. The boss had whitewashed a principal by introducing evidence against the moral character of a woman who testified against the principal. The evidence was false. And yet I did not dare tell this voter that he must not vote for the boss."

Here is another opinion:

"Have teachers the right of free speech? They have the right, but they are fools if they exercise it. The average community actually looks upon a teacher as one who is employed to teach school, not to meddle in the affairs of the community. If the town is for prohibition, the teacher should be; if it is "wet," the teacher should be. The safest policy for a teacher is to take a fence-straddling point of view in everything. The teacher should be, for his own safety, a politician who is a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde devel-

oped to the *n*th degree. Don't misunderstand me; I do not believe it is the teacher's duty to take no sides, but I do think it is his best policy, and I speak from considerable experience in trying both methods."

Another teacher says:

"Teachers are restricted in freedom of speech in that, if the politics or religion of the teacher does not suit the influential member of the school board or some big man of influence in the community, the teacher will soon have to seek another loca- [Continued on page 41

"Have teachers the right of free speech?"

Read These Two Comments

Here is what one teacher says: "They are fools if they exercise it. The safest policy for the teacher is to take a fence-straddling point of view in everything."

Or as the president of the Board of Education in one city puts it: "I don't care how you teach. If you don't please the man higher up, out you go!"

A Message from the Imperial Japanese

The Plain Facts on Shantung

By Viscount Y. Uchida
Minister of Foreign Affairs



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Fujiyama, the sacred mountain of Japan

THE Treaty of Peace signed at Versailles on June 28, 1919—the most momentous document in history—has been ratified by the rulers and approved by the people of England, France, Italy, Japan—four out of the five of the greater powers responsible for the maintenance of a world peace—and by the main central powers of Europe, responsible for conditions a recurrence of which the signatories—victors and vanquished alike—are leagued together and pledged to prevent if humanly possible. Thus we have reached the third chapter of that dreadful sequence of events into which the world was plunged by declarations which brought practically the entire world into a state of war.

This world war was a holocaust of ruin; it changed so much that now we look out upon a new world. All the old landmarks have gone. But the standards of right and of primitive human justice built upon the broad and firm foundations of our civilizations are not wrecked or lost. We may look forward with great hope, and we must seek among the ruins of the past those principles which are indestructible, which must be eternal. Upon these we must build anew and reconstruct with high endeavor, avoiding the grievous errors which have brought us to this pass.

The peace has been declared, signed and ratified. But the Conference of Paris has not yet by any means concluded its labors. The nations which have signed and ratified the treaty are most solemnly pledged to carry out the terms of the treaty in spirit as in letter. We do not care to discuss the offenses or the penalties, all we care for is that the labors of the Paris convention shall not have been in vain and the peace we have signed and which the people have approved shall be a real world peace on this earth with an ever-increasing goodwill among men.

The people of Japan, who have gone and even now are going thru the fire of unfair criticism from a western world which has been and is misinformed with regard to the conditions and policies of Japan, do not doubt the sincerity of the statesmen and the peoples of America, of England, of France, and of Italy. We must not doubt the sincerity of the peoples of Europe, in their overwhelming desire for a lasting peace which should be the heritage of their posterity. The East fully realizes the outstanding fact that all the western

world is nauseated with the horrors of a war. For generations to come war, as they have known it, is anathema and those who seek war or who, to serve an end, be it great or small, would fan a state of war, cannot escape condemnation. This is the well founded and well balanced opinion among the leaders of thought in this "Land of the Furthest East."

And as the people of America, Great Britain and Europe abhor war, so do the people of Japan seek to avoid it and seek to live in amity and good neighborhood with all the world and more particularly with their neighbors. This is a cold statement of fact which cannot be controverted truthfully or successfully denied. Japan no more than America or England, France or Italy today has desire for a continuance of conditions which, while they have brought unaccustomed prosperity to some, to the larger number have brought great sorrows, incalculable loss and almost insoluble problems. Japan cannot understand why it is the world should doubt Japan's appreciation of this situation or should question a keen desire on the part of Japan to adjust herself to the new conditions in the new world.

"Peace in the Far East" has been and is the most urgent wish of all the thinking people of Japan. In all countries where armies and navies have grown out of proportion to all other public undertakings, the glory of achievement of national armies and navies has been the natural outcome of the effort to instill into the youth of all lands a desire to serve their country and protect their homes should circumstances call for its defense. In this sense "militarism" has appealed to the masses as well as to the classes, but not because of the clank of the saber or the glitter of brilliant accouterment, which are the appeal to a lower intelligence.

Since the day on which Commodore Perry half a century ago brought ships and guns and men of arms to knock at our door Japan has learned much from the West. Much of the naval and military prowess she has attained came as a result of what she bought from or was taught by the West. Her soldiers and her sailors have been trained in and by the West and her international diplomacy and her policies have been shaped largely by her dealings with the West. Thru all the centuries of western growth, thru the days of the rise and decline of great empires, Japan's life had been lived in deep seclusion. Indeed for two centuries and a half we had lived in perfect peace. Was there anything or any chapter in all the earlier history of Japan to mark her out as one of the militarist or aggressive nations of the world? The national character has not changed; it cannot be changed in but fifty years of a certain contact with the militarism of the West.

The war with China was not a war of aggression—far from it. The war with Russia was forced upon Japan and when, in 1914, she entered the Great War

Government to the American People

with her allies of the West, she did so because of loyalty to her obligations and because an enemy had a strong hold in the East. In doing so she threw in her lot with them to stand or fall with them. Japan joined with the victors in making the peace, signed the peace with them and will stand with them in maintaining the peace not only in the Far East, but, if need be, wherever in the world the peace which she helped to make is menaced in violation of the terms of the treaty which she has signed and ratified.

Will not our allies of the West accept this as a simple statement of policy and fact, here as elsewhere? For that it is the policy and the fact, in all the nations with whom Japan has been associated in the making of war and in the signing of peace, we firmly believe.

Reiteration of the statement that Japan intends to keep her pledges and to adhere to the terms of the Treaty of Peace is wearisome, does not appear to the Japanese people or their spokesmen to be necessary or dignified. Japan has kept the faith with all men, she has not failed her friends, shirked her obligations or been ruthless, brutal or aggressive in her treatment of her enemy.

Before the ink was dry upon the signatures of the representatives of the Emperor of Japan to the Treaty of Peace the cry was raised against the Shantung award in that treaty. A widespread and suspicious propaganda was built upon the hypothesis that Japan entered the war without a scintilla of the better or higher motives of her allies, solely for the purpose of self-aggrandizement, and that finally the representatives of the Emperor of Japan signed the treaty with their tongues in their cheeks intending to carry out their part in the letter, perhaps, but not in spirit. In other words, the logical conclusion would be that the Japanese Government was a treacherous conspirator against the peace of the world at the very moment she signed and ratified the Treaty of Peace.

Impossible! The assertion is false; it is dangerous. It is being urged by press agents for ulterior purpose, but there can be but one fair conclusion, based upon all the facts. That conclusion was reached by the conference in Paris, namely, that Japan as one of the five main powers signatory, will keep the faith and abide by the treaty as she always has kept the faith with other nations.

The exact terms of the Treaty of Peace with regard to Shantung are as follows:

Germany renounces, in favor of Japan, all her rights, title and privileges—particularly those concerning the territory of Kiaochow, railways, mines and submarine cables—which she acquired in virtue of the treaty concluded by her with China on March 6, 1898, and of all other arrangements



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The famous "torii," or shrine gate, at Miyajima

relative to the Province of Shantung. All German rights in the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway, including its branch lines together with its subsidiary property of all kinds, stations, shops, fixed and rolling stock, mines, plant and material for the exploitation of the mines, are and remain acquired by Japan, together with all rights and privileges attaching thereto.

The German state submarine cables from Tsingtao to Shanghai and from Tsingtao to Chefoo, with all the rights, privileges and properties attaching thereto, are similarly acquired by Japan, free and clear of all charges and encumbrances.

The movable and immovable property owned by the German state in the territory of Kiaochow, as well as all the rights which Germany might claim in consequence of the works or improvements made or of the expenses incurred by her, directly or indirectly, in connection with this territory, are and remain acquired by Japan, free and clear of all charges and encumbrances.

Germany shall hand over to Japan within three months from the coming into force of the present treaty the archives, registers, plans, title deeds and documents of every kind, wherever they may be, relating to the administration, whether civil, military, financial, judicial or otherwise, of the territory of Kiaochow.

Within the same period Germany shall give particulars to Japan of all treaties, arrangements or agreements relating to the rights, title or privileges referred to in the two preceding articles.

Early in the year 1917 the Japanese Government frankly communicated to all the Allied belligerent governments the full intentions of Japan on the occasion of a peace conference "*to demand from the German Government the cession of the territorial rights and special interests which Germany possessed before the war in the Province of Shantung and the islands situated north of the Equator.*"

The governments of Great Britain, France, Italy and the Government of Russia, then existent, promptly and willingly acknowledged the justice of Japan's claims and intentions and agreed to support them at a conference. It is true that the details were not officially made public.

At that time America was not officially at war with Germany, but shortly afterward the United States associated itself with Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and Russia in the war.

The Chino-Japanese Treaty of 1915 and Chino-Japanese arrangement of September [Continued on page 45]



Press Illustrating

Viscount Y. Uchida

A Message from the United States Government to the American People



What We Expect of Capital and Labor

By Louis F. Post

Assistant Secretary of Labor

THE beginning of a new year is a good time for all of us, conservatives and radicals, employers and workers and those who are neither, to sit down and think. We must make up our minds what we want for the United States and the world for the year 1920 and the years to follow. We must think also how we are to get it—but only after we have decided what we want.

Even if we all wanted the same thing, we could not get it over night. The world is a garden, not a factory. It responds to the rules of growth, not of mechanics. The things we want we must grow.

We can have the fruit only after we have planted the seed and cared for the tree. But what kind of fruit do we want? That is the question we have to decide before selecting the seed. The ground is ready; planting time is here. What sort of seed shall we plant?

Last year we made many mistakes—some of them tragically serious mistakes that must not be repeated if we are to have progress hereafter. On the question of labor, for instance, we were told it was the duty of the workers to serve and sacrifice in the public interest. And we believed it, and we acted upon it—and it was a mistake.

I assert that the workers have no such responsibility. If my authority is asked I refer to the thirteenth amendment to our fundamental law. The worker of today is the historical descendant of the serf of yesterday

and the slave of the day before. Shall we by legislation and injunction seek to turn him back to involuntary servitude? We cannot do it. We shall be most unwise to try.

The worker has the responsibility of respecting the rights of his neighbor. There his responsibility ends. We cannot fasten upon him responsibilities he has not the power or authority to discharge. The responsibility of serving the public interest rests on other shoulders—on the shoulders of those who have the power, and in too many cases have refused to serve.

The life of our people depends, at bottom, on two things: natural resources and human industry. It is with the natural resources, or rather, the persons and corporations that control and represent them, that the primary responsibility of public service lies.

The natural resources were not made for those who own them. They are the gift of God to the whole people, to support their life and provide for their happiness. There is one, and only one, legitimate argument for private ownership of these resources. It is that private enterprise can manage them better than governmental agencies. But that argument necessarily carries with it the supplemental conclusion that the owners are trustees of these properties for the public.

Labor is not a trustee of anything. We have given it nothing with which to serve, and hence it owes us no obligation. With the corporate owners of natural re-

sources it is very different. But we have failed to hold them to their trustee responsibilities. We have been so generous with those who should be our servants that they have become our masters. The rights and privileges we have given and guaranteed to them they have converted into a power over our very lives.

Yet, like apt pupils well rehearsed, we continue to cry "The fault is with labor; it is responsible for all our ills," and have forgotten the essential fact that the responsibility of service is on the other side. We talk excitedly of taking away labor's right to quit working for the profit of others and forget it is a right we have not given. It is an inherent right. We cannot take it away. We shall be ill advised to try.

Suppose that labor should accept and attempt to perform the duty we have sought to place upon its shoulders. Suppose that every worker should lay aside all grievances and turn his whole attention to production. How long would he be permitted to produce? Only until we had reached the point of "over production."

By that I do not mean a point at which our output would exceed our needs, and every citizen would have more than enough of every essential commodity. It would take us a long time to reach such a point—but not so long a time to reach a point at which goods could no longer be sold at the profits desired. The people would need food, shoes, coal and clothing no less than before, but mines, mills and factories would shut down and men everywhere would be out of employment. Would any one say the workers were responsible for such a condition?

It is the trustees of our natural industrial resources who are responsible under every condition for adequately supplying the people's needs. If they refuse to discharge their responsibility, we can take it over and attempt to discharge it ourselves. We can dismiss our present trustees and have all basic industries run by the government.

We can—but we don't want to. Government operation of industry might be bureaucratic and inefficient, but it could be no more autocratic or inefficient than that of the present owners, at least of our natural resources.

There is only one alternative to government operation. It is to compel the present trustees of our resources to carry out their trusts. How that is to be accomplished is a question to consider after we have been convinced that it must be done. Conviction of social sin necessarily precedes conversion to social righteousness. When we are convinced, the rest will be easy.

There are among us today red anarchists and black anarchists, both trying to do our thinking for us. The red anarchists want to drive us their way with bludgeons; the black anarchists to hold us down with chains to their prejudices for their profit. Both are bad. I don't know which are worse.

By "black anarchists" I do not mean the owners or managers of industry. I mean the hangers-on, the lawyers, bond brokers, the publicity scouts and advisors—the walking delegates of business—who would lose their highly profitable jobs if fair industrial adjustments were made. The owners can rest secure in the knowledge that they will be justly compensated if the public wakes up and cancels or regulates their trusteeships. The propaganda of the black anarchists is as bad for the legitimate owners of industry as for the rest of the general public.

We must accept the propaganda neither of the blacks nor of the reds, in lieu of thinking for ourselves. The roads they point lead to chaos in one case and stagnation in the other. We must choose for ourselves the road we will follow. We must do it thoughtfully and humanely and lawfully.

We must have the love of God in our hearts, but not confine it there; it must work out thru our heads and into our social life.

Washington, D. C.



From a Painting by Fred Dana Marsh

The Derrick Riggers



Bringing Cartoons to Life

By Jerome Lackenbruch

WHEN the little animated cartoon figures jiggle across the motion picture screen to caricature our foibles and then suddenly fade away after ten minutes of silent, artificial hilarity, it is difficult to believe that it has taken longer to create them than to make a five reel feature picture.

The conception to the final presentation of an animated cartoon idea on the screen covers a period of about seven weeks, whereas pictures photographed from life are often finished in five weeks. About a dozen artists assist the creative cartoon artist in the mechanical work of preparing the cartoons for the camera. Slow as the process still seems to be, an idea of the development of the process is evidenced from the fact that one of the first cartoons made by Mr. J. R. Bray, the pioneer in this phase of screen humor, consisted of 16,000 individual drawings which took ten months to draw and but ten minutes to reel off on the screen.

Boiled down to its essentials, the making of an animated cartoon comprises five fundamental processes. These are, first, a series of original drawings; second, tracings of the drawings on transparent composition plates; third, the chemical process by which the cartoon figures on the plates are rendered opaque against a background; fourth, the method of photographing; and fifth, the development of the photographic negative.

Before going into the details of each process, it must be remembered that animated cartoons are a series of drawings that are photographed individually. The photographing process is an application of the kodak use of the roll film which is turned for each succeeding exposure.

The animated cartoon of 500 feet consists of from 1200 to 1500 original drawings. These are made by the artist who conceives the "story." The success of the picture depends more on his ability to gage the number of different drawings necessary to represent a single action than upon his draughtsmanship. He often draws detached heads and legs, which are superim-



This strip shows exactly how the final film for an animated cartoon looks. The figures are each drawn in outline, each part of each figure separately, and are then assembled in the proper order and the background put in afterward

posed on detached bodies to make a complete figure. For instance, if the artist wishes to show a figure turning his head and crossing his legs, he does not draw a series of pictures showing the full figure in different poses. Instead, he first draws the body, then on another sheet the head and the legs. Next he draws a head turned toward the audience, and then makes a drawing of the legs, crossed. One drawing of the body suffices for both poses. When these reach the photographer they are assembled according to directions and exposed in the proper order. The same body is exposed in every photograph because it does not move; and those parts which change position are superimposed and fitted exactly to the basic drawing.

All drawings are made on transparent paper and may be photographed several times in different parts of the cartoon. Thus, drawing No. 7 may be a head which is used in connection with the headless body, figure No. 9, and also with figure No. 45, or even with a combination of two other drawings. By this method, time has been saved in drawing the individual pictures and the process of making animated cartoons placed on a practical basis.

When all the drawings have been made, a series of backgrounds, such as houses, streets, churches, etc., are drawn to aid in telling the story. After these are finished, all the drawings are then sent to the copying room, where they are traced upon a thin transparent composition plate which is made by a secret chemical process. The reason for using a transparent plate is that two or more plates must often be photographed, one placed on top of the other, to form a single picture.

Moreover, it is often necessary to photograph three plates together, two of which form a figure, and the third a background. As the figures are drawn only in outline, they would permit the background to show thru unless treated in some way to render them opaque. This difficulty is overcome by coating the drawings on the plates with a specially prepared substance which has no effect on the chemical composition

of the plate itself. Consequently, the part of the background covered by the figure does not show when photographed.

The photographic process itself is carried out with the same materials used in photographing a motion picture with living characters; but the method of using the camera for animated cartoons is quite different.

In ordinary motion picture photography a reel of negative film, 400 feet long, is placed in the camera, which is mounted on a tripod and can be swung in a semicircle on a horizontal axis. As the story is acted on the studio stage the reel is turned by the cameraman, who operates a crank attached to the camera. But in photographing the animated cartoon, the same camera with the same film is fastened above a table on a rigid frame, the lens facing downward. The cameraman sits at the table; and, according to the numbers marked on the pile of plates beside him, exposes them in successive order. Instead of turning the crank by hand, a mechanical arrangement consisting of a slender chain revolving over a sprocket and a set of gears carries the control of the camera shutter to a pedal below the table. This is operated by the cameraman's foot. The contrivance is so regulated that when a plate on the table is exposed to the camera, the photographer presses the pedal, the photograph is taken, and the reel of film turned about one inch, thus revolving the unexposed part of the negative into position for the next photograph. In this single pressing of the pedal the shutter is automatically closed after the photograph is taken. Furthermore, an indicator records the exact number of



Drawings like these are the foundation of the animated cartoons in motion pictures. Each part is drawn separately on transparent paper so that the same head, for instance, can be used with several different positions of the body

photographs made. In short, picturizing the animated cartoon consists of taking from 1200 to 1500 individual, still-life photographs.

After these have been made, the negative film is sent to the developing laboratory, where it is treated the same as other motion picture films. That is, the negative is reprinted on another film called a positive. The positive is not sensitive to light and will keep indefinitely. Finally, the positive print is sent to the editing room, where the cartoon is clipped, and individual pictures taken out or placed in a different order, so that the story may be told more smoothly. The strips cut out are pasted into the film again with a cement that fuses with the celluloid film and does not reveal where the picture has been pieced.

During the war a new use for the processes employed in making animated cartoons was developed by Mr. J. F. Leventhal, of the Bray Corporation. Mr. Leventhal applied the cartoon process to technical drawings and evolved an entire course of instruction on the construction of bombs. This was used in the West Point Military Academy and resulted in reducing a course of instruction that formerly consumed twenty-four teaching hours to fifteen minutes. By means of the animated technical drawing, the most complex mechanical apparatus can be explained graphically with a consequent reduction in the time required for its study and an immeasurable increase in interest on the part of the students.

New York

What She Will Do With the Vote

By Arthur Capper

Former Governor and U. S. Senator for Kansas

THE entrance of women into political activities on a basis of equality with men, which will follow the ratification by the several states of the amendment to the Federal Constitution conferring the right of suffrage on women, presents some new and interesting aspects in national politics. In states where women have not enjoyed the privilege of suffrage some apprehension exists with reference to the effect of the participation of women in politics, lest they become an ultra-radical element of the voting population. In states like Kansas, where women have enjoyed the ballot for a number of years, there is no such misapprehension.

Women as a class are not radicals, but they are progressive and forward-looking. It would be rather strange if this were not so. The fight that woman has been compelled to make in her upward climb after equal civil and political rights with man has tended naturally to cultivate a progressive, forward-looking type of mind. It is not in the least surprising, therefore, to discover, in a study of legislation passed in the several states where

women have enjoyed the ballot for a number of years, a general progressive trend, especially as regards what is commonly termed social legislation. It is logical to presume that in her wider activities in the field of national politics woman will disclose the same progressive social bent.

In Kansas and other suffrage states the legislation that the women voters have concerned themselves specially in has concerned education, child-welfare, child labor, limitation on the hours of labor for women, minimum wage for women, mothers' pensions, equal guardianship, age of consent, "red light" abatement and prohibition. Without exception greater progress has been made in this sort of legislation, I am glad to say, in states that have woman suffrage than in other states, showing that it was directly due to the votes of women or to their influence on male legislators by reason of their possession of the right of suffrage. It follows that in national affairs developments along the same general lines may be expected.

Washington, D. C.

The Story of the Week

Unscrambling the Eggs

ATTORNEY GENERAL PALMER announced on December 18 the acceptance by the leading packing concerns of the country of an agreement that promises to be of far-reaching consequences as regards both the opening up of business and the bringing down of the cost of living. However, as concerns the latter, the "proof of the pudding is in the eating." The agreement was made between the Department of Justice and the so-called "Big Five"—Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., Swift & Co. and Cudahy & Co.—and is a result of the investigations made by Mr. Palmer and the Federal Trade Commission for several months past. How big the "Five" are is realized by few—doubtless for obvious reasons, but is disclosed by the fact that under the decree to which the packers agreed, nearly one hundred subsidiary companies are directed and enjoined. Mr. Palmer formally announced that the five big packers above named, and their subsidiaries and principal stockholders and managers, had "submitted to all the contentions of the Government, and consented to the entry of an injunction decree providing for the carrying out of those contentions." Under the decree the defendants, either as corporations or as individuals, are compelled in brief:

To sell under supervision of the United States District Court, 1, all their holdings in public stock yards; 2, all their interest in stockyard railroads and terminals; 3, all their interests in market newspapers; and 4, all their interests in public cold storage warehouses, except as necessary for their own meat products; 5, to forever disassociate themselves with the retail meat business, as well as, 6, with all "unrelated lines," such as groceries of all kinds; 7, to forever abandon

the use of their branch houses, route cars, and auto trucks, comprising their distribution system, for any other than their own meat and dairy products; 8, to perpetually submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court under an injunction forbidding all the defendants from directly or indirectly maintaining any combination or conspiracy with each other or any other person or persons, or monopolizing, or attempting to monopolize, any food product in the United States, or indulging in any unfair and unlawful practices.

The decree further provides that jurisdiction is perpetually retained by the court for the purpose of taking such other action, or adding at the foot of the decree such other relief, if any, as may become necessary or appropriate for the carrying out and enforcement of the decree, or for the purpose of entertaining at any time hereafter any application which the parties may make with respect to this decree.

The conditions and abuses which it is intended to correct by this decree are grouped and analyzed in detail by Mr. Palmer under several captions: 1, Stockyard ownership; the conditions found to be involved in this ownership are such as to give improper control of both prices and competition; 2, terminal railways; control of these railways carries with it the power to discriminate against other parties and independents in the use of necessary facilities; 3, market papers and journals; control of these furnishes a means whereby the flow of stock to the market may be increased or decreased at the option of the packers. By the use of these three facilities and instrumentalities, the packers had been able, "in pursuance of a common purpose, plan and design," to force out independent packers and outside investors both in ownership and management of most of the stockyards, and to replace these by the parent companies or their representatives.

To cure these evils, the decree perpetually enjoins all of the defendants, and each of them, either as corporations or as individuals, from owning any capital stock or other interest, either directly or indirectly, in any public stockyard market, stockyard terminal railway, or market paper or journal, and further provides that within ninety days the defendants shall file in the court where the decree is entered, for the court's approval, a plan for divesting themselves of such interest in these facilities as they may possess. The decree further provides for an injunction forbidding unfair practices or combinations in reference to the control of meat or its prices, and under this clause any of the defendants violating this injunction can be summarily punished by the court.

The existence of these first three evils, especially the first two, has been in a general way a matter of public knowledge for some time, but the investigation disclosed, in what Mr. Palmer classifies under the fourth and fifth evils, an octopus-like grip on so many of the food essentials of the people of this country, that one's breath is almost taken away as one reads the indictment. Thus, as concerns the fourth evil, we read that the cold storage warehouses were in the beginning adopted as an instrument for enabling the parent companies to extend the volume of their slaughter of



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Where do we go from here?

live stock and sale of dressed meat. Then they were constructed in connection with branch houses so that they might be used for storing and holding the finished meats until they were sold. Later they were either built or leased in the large eastern seaboard cities for long-time storage and for storing for export, and then to store non-meat food products. Later control was acquired over public storage warehouses, where surplus space was leased or let to others, and control of these public storage warehouses was employed to aid in control of the prices of meat and substitute foods.

To correct this evil, under this decree the defendants, and all of them, are perpetually enjoined and restrained from owning, directly or indirectly, any capital stock or other interest whatsoever in any public cold storage warehouse in the United States except such as the different companies need for the storing of their own meat products, and they are required to dispose of their present holdings in such warehouses under the direction of the court.

The fifth evil comes under the caption "substitutes for meat." The investigation demonstrated that even with a practical monopoly of the supplies of meat in the country the price could not be controlled by the defendants without the control of substitute foods; that if meat prices advanced out of proportion to those of other substitute foods, the consuming public manifested a tendency to turn to such substitutes. To prevent this it is charged that the defendants sought to control the nation's supply of fish, vegetables, fresh or canned fruits, cereals, milk, poultry, eggs, cheese, and other substitute foods otherwise handled by wholesale grocers or produce dealers. To accomplish this purpose the defendants availed themselves of the advantages at hand in the auto trucks, route cars, branch houses, and storage warehouses owned or controlled by them.

These facilities, intended primarily for the sale of meats, were employed in the distribution of the substitute foods and unrelated commodities. These attempts to monopolize have resulted in complete control in many of the substitute food lines. The control was extensively and rapidly increasing. Yearly great numbers of competitors abandoned the contest and quit business or sold out to the parent corporations or their subsidiaries. Unless prevented by this decree the defendants would have, within the compass of a few years, controlled the quantity and price of practically every article of food found on the American table.

The extent of the business and the character of the methods which the packers employed in securing and maintaining this octopus-like control, is shown by the fact, as stated by Mr. Palmer, that the parent companies, or the individual defendants, and their families maintain and control 574 corporations or concerns, including 131 trade names; that they have a significant minority stock interest in ninety-five others, and an interest of unknown extent in an additional ninety-three. Thus the total number of concerns in which they have control or interest is some 762. But, in addition to the companies in which control has been acquired by outright purchase, the parent companies have in a large number of instances contracted for the exclusive output of many other companies engaged in the production of the substitute foods and the unrelated commodities. The outputs of these plants are marketed by the parent companies, or by their subsidiaries, thru the distribution facilities of the parent companies. In this fashion the parent companies control the output of these concerns and the market price of their products as completely as tho they themselves owned the producing companies. . . .

For the cure and prevention of these evils, the corpora-



Marcus in New York Times

The cheerful giver

tion defendants, and each of them, their successors and assigns, are perpetually enjoined from owning any capital stock or other interest in any corporation which is in the business in the United States of manufacturing, jobbing, selling, transporting, distributing, or otherwise dealing in a list of 126 articles, ranging from spices and vegetables to china, fence-posts, soda fountains and sand. The decree further perpetually enjoins and restrains the defendants from engaging in or carrying on the manufacturing, jobbing, selling, transporting, or otherwise dealing in, any of these articles, with the exception of grain and cereals and a few articles more or less necessary in the conduct of their business.

In general the decree aims to correct all these evils by preventing the defendants from exercising any further control over the marketing of live stock. It forever prevents them from any control over the retailing of meat products. It eliminates them from the field of most meat substitutes. It places the conduct of these great aggregations of capital immediately under the eye of a Federal court with reference to their business practices. But, greater than all of these, in Mr. Palmer's opinion, is the fact that the decree "establishes the principle that no group of men, no matter how powerful, can ever attempt to control the food table of the American people or any one of the necessities or component parts of it."

The effect of the agreement reached, the Department of Justice believes, will be that of practically ending the activities of the so-called packing monopoly, and of materially lowering the cost of living. And in his belief a number of members of Congress shared, as they themselves stated in interviews, shortly after the agreement was reached. Whether this will result remains, of course, to be seen, but one result that cannot be denied is that the country knows, or can know, the extent of the grip that the packing trust has had on it, notwithstanding the many protestations of innocence from that source.

Getting Rid of the Reds

ALMOST simultaneously with the passage by the House of Representatives of the Johnson bill to amend the Immigration Law of October 16, 1918, so as to provide for the deportation and exclusion of aliens who are members of anarchistic and similar classes, the old army transport Buford sailed from these shores for parts unknown, with a passenger list of nearly 300 radicals, including the two "notables," Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, who had

finally given up after a long struggle against deportation.

The House passed the amending bill December 20, and the ship sailed December 21. The destination of the Buford was not known to the captain, who received sealed sailing orders with instructions not to open them until he was twenty-four hours at sea, and the Buford's crew of 125 men were armed, as well as supported by a strong detachment of marines, who were to see to it that the "passengers" did not practice what they preach. Thus at last there actually came to pass an event the repeated postponement of which has caused much impatience and embarrassment, not to mention adverse criticism of the authorities, but which, now that it is



Drawn by Ernest Noble

A desperate remedy in England's coal shortage:
"Alfie, go and make faces at the man on the coal
wharf—p'raps he'll throw some lumps at yer"

an actuality, will be welcomed, tho chiefly because of what it promises rather than because of what it is. For it is estimated that there are 60,000 Reds still active in this country.

The "passengers" who sailed away on the Buford came from all parts of the country where they had been convicted by the authorities under existing laws. Pittsburgh furnished 33, Cleveland 36, Youngstown 26, Philadelphia 10, Buffalo 10, New England 43, and the rest came from scattered points such as San Francisco, Chicago and St. Louis.

The round-up shows that there has been finally a widespread awakening to the danger that is in our midst, while the passing of the Johnson amendments to the Immigration Bill gives evidence that Congress too is at last alive to the situation. However, not until the amendments are passed by the Senate and approved by the President, and are actually in force, and perhaps even then not for some time, will the authorities be able to deal with the situation as it should be dealt with.

The sailing of the Buford with its remarkable cargo is only the dénouement of a drama that has been played by each of the 300 alien radicals for some months or even years on our shores. But there is no reason for regarding that event as anything more than a mere superficial symptom, and for believing that there are not still assiduously at work hundreds, perhaps thousands, of times 300 equally extreme radicals who have not even yet been apprehended, and who are doing their best to overthrow our established government by force.

It is these thousands that must be got at in one way or another—in cases where it is possible by arrests, trial and deportation, but in other cases, where such means are not possible, by education.

The New Home Rule

AFFAIRS in this troubled, troublous and troublesome isle have reached the most critical point in its history. At the very moment when the British Government is preparing to present a bill of unprecedented concessions to Irish nationalism a large majority of the Irish people are in open revolt against any form of British control or connection. As soon as peace is declared the Home Rule Act that was passed by Parliament in 1914 and suspended for the duration of the war, comes automatically into effect unless it is immediately superseded by a new measure. Premier Lloyd George has been at work on such a measure for some time and had it ready for Parliament when the increasing disorder culminated in an attempt to assassinate Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The plot was well contrived and narrowly missed fulfilment. Lord French was specially obnoxious to Irish Nationalists because in 1914 he sympathized with and supported the officers of the British army who threatened to resign rather than carry out the Home Rule Act. He lost his position in the army on this account, but on the outbreak of the war he was placed in command of the British expeditionary force in France, as he had for some years previous been studying that campaign. But his conduct of the war was not satisfactory, tho whether he was to blame for it or not is still under dispute, and after being relieved of his command abroad he was put in charge of the home forces.

Recently as military ruler of Ireland he has used a stern hand in repressing sedition and violence. He proclaimed the Sinn Fein an outlaw organization and closed all its offices. He tried to stop the collection of funds for an Irish Republic. He suppressed the *Cork Examiner* and *The Freeman's Journal* for criticizing the administration. Cattle fairs were prohibited. The Irish Republican leaders in Paris presented to the American Peace Commission an alleged secret order of the Dublin Police Commissioner to the boat detectives that:

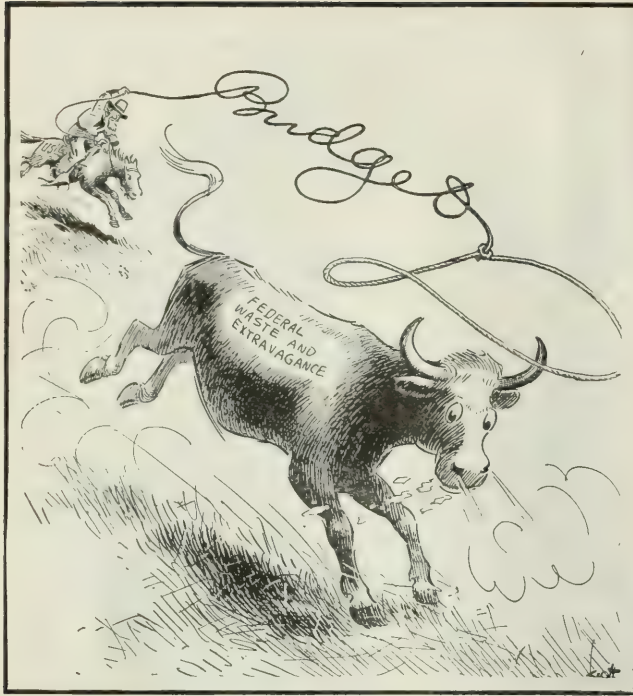
Sailors on all American ships now are suspect and all their belongings must be searched and a report made in each case. Only American ships coming to Ireland are to be thus treated.

In spite of greater vigilance and severity on the part of the Government the Sinn Feiners became continually bolder in their operations. Funds and arms were secured by raids and hold-ups. A band of masked men robbed the police barracks at Ballivor of 200 rounds of ammunition. The killing of constables became so common that they were ordered not to go out alone. Finally a blow was struck at the life of the Lord Lieutenant himself. At one o'clock on December 19 as Viscount French was being driven in an armored motor car from the railroad station to the Phoenix Park gate of the Viceregal Lodge he ran into a barrage of bombs and rifle and revolver shots. The assailants, who were hidden behind hedges, trees and carts all along the way, concentrated their attack upon the second car which was supposed to carry the Lord Lieutenant. But the customary order was reversed on this occasion and the empty car came second. Lord French rode in the first car, which by running at high speed escaped serious damage, while the empty car following was shattered by the explosion of a bomb inside. The military guard in a third automobile opened fire in all directions, but only brought down one of the would-be assassins, a grocer's clerk named Savage. None of the other conspirators, supposed to number some thirty, have been caught.



THE CHURCH

The new mural painting by John Singer Sargent for the Boston Public Library



Knott in Dallas News

Rope this wild steer!

The Dublin *Independent*, which ventured to refer to the attempted murder as "A Deplorable Outrage," was attacked the following evening by a band of forty men who held up the office force with revolvers and smashed the linotype machines and presses with crowbars.

Cardinal Logue, Primate of all Ireland, issued a message, saying:

It is true that we are subjected to sharp trial and drastic repression, such as has seldom been paralleled in modern times, even by autocratic Russia or overbearing Germany, without serious effort on the part of our rulers to apply remedies which would have infallibly obviated the present conditions and secured tranquillity.

We have been treated like children, our nurses dangling toys and taxing their ingenuity to keep us quiet by devising some shadowy distraction. But our people should be patient, knowing that such an unnatural and violent state of things cannot last. Above all, there should be no reprisals. That way lies ruin.

Holy Ireland, the land of St. Patrick, shall never be regenerated by deeds of blood or raised up by the hand of the midnight assassin.

The new Home Rule bill which Premier Lloyd George outlined in the House of Commons on December 22 is based upon two fundamental principles; first, that the secession of Ireland will not be tolerated and, second, that Ulster will not be forced into union with southern Ireland. There will be at the beginning two legislatures, one for such a section of the six Ulster counties as will give a homogeneous flock of predominately Protestant population and the other for the rest of Ireland. These legislatures will be linked together by a common council composed of representatives elected by the two legislatures. The two sections of Ireland may come together any time they choose. The representation of Ireland in the British Parliament at Westminster, now excessive in proportion to the population, will be reduced from 103 to 42 as provided in the Home Rule Act of 1914.

The powers reserved to the Imperial Parliament will include the crown, peace and war, foreign affairs, army and navy, defense, treason, trade outside Ireland, navigation, including merchant shipping, wireless and cables, coinage, trademarks, light houses and the higher judiciary.

The Irish legislatures will have full control of education, local government, land, agriculture, roads, bridges, transportation, including railways and canals, old age pensions, insurance, municipal affairs and licensing. It is not proposed to retain control of the police in imperial hands beyond three years. The postal service will not be transferred until there is a single Parliament.

Ireland will contribute to imperial expenses and the war debt a fair proportion provisionally estimated at £18,000,000. An appropriation of a million pounds will be made to each of the two legislatures to cover initial expenditures.

In introducing the measure the Premier said:

It is always the right time to do the right thing, and Britain can afford now more than ever to take the initiative. No one will now suspect her of conceding from weakness. The land that by its power destroyed the greatest military empire in the world will not be suspected of quailing before a band of wretched assassins.

The world will know that we are entering upon the task prompted by the deep sense of justice which sustained this land thro these last years of sacrifice.

The Premier pointed out that the Irish question would be settled not by the enactment of a Home Rule scheme but in working it out. Ireland, he said, was the only country in Europe, except Russia, where the classes who elsewhere were on the side of law and order were out of sympathy with the machinery of the Government. While Ireland was never so prosperous as today, the fact remained that Ireland was never so alienated from British rule as she was today. Any attempt at secession would be fought with the same determination, force and resolution as had been shown by the Northern States in America. Great Britain cannot accept separation. The people who think Britain can be forced into it have not read the story of the last five years.

Greater Production, Lower Prices

SECRETARY DAVID F. HOUSTON in his annual report, recently issued, gives an account of what the farmers have been doing this year, by way not only of feeding and furnishing the raw materials for clothing



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The special committee of the Senate which is formulating a national budget plan to reduce the H. C. L.: Governor Lowden of Illinois (advisor to the committee), and Senators Keyes of New Hampshire, Jones of Washington and McCormick of Illinois



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The Actors' Equity Association, one of the principals in the actors' strike this fall, began a campaign for a theater of its own by giving a ball. An all-star cast unfurled the Equity emblem: in the first row, left to right, H. Reeves Smith, John Charles Thomas, Ethel Barrymore, John Barrymore and Charles Dalton; in the back row, Charles King, Bruce McRae and Charles Cherry

the people of the United States, but also of doing the same thing for the hungry peoples of Europe. The report states that the farmers of this country would have planted the largest acreage in the Nation's history if fighting had continued and the season had been favorable. But in 1919 they did plant an acreage in leading cereals greater by 33,000,000 than the pre-war annual average (1910-1914), which, it is estimated, will yield 635,000,000 bushels more than the pre-war average, and they increased the number of milch cows over 1914 by 2,700,000, of other cattle by 8,500,000, of swine by 16,700,000, and of horses and mules by 1,000,000, or a total of 28,900,000. The planting operations for the year began before the fighting ceased. The call was still for more wheat. The department suggested a maximum fall acreage of 47,206,000 acres and there was actually planted 49,261,000, the largest acreage in the nation's history, 6,960,000 acres more than in 1918 and 15,608,000 more than the five-year average, 1910-1914. The spring wheat acreage was 22,593,000, while the winter and spring plantings combined amounted to 71,854,000 acres, or 7,200,000 more than the preceding record and 19,400,000 more than the pre-war average. It is estimated that the yield will exceed that of 1918 by 1,000,000 bushels and will be the nation's second record wheat crop. The estimated corn crop of 2,910,000,000 bushels will be 300,000,000 greater than that of 1918 and only slightly less than the high yields of 1915 and 1917.

Forecasts of meat production for 1919, from partial reports of slaughtering, indicate that the record figure of last year—20,250,000,000 pounds—will be exceeded this year. The total will probably reach 21,000,000,000 pounds, as follows: Pork, 12,900,000,000 pounds, compared with 11,248,000,000 in 1918 and 8,769,000,000 in

1914; beef, 7,500,000,000, as against 8,500,000,000 in 1918 and 6,079,000,000 in 1914; and mutton, 600,000,000 pounds, as against 537,000,000 in 1918 and 739,000,000 in 1914.

A rough estimate, based upon the number of milch cows and the census average of milk production per cow, indicates that the number of gallons of milk produced in 1919 will aggregate 8,495,000,000, or 57,000,000 more than in 1918 and 1,029,000,000 more than the average for 1910-1914.

The figures for poultry and egg production have not been accurately ascertained, but it is roughly estimated, upon the basis of reported increases from one census to another, that egg production in 1919 will aggregate 1,957,000,000 dozen, as against 1,921,000,000 in 1918 and 1,744,000,000 in 1914, and that the number of poultry raised on farms will approximate 600,000,000.

The exports of foodstuffs, enormous during the war, rose greatly between the armistice and midsummer. The annual average exports of important cereals for the five years preceding the war were 162,000,000 bushels. They rose to 517,000,000 in 1915 and aggregated 448,000,000 in 1919.

Dairy products, of which 25,000,000 pounds were exported on the average during the five-year period before the war, increased in volume to 102,400,000 pounds in 1915, 217,500,000 in 1916, 352,000,000 in 1917, 592,000,000 in 1918, and 781,000,000 in 1919; while the exports of meat and meat products were 1,291,000,000 pounds for the five-year average before the war, 1,500,000,000 in 1915, 1,800,000,000 in 1916, 2,300,000,000 in 1918, and 3,300,000,000 in 1919.



Press Illustrating

Above is one of the numerous divisions of Reserves being drilled now in Germany. In spite of the terms of the peace treaty it has been claimed that a new German army is being organized which exceeds the 120,000 allowed by the Allies

A Year After— In Germany

Gilliams

On the blackboard hung on the lamp post at the left in this German market are posted the Government prices of the day. Housewives can read them before they make their purchases—and there are severe penalties for profiteering

© International Film

Below are the women who were elected to the first national assembly of the German republic. Their participation as an active partner in legislative matters is one of the most marked changes in the new German government



The Expansion of Soviet Russia

BOTH conferences with the Bolsheviks have been suspended if not broken off. At Copenhagen where the Soviet representative, Litvinov, met O'Grady, a British M. P., to discuss exchange of prisoners, no agreement could be reached. The Soviet Government was willing enough to release all the British prisoners but demanded in return that Great Britain not only release the Bolsheviks who had been captured in the war, but also permit the Bolsheviks who had fled from Germany into Denmark to return home. Litvinov also tried to introduce into the conference the question of making peace, but the British Government declined to consider any subject except the exchange of prisoners and advised the Soviet to come to terms with Kolchak and Denikin.

The Dorpat conference split on the question of the disposition of the army of Yudenitch which retreated in confusion to the Estonian frontier after its defeat before Petrograd. Part of his troops deserted to the Bolsheviks. Others discarded their arms and disappeared. The rest were left to freeze and famish among the swamps on the southern shore of the Gulf of Finland. The Estonians refused to allow them to reënter Estonia unless they were disarmed because of fear of depredations by roving bands of demoralized soldiery during the winter when the entire population was on the verge of destitution. General Yudenitch proposed to move his troops south into Latvia for shelter and reorganization, but the Letts objected to their presence as strongly as the Estonians. It was also suggested that the Allies send them to other fronts, but ships are lacking to carry them either to Archangel, Odessa or Vladivostok, and besides the Allies are unwilling to abandon the Baltic front which offers such an exceptional opportunity for an attack upon Petrograd. If the Bolsheviks were freed from danger from this quarter they could transfer the forces they have gathered for the defense of Petrograd to the south, where they could be used against General Denikin, or to the east, where they could be used against Admiral Kolchak.

For this reason the Soviet delegates to the Dorpat conference insisted, before undertaking peace negotiations, that the Estonians disarm and intern or expel the Northwestern army of Yudenitch. The Estonians would have been glad enough to comply, but here the Inter-Allied Commission interposed a veto and demanded that the Estonians receive the Yudenitch troops and permit them to reorganize for another invasion of Soviet Russia. The Estonian Government replied that it was quite willing to permit the reorganization of the army in Estonia provided that the Allies would guarantee Estonian independence. Otherwise since Kolchak and Denikin had refused to recognize the independence of the Estonians they feared that the army, after having taken Petrograd and overthrown the Soviet, might be turned against Estonia in order to force the country back into Russia.

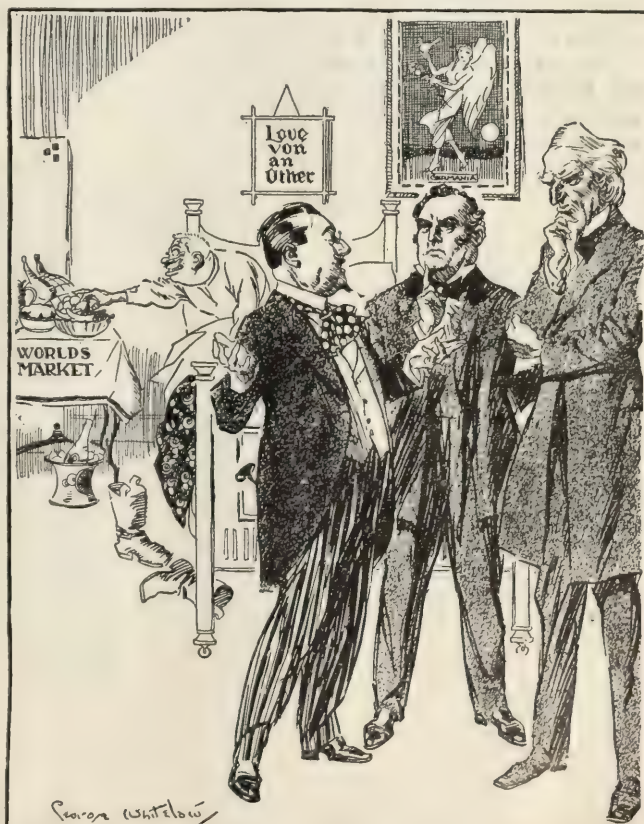
So the interference of the Allies put a stop to the Dorpat conference, altho both the Soviet Republic and the Estonian Republic were anxious to make peace and had come to an agreement as to their mutual boundary. The Soviet Government withdrew its delegates from Dorpat and prepared to renew its attack upon the Estonian frontier at Narva, with stronger forces than before, being able to use for this purpose the shock troops which broke the Kolchak front before Omsk.

Troops of this quality are no longer needed in Asia, for the Kolchak forces are retreating eastward as rapidly as the scanty transportation facilities on the Sibe-

rian railroad will permit. In many regiments his soldiers, on the approach of the Bolsheviks, have killed their officers and gone over to the enemy. In many places the local Bolsheviks have risen and taken possession of towns in advance of the arrival of the Soviet troops. The seizure in this fashion of the town of Taiga, at the junction of the branch line leading north to Tomsk, cut off Tomsk from all rail connection and forced the evacuation of that city on December 16.

The Kolchak forces hoped to be able to make a stand at Novo Nikolayev on the Ob River, but this city on December 13 fell into the hands of the Bolsheviks, who captured there 10,000 soldiers and 500 officers and a section of the American Red Cross. The retirement of Admiral Kolchak has been so hasty that much of his munitions and millions of rubles of his money have been lost to the enemy. One of his difficulties in evacuating Omsk was to carry off what is left of the \$200,000,000 in gold which the Czechoslovaks in 1918 took from the Bolsheviks at Kazan and turned over to the Omsk Government on its foundation a year ago. Kolchak tried to send a shipment of this bullion over the Siberian railroad to Vladivostok, but Hetman Semenov, a rival Cossack general, who has control of an intermediate section of the road, stopped the shipment on the route and stored the gold in the local bank of Chita, his own headquarters, telegraphing Kolchak that he considered it unsafe to send it further east.

Even with such a gold reserve and before the military collapse, the banknotes issued by the Kolchak Government had fallen lower than any other in Siberia. There are in circulation paper currency of the old empire of the Romanovs, of the republic under Kerensky and of the dictatorship of Kolchak. Every week a meeting of bankers and railroad men fixes their relative



Whitelaw in London Passing Show

ANOTHER FALSE DIAGNOSIS

The Specialists (in consultation): "Poor wretch! Well, gentlemen, we are all agreed he has reached that stage of dissolution when he can no longer take nourishment"

value for the coming week. In November the relative rate of exchange was declared to be:

1 ruble gold = 10 Romanov ruble notes.

1 Romanov note = 5 Kerensky notes.

1 Kerensky note = 2 Kolchak notes.

The Yudenitch and Soviet notes are worth still less. A ruble is normally worth about half a dollar in American money. Besides these various and uncertain issues and the currency of all nations carried in by the Allied troops, the local business houses issue their own money, often in most informal fashion. An American soldier making a purchase in a Vladivostok shop and tendering a 100-ruble note in payment may receive as change a scrap of paper that the merchant has torn off and inscribed "Three rubles." The older readers of *The Independent* will remember that after our Civil War city stores coined or printed their own small change for local circulation.

The western front of Soviet Russia has advanced about 1400 miles since last summer and even Irkutsk, to which city Kolchak has moved his seat of government, is not entirely safe. But a new and more serious feature of the situation is that the Bolsheviki have also gained control of the southern branch of the Siberian railroad leading from Orenburg into Russian Turkestan and to the borders of Persia, Afghanistan, India and China, where Mohammedan Bolsheviki are conducting an active propaganda in the native languages to induce insurrections. A Korean delegation has gone to Moscow to get the aid of the Soviet Government in throwing off Japanese rule. The Chinese have been promised by the Soviet the return of the Chinese Eastern Railroad, the branch of the Siberian which takes a short cut across Manchuria to Vladivostok. Persians and Indians are offered freedom from British rule. Trotzky is reported to have said: "It is in China, with unlimited human resources, that the Bolshevik movement will find troops to throw against western Europe."

The Japanese are alarmed at the rapid approach of the Bolsheviki toward the Pacific, and have indicated a willingness to forward reinforcements as far as Irkutsk, where Kolchak has set up his headquarters.

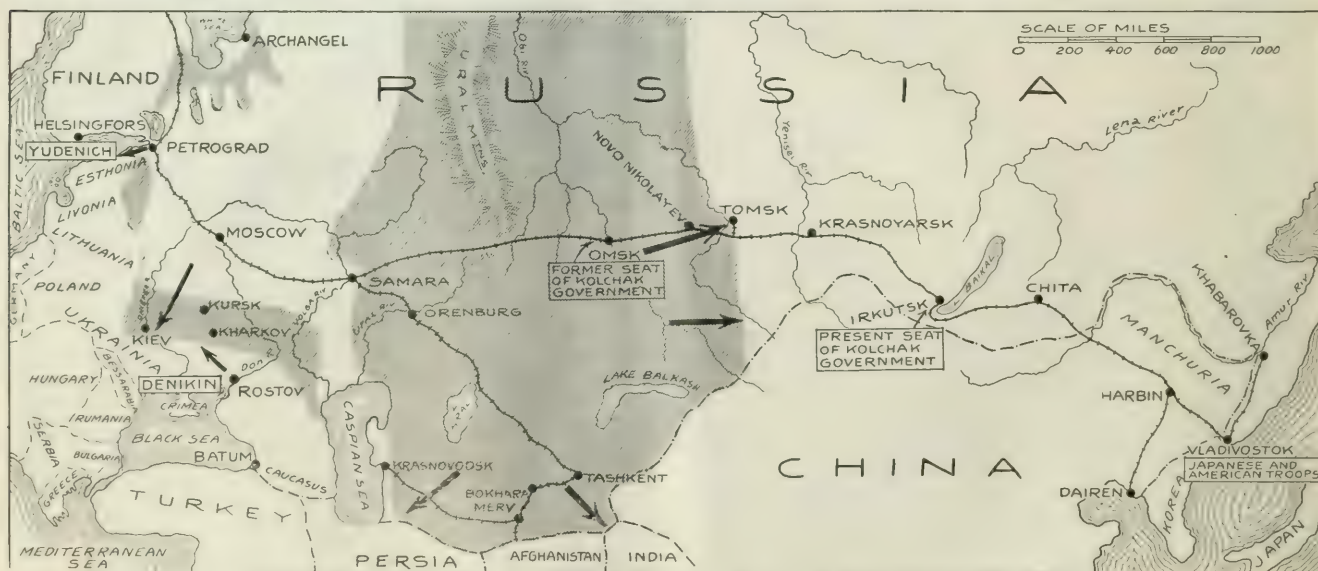
Two Attacks on the Eighteenth Amendment

THE Supreme Court had scarcely rendered its decision upholding the validity of the Wartime Prohibition Act, when the liquor interests, either at bay or undaunted, began to carry their fight further, and along even more fundamental lines than before. In this attack the Liquor Dealers' Association of New Jersey led off on December 16, and the State of Rhode Island followed on December 17. In the first case permission was asked of the Supreme Court not only to institute original proceedings to have the Eighteenth amendment declared unconstitutional, and New Jersey and Federal authorities enjoined from enforcing it, but also to seek an injunction against enforcement of the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Act.

The Association's brief alleged that the Constitutional amendment was an interference with the state police powers and a violation of the Fifth Constitutional Amendment, which prohibits the taking of private property without just compensation; that neither Congress nor the state legislatures had authority to propose or ratify the amendment, and that the amendment when passed by the House did not receive the support of two-thirds of the membership as the Constitution provides, but only of two-thirds of the members present.

The proceedings begun in the second case were practically similar to those in the first, tho with the interesting difference that they were started by a State and were based on the principle of State Rights. The Attorney General of Rhode Island, Mr. H. C. Rice, filed a brief in which the Supreme Court was asked to compel Attorney General Palmer to appear and make answer. The court was also asked to declare the Eighteenth amendment void and to enjoin government officials from putting the Volstead law into effect.

It is maintained that Congress had no authority to submit the joint resolution to the various states, and the exercise by Congress of the power to enact the resolution is declared "unconstitutional and revolution-



RECENT EXTENSION OF SOVIET RUSSIA

The shaded area on the map shows the territory which has now come under the control of the Bolsheviki as compared with the extreme limit reached by the anti-Bolshevik forces during the past six months. The arrows in the shaded area indicate the main lines on which the Bolsheviki are at present advancing. Their chief advance is toward the east. The forces of Admiral Kolchak, which last summer had almost reached Samara, have had to retire into Siberia and have now withdrawn from Tomsk. Their retreat has enabled the Bolsheviki also to follow down the other railroad leading from Samara thru Orenburg to Tashkent and Merv in Turkestan. This brings them into contact with Persia, Afghanistan, India and China which are being permeated with Bolshevik propaganda. General Denikin, who a few months ago was moving rapidly northward and expected soon to take Moscow, has been driven back and lost most of Ukraine. General Yudenitch, who a few weeks ago was within sight of Petrograd, has been driven back into Estonia. The Allied and American troops have been withdrawn from Archangel, but this city holds out against the Bolsheviki



Photographs from Wide World

On the Way to the Pole



The Leden Arctic expedition which left New York last summer narrowly escaped serious disaster. The "Finback," Christian Leden's ship, was wrecked off a reef in Hudson Bay and ice-locked. After desperate attempts the members of the party finally succeeded in reaching a barren island off Cape Fullerton and from there were finally able to make the fifty-mile trip to the mainland. The photograph at the top of the page shows the party cooking their first meal after their escape from the wreck. Here are three of the Eskimos who befriended them



The good ship "Finback" ice-locked in Hudson Straits two months after sailing from New York on its way north to learn the mysterious fate of Professor Andree, who started for the North Pole in a balloon and never was heard from again



© Underwood & Underwood

Even the baby, it seems, has learned how to use the popular weapon and help picket in this rent strike of Brooklyn families. The landlords attempted to evict the families, but the furniture movers refused to put out their brother union members

ary." It is also argued that the proposal of the amendment is not within the intent and scope of Article 5 of the Constitution, but is "an unconstitutional and revolutionary proposal" to the state legislatures of a "revision and addition to the Constitution of the United States that is destructive of the fundamental principle of the said Constitution and of the government established thereby," and, that "the proposal of the so-called Eighteenth amendment, for the reasons aforesaid and otherwise, is unconstitutional, inoperative and void."

The legislatures of the states, too, alleges the brief, assumed a power not delegated to them by the Constitution "and in derogation of the constitution and laws of the State of Rhode Island" in enacting resolutions of ratification.

But that the two actions soon will not be the only ones filed to test the validity of the Eighteenth amendment, was indicated by a statement made on behalf of the liquor interests of New York City. Indeed, the indications are that a multitude of such actions will be brought, and on various grounds. The decision of the court relating to Wartime Prohibition opened the way for the attack on the prohibition amendment itself. The opinion of the court in that decision is regarded as showing "the consequences to property and to personal rights of constitutional prohibition to be so grave, and the ramifications to be so tremendous," that actions must be brought to test the amendment itself. In addition to the grounds that the New Jersey interests and the State of Rhode Island made use of, the New York interests have suggested the following:

1. That the Federal Constitution was adopted to administer a republican form of government and that this form of government can only be changed by the unanimous action of all the states.

2. That a republican form of government guarantees certain rights, privileges and immunities which may not be taken away even by the vote of the majority, and the Constitution may not be amended so as to destroy these rights.

3. That the intent of the framers of the Federal Constitution and the condition precedent to its acceptance by the original members of the Federal compact was that while the Federal Government had delegated to it certain powers, such as the right to regulate interstate commerce, all powers not specifically thus delegated were reserved to the states, and among these the one of paramount importance was the so-called police power.

The Problem of India

FOR the last five years India has been a sealed book. The British censorship has been so strict that wars of more than minor importance and political disturbances involving millions of natives have not become known to the outside world in any detail until long afterward. For instance, it is only now that we are beginning to get full information of the riots at Amritsar early last April. From the evidence taken by the Hunter investigating committee in India the political demonstrations in the Punjab were put down with great severity. The causes of the disaffection, according to Commissioner Kitchin, of the Lahore district, were: first, that the whole country was tired of war; second, the poorer classes had been hard pressed by high prices; third, political agitation, and, fourth, the Mohammedan alarm at the prospective disappearance of Turkey, the last independent Mohammedan power. The arrest of two agitators, Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kitchlew, aroused Amritsar to hot indignation. To prevent riots the country was declared under martial law and all assemblages forbidden. But a crowd, said to number more than twenty thousand, gathered at Amritsar and were listening to hundreds of speakers when the soldiers appeared upon high ground near by and poured a volley into the mass of people. According to the Indian accounts of the affair, no warning was given in advance of the firing. Sir M. F. O'Dwyer, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, gives the number of victims as 500 killed and 1500 wounded, but the Indians claim that it was much larger.

Lahore was saved from anarchy by the imposition of martial law and the use of four airplanes. Governor O'Dwyer allowed no correspondents to visit the scene of the disturbances and no news to be sent out. A leading citizen of Lahore, who secretly made his way to Bombay and published an account of the trouble at Lahore in the *Chronicle*, was sentenced to two years at hard labor. Colonel Frank Johnson, who had charge of Lahore, said that the only incident he regretted was the flogging of a priest and wedding party, which, constituting more than ten persons, had congregated contrary to orders. He explained that the magistrate responsible had been removed.

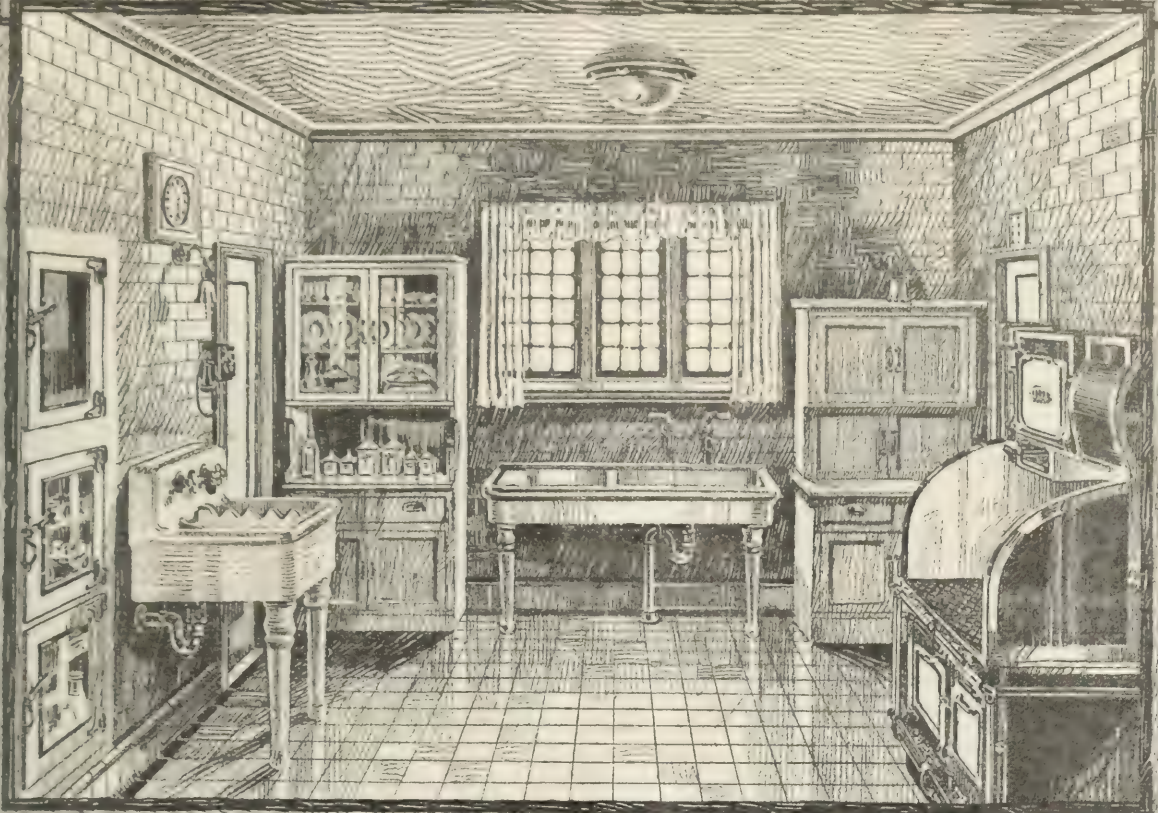
Undeterred and undiscouraged by such disturbances the British Government is deliberately going ahead with its plans for conferring upon India as upon Ireland a greater measure of self-government. A bill has been passed by Parliament to carry out the reforms recommended by the Montagu-Chelmsford report. The proposed government of India is to be a diarchy in which responsibility is shared between an executive nominated by the Crown and ministers chosen from an elected legislative body. The scheme is so contrived as to place upon the natives a gradually increasing responsibility for the administration of the country beginning with local areas.

On December 23 King George, Emperor of India, issued the following proclamation:

Another epoch is reached today in the annals of India. I give royal assent to the act, which takes its place among the great historic measures passed by the Parliament of this realm for the better government of India and the greater contentment of her people.

The act, which has now become a law, intrusts elected representatives of the people with a definite share in the Government and points the way to a fully responsible Government hereafter. If, as I confidently hope, the policy which this act inaugurates should achieve its purpose, the results will be momentous in the story of human progress.

I have watched with understanding and sympathy the growing desire of my Indian people for representative in-



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stitutions. Their scope has been extended, stage by stage, until there now lies before us a definite step on the road to responsible Government. I shall watch your progress along this road.

The path will not be easy, and in the march toward the goal there will be the need of perseverance and mutual forbearance between all sections and races of my people in India. I am confident that those high qualities will be forthcoming.

I rely on the new popular assemblies to interpret wisely the wishes of those they represent and not forget the interests of the masses who cannot yet be admitted to the franchise. I rely on the leaders of the people and the ministers of the future to face responsibility and endure misrepresentation, and to sacrifice much for the common interests of the state, remembering that true patriotism transcends party and communal boundaries.

The question of police strikes is as acute in England and France as in the United States. The London police recently struck and forced concessions. The French Parliament has under consideration a law extending the right to form trades unions "to employees and workers of the state, the departments, the communes, and public institutions, except (1) to soldiers of all ranks in the military and naval forces on active service, (2) to members of the police force, (3) to judicial magistrates, (4) to prefects and sub-prefects."

It is proper to punish the profiteers. It is more effective to devise means for increasing production, reducing waste and short-circuiting the connection between producer and consumer. But don't expect these measures or any others to make any immediate or considerable change in the high cost of living. The rise began many years ago and has been vastly accelerated by the war. It is world-wide and affects in some measure all peoples whether they are honest, industrious and thrifty or corrupt, idle and careless, whether they are ruled by king, congress or soviet. The fundamental cause is the increase of nominal money and the decrease of real wealth. Property has been destroyed and promises to pay have multiplied. The belligerent governments spent over \$200,000,000,000 on the war and the



London Evening News

"On Behind!" An explanation of England's frequent transportation difficulties. The efforts of the Director General, Sir Eric Geddes, in the driver's seat are made ineffectual by the strike menace who helps himself to a ride in the wagon

damages amount to as much more. The debts of these governments have increased from \$40,000,000,000 in 1914 to \$220,000,000,000 in 1919. Their issue of paper money has risen from \$8,000,000,000 to \$36,000,000,000, which is more than could be redeemed at once by all the gold and silver dug out of the ground since man began to dig. The world, in short, is suffering from a bad case of inflation of the currency such as on a smaller scale afflicted the United States for a dozen years after the Civil War. Legislation cannot cure it, tho it may alleviate the symptoms. Talking and worrying about it aggravates the case. But if the patient, man, will keep calm and work hard and live simply he will eventually recover.

Gabriele d'Annunzio is now discredited by the people of Fiume who gave him such a wild welcome two months ago when he took possession of the city. Premier Nitti has negotiated some sort of a compromise which it is believed will be approved by the British and French and acceptable to the Yugoslavs. But this involved the withdrawal of d'Annunzio's volunteers and the occupation by Italian regulars. On December 14 the National Council of Fiume agreed to Nitti's proposal by a large majority. But d'Annunzio refused to accept this decision and appealed to a plebiscite. In this the people voted by three to one in favor of d'Annunzio's withdrawal, but he ordered the ballot boxes seized and the vote suppressed.

Marshal Joffre in his testimony before the French Parliamentary Commission repudiates the charge that the French General Staff was outwitted by the German at the opening of the war. It was, he says, known in 1913 that the Germans were going to attack thru Belgium and the French plans of defense were changed accordingly. Great Britain was counted upon to send over immediately six divisions as had been long before arranged in the secret military convention between France and Great Britain. But as it turned out the British could only get four divisions into action by August 23 and by that time the Germans had broken thru the Belgian barrier, so both French and British had to fall back. Lord French, who had been selected in advance to lead the British expeditionary force, says in his recent book:

"The British and French General Staffs had for some years been in close secret consultation with one another on this subject. The area of concentration for the British forces had been fixed on the left flank of the French, and the actual detraining stations of the various units were all laid down in terrain lying between Maubeuge and Le Cateau."



London World

The magic key

What's Happened

New Zealand has voted for prohibition by 5,000 majority and the nation will go dry next June.

Eggs dropped from 85 to 55 cents a dozen in Lincoln, Neb., after 2,000 women had united to fight the high price.

Montenegrins are fighting the Serbian army of occupation in order to preserve the independence of Montenegro from absorption into the new kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Bulgaria seems to be turning toward Bolshevism as a way out of the troubles brought upon her by the peace treaty. In the municipal elections at Sofia, the capital, the Bolshevik candidates won.

Miss Mary Peabody, a Radcliffe graduate and a former teacher in the Cambridge, Mass., public schools, is among the radicals whose names were taken in a raid on alleged Red headquarters in Cambridge.

The high cost of food affected Mobile, Ala., more than any other city during November, increasing seven per cent there as compared with less than five-tenths of one per cent in New Orleans and Louisville.

The new Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Scialoja, told the Italian Chamber of Deputies that he hoped to secure the support of France and England for the Italian claims in Dalmatia which Secretary Lansing refused to accept.

Some 4,500,000 American soldiers and sailors will be rewarded for the part they played in the Great War by receiving the Victory Medal. This medal has been adopted by all the Allied Nations to commemorate their winning of the war.

Yale University has authorized the appointment of a professor of School Administration and director of University Extension who will work to bring about a closer relation between the University and the public schools of Connecticut.

Marked increases in the salaries of men in the Navy were urged by Secretary Daniels in a letter to Speaker Gillett of the House. It will be impossible to operate the number of ships that should be kept in commission unless something drastic is done, Secretary Daniels points out.

The Aztec Spring ruins on the edge of the Montezuma Valley in Colorado will henceforth be known as the Yucca House National Monument, according to a proclamation issued by President Wilson. They were donated to the United States by Henry Van Kleeck of Denver, Col.

Almost two million new pairs of army shoes will be sold to the public at prices ranging from \$7.50 to \$8.25 a pair, according to an announcement made by Secretary of War Baker. The retail stores operated by the Quartermaster General and army retail stores will announce the date of sale.

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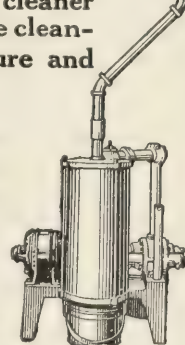
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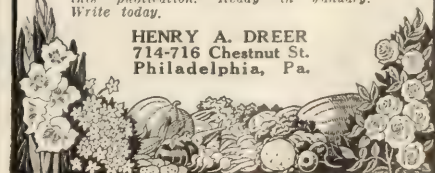
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"Where There Aren't No Ten Commandments"

A New Year's Resolution

DID you ever reflect what a large proportion of this earth has been declared by the poets to be exempt from the jurisdiction of the moral law? Combine Kipling's well-known saying, "There's never a law of God or man runs north of fifty-three" and his petition to be shipped "somewhere's east of Suez" "where there aren't no ten commandments" and the task of the Recording Angel is considerably lightened. Since millions of well-behaved Scotchmen and Scandinavians live north of the fifty-third parallel, it is to be assumed that the poet did not intend to be taken too literally; but even the wild Alaskan frontier has become one of the most safe and respectable portions of the continent. And Orientals are developing a close acquaintanceship with the Ten Commandments, not to mention the later Fourteen.

The moral frontier which is merely on the outside of a settled community is not much to worry about, as the merchant and the missionary speedily erase it. Kansas of the border ruffians became in a single generation the forerunner of every civic reform and was rebuked by New England statesmen for being too Puritanic in its views on liquor. Who now thinks of Kentucky as a "dark and bloody ground"? We must go to Mexico to find the faintest trace of the old frontier tradition that a man's own hand must protect his purse and his head. Even the headhunter of the Philippines is now a tax-paying, ball-playing, self-respecting citizen and the ex-cannibal of Fiji is content to devour edifying books in the Carnegie library.

But the civilizing task is not confined to pushing the moral frontier farther and farther away from the centers of civilization. To match the frontier on the outside of the community there is a frontier within. Barbarism is a disease that strikes first at the heart and brain. It is in the largest cities, amid the most imposing material evidences of our progress, that doors must always be locked and certain streets may not wisely be

passed at night by the obviously prosperous. It is our oldest states that are ruled by the worst political leaders. Not Sitting Bull or Jesse James but Alderman McBoodle threatens our modern frontier.

We should all take warning from the fate of our recent enemy. In spite of much random talk about Huns and Prussian boorishness, it is the simple fact that in all material respects Germany was in the first rank of the world's civilization. If universal education, flourishing industry, widely diffused prosperity and comfort, interest in science and scholarship, competent administration and civic order can make a body politic immune from barbarism Germany should have been safe forever. And yet for five years nearly the whole of this earth was cut off from Germany not only by a line of trenches but a barrier of moral indignation. When the fighting line was spoken of as "the frontier of civilization" we felt the phrase to be a natural one. When the illiterate Serb, the half-civilized negro from French Africa, and the man of alien tradition from the distant East foregathered in the common cause we felt that they stood on the right side of the moral frontier. We ceased to talk about the treacherous and cunning Oriental or the cruelty of the Apache and the Zulu, because we stood before the horrible miracle of greater perfidy and more relentless cruelty applauded by seventy million cultured Europeans.

Civilization has conquered Germany and will doubtless recivilize her. But our old sense of security has gone forever. Without eternal vigilance the same fate may strike ourselves, tho perhaps in a different form. Barbarism overwhelmed Germany in the form of militarism and the creed of the State. Barbarism has since overwhelmed the young Russian republic in the form of anarchic license and the creed of the No-State. History has but one piece of advice good for all times and places; let him that thinketh to stand surely take heed lest he fall.

The Breakfast on the Snow

By Joe Cone

All night the ghostly flakes came down
And buried forest, field and town
Till earth was white and cold;
All day the storm kept up its might—
For beast and bird was naught in sight
Except a desert wold.

Next morn the storm had ceased, but drear
The sunless landscape far and near,
And in the barren wood
The birds, with hunger in their breasts,
Deserted sheltered nooks and nests
To vainly search for food.

Round house and barn and lowly shed,
From dooryard tree to tree they sped,
With plaintive cries and low;
But nothing met their anxious eyes,
Excepting bleak and wintry skies,
And miles of crusted snow.

Then, happy thought, a peck of grain
We spread upon the snowy plain,
And quickly drew from sight;

Then one by one, and two and two,
Came trooping all that feathered crew
Around the table white,

Were sparrows, starlings, black as night,
And snowbirds with their breasts of white,
Each picking as for life;
Were robins, chippies, blithe and gay,
Nuthatches and a big blue jay,
Who loudly called his wife,

Were "bob-whites" running here and there
As if on skates, with haughty air,
And bluebirds flashing low;
Woodpeckers large, woodpeckers small,
With scores of more, and friendly all,
At breakfast on the snow.

The morn was loud with grateful song
And chatter from that woodland throng,
Tho skies were dark and low;
Ne'er was a gath'ring joyous more
Ne'er was a meal like that before,
The breakfast on the snow.

If He Were President

(Continued from page 8.)

on the platform at the Hughes meeting in San Francisco. On the evidence as presented, thus, Mr. Johnson would at best have been justified in sitting back and letting candidate Hughes take defeat so far as California was concerned. And, moreover, it is apparent now that Mr. Hughes would have done better anyhow to make a few front-porch speeches, as Mr. McKinley did—this, if for no other reason, because he thus would have escaped the blunder of going into states where women had enjoyed suffrage and public experience for many years without having on his train one woman who could talk intelligently and sympathetically with such women. Coming at the situation conversely, if Mr. Hughes had at least stayed away until after the California primaries, if a woman instead of James Garfield had been head of the women's bureau of the Republican National Committee, if she had sent some real women politicians west with Mr. Hughes, and if he had not ignored Mr. Johnson and the strength he had anent the women's vote in California, Mr. Hughes might be President, for California turned the tide, which made it assume new importance politically, and made the women's vote in California seem to have vast significance.

The present candidate for President rode into prominence in California affairs fortuitously, of course; the shooting of Heney cast the die. But this fact would be of importance only if he had failed utterly in office, for it is one thing to be given a job, another to do it; one thing to make a contract, another to fulfil it. Mr. Taft, to illustrate, entered the White House not only fortuitously but most propitiously. And that California did not feel at all about Governor Johnson as this nation felt about Mr. Taft one year after he entered office is reflected in the eloquent fact that tho he entered the executive mansion with a scant majority of 22,000, four years later the state gave him a majority of 196,000 and when he ran for Senator gave him 292,000—the hugest vote ever given any one by California and, as far as I can ascertain, the biggest majority ever given any United States senator. Such united support—combined now with that of California business men who first condemned the Governor for an impossibilist and radical and now are arguing in concert to the business men of the nation his common sense—is significant first because it indicates that he probably has in common the interests of hundreds of thousands of far westerners of all political affiliations, next because it helps to persuade both political strategists and voters that the time has come when the traditional center of population may not be nearly so vital to a candidate as the center of ideas and ideals, now that distance no longer counts, oceans even are no more and science throws information thru the air instantaneously

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By EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

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I have believed for many years that the right kind of a course in practical, every-day, human efficiency, would supply an effective and much needed shortcut to highest achievement and would save many grinding, discouraging and expensive years of haphazard experience.

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It has been my privilege to act as teacher and counsellor for thousands of ambitious men and women—from the million dollar corporation head to the most humble beginner in the ranks.

And I have concluded that the average man engaged in a large enterprise, who has not yet applied efficiency methods to himself and his associates, has been losing from \$1,000 to \$100,000 a year—while the individual, professional or industrial worker has been losing from \$100 to \$5,000 a year.

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any distance and throws it to and fro by wire faster far than time travels. In other words, California is as near all parts of the county virtually as Ohio or Indiana, therefore the old tradition that a Californian ought not and can not be President may well go by the board.

The Senator has been, is, as President probably would be, no slave to party. In his first inaugural he begged the Legislature "to eliminate every private interest. . . . It is not with any partizan spirit that I appeal to you for aid. Democrats and Republicans alike are citizens. . . . And may God in his mercy grant us the strength and the courage to do the right." Analysis would be long, but scrutiny of his work in California demonstrates, as his bolting the Old Guard in 1912 proves, that his spirit is rather in consonance with the old couplet:

"For the thing-to-be-done does not tarry the will of the Doer,
But the Doer must be at the beck of the thing-to-be-done."

The thing-to-be-done, as the Senator sees it, is, just now, one imagines, to make himself President. He has been in the Senate during only half a term, quite at the beck of the thing-to-be-done. In short space he has made himself felt, towering the senior Senator from California and most all others. The records of the Senate show that he offered amendments to the Espionage Bill, to the Priority Shipping Bill relating to damage to carriers, to the War Tax Bill, and a bill to provide a minimum wage, and introduced various bills and amendments looking to relief of individuals, etc.—such bills as take up much of the procedure of the Senate. In relation to the Espionage Bill, he pleaded in a long speech for freedom of speech and of press. "Let disloyalty be punished . . . but do not put fear into a brave man's heart; do not padlock his lips when he is trying to do his best . . . do not set neighbor to watch neighbor. Leave us in this time of stress the right to talk from our hearts honestly and loyally." He demanded the conscription of wealth, in arguing for his amendment to the War Tax Bill, insisting: "There is no justification, in my opinion, for returning two billions or more of war profits"—to the large steel corporations and others—"and taking only an additional half billion than there would be for putting all these taxes upon the ordinary man and putting upon that ordinary man every particle of the expense of government. I insist that these rates should be raised so that practically every dollar under this bill may be raised by war-profits taxes, by income taxes, and by the taxes upon alcoholic beverages and the like and that every consumer's tax that is in the bill, whether it be little or whether it be big, whether it touch one class or another class, shall be eliminated"—which is a popular approach to the plowshare called war taxation. By resolutions he demanded that our troops be withdrawn from

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Russia or that, at least, a policy on the part of the Administration be presented. He offered an amendment dealing with war workers' transportation. He fought the President's plan of paying as high a premium as has been paid railroad investors for the use of their properties during the war-time "receivership" of the roads, and said "In our scrupulous care to see that justice is done to the railroads of the nation, let us do justice to the people as well. . . . Years and years of dealing with the problem of railroad transportation in its various phases convinced me that the only way in which the intertwining difficulties of the railroad situation could be solved would be by the Government itself."

And he also fought the League of Nations!

In fact, when I sought persistently, after several casual interviews, for privilege to take his intimate measurement with a fountain pen, and to get him to tell me what he would do if he were President, he shied me off at least fifteen cubits by telling me twice "I am wholly engrossed in the League of Nations contest, which means more to the republic than any candidacies or any promise in presidential possibilities. I would, therefore, be under many obligations to you if you would deal with the innumerable candidates who are now really presidential possibilities and eliminate me entirely."

When the Senator was Governor California's Anti-Alien Act, prohibiting aliens from acquiring land in California, was passed. Secretary of State Bryan journeyed to the Pacific Coast to prevent execution of the Act. Governor Johnson went ahead and put it into effect anyway. According to his interpretation of the League he would be inconsistent if he submitted to it even on this score, of itself. Were he President he would favor the restriction of immigration—which becomes steadily a bigger and bigger issue—and, at least, would have the knowledge and experience to deal understandingly with phases of the question, which is, of course, a national question.

This same disposition to restrict immigration somehow makes him acceptable to union labor, of course. It may indeed be therefore one of the reasons why the Nonpartizan League, which is a labor movement as well as an agrarian one, which, it is claimed, could, in many circumstances elect a President, is well disposed toward him.

By the same chain of circumstances, or of vision, if Mr. Johnson were President he could not carry the support of labor and of the Nonpartizan League and fail to oppose the packers and fail to carry thru means looking to reduction of costs of living, if that be a hard bone of contention still, and any means looking to improvement in the processes of distribution and marketing, in which vast questions he long has been deeply interested, having, in fact, achieved a goodly share in making practicable the vast and effective distribution of California products. Incidentally, it is worth noting, also, he has been singu-

larly successful in carrying the farmer vote of his home state. And, incidentally, also, has given no intimation of any desire for free trade.

He is, withal, thus, a man of a kind content to keep America working intensively at its own social and economic betterments without interference from or in foreign affairs. He championed the war, and if our soldiers follow him, sentence by sentence and act by act, thru his days in the Senate, they see that he has obviously kept his interest in their welfare to the fore. And if they go further, the four millions or so of them, with their great fireside influence, which is just as varied an influence probably as that of any other group of four millions except that it is likely to display some salient and common modes of measurement, they would of course strike upon the inevitable question, "Who is best qualified to represent us?"

And, if they cherished still the spiritual leadership of Colonel Roosevelt, "Who—Johnson or General Wood—is best qualified to inherit the Roosevelt mantle?"

The ten years General Wood gave to the study of military science Mr. Johnson, the lawyer by training, gave to applied leadership and to grappling with economic and social problems as well as those of administration. The military man, naturally, is given to defense of old institutions as they were, the lawyer, usually, to defense of them as they are, the journalist and publicist defends them as they are likely to be—which is flattering to some of us, disturbing to some of us. At any rate there is a fine example of desire confounding realities in the manner in which many Americans expect another Roosevelt. That is natural—and fatuous! To imagine that either General Wood or Senator Johnson is another Roosevelt is to mother a myth; and, on the part of either of these men, or any man, is the sheerest conceit—like the fetish that lands so many fanatics in asylums—fanatics who insist they are the newborn Christ. It is quite in order to expect another Colonel Roosevelt in the course of a century, but not before, if then.

Moreover, this "passing down" of the Presidency is out of order. The President's suggestion that all good Americans vote the Democratic ticket demonstrated that Americans want no dictation. Then, too, voters should remember this little incident, for, verily, it hath a brick in it.

The evening after Mr. Taft's election, Mrs. Taft, very happy, admitted to another woman: "Mr. Roosevelt did this—he elected Mr. Taft."

"Yes," answered the other, prophetically, "but don't you think that's too great a gift for any man to give?"

It was too great a gift; it always will be. And the recourse is to take each candidate as a problem in itself—him, and the service he has rendered.

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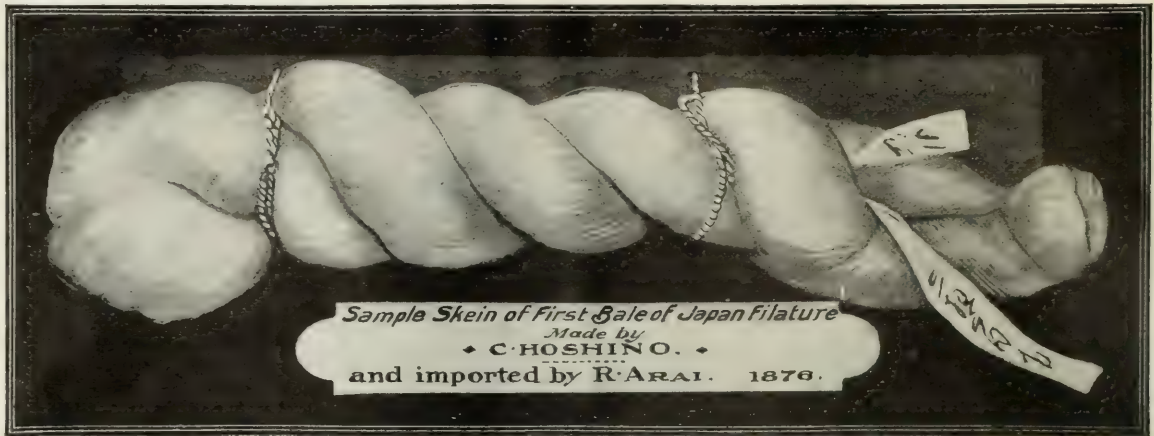
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Back to Nature? Never! Forward to the Machine

(Continued from page 6)

words. There is a possible and a proper sense of the word "nature" that makes it include everything except the supernatural. Therefore man and all his works belongs to the realm of nature. A tenement house in this sense is as "natural" as a bird's nest, a peapod or a crystal.

But such a wide extension of the term destroys its distinctive value. It is more convenient and quite as correct to use "nature" as I have used it, in contradistinction to "art" meaning by the former the products of the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdom, excluding the designs, inventions and constructions of man which we call "art."

We cannot, in a general and abstract fashion, say which is superior, art or nature, because it all depends on the point of view. The worm loves a rotten log into which he can bore. Man prefers a steel cabinet into which the worm cannot bore. If man cannot improve upon nature he has no motive for making anything. Artificial products are therefore superior to natural products as measured by man's convenience, otherwise they would have no reason for existence.

Other of my offended readers wrote in this fashion:

How can you say that art surpasses nature when you know very well that nothing man is able to make can in any way equal the perfection of all nature's products?

And again:

It is blasphemous of you to claim that man can improve the works of God as they appear in nature. Only the Creator can create. Man only imitates, destroys or defiles God's handiwork.

Now these two correspondents are really raising the same objection, tho the first is couched in naturalistic and the second in theological language. It is curious to see that their point of view is identical, altho they may think themselves far apart. It shows how widely the pan-pagan spirit has spread that it affects both the theological and untheological types of mind.

It is highly amusing to be accused of blasphemy because I point out a few imperfections in nature. A few centuries ago I should have been accused of blasphemy if I had said a good word for nature. I could quote—if anybody would read them—a continuous series of citations from the church fathers of every one of the first eighteen centuries of the Christian era proving that nature was altogether corrupt, vile, degrading and accursed; something to be avoided, fought, subjugated and eradicated as the only hope of man's salvation. I can read my correspondent out of any church he may belong to on this point by reference to the books of the founders of his faith. He probably does not realize what a heretic he is in his unbounded worship of nature. The Bible indeed tells us that the Creator when he first looked over his work pronounced it "good," but we know that he later discarded many of those early models, such as the megalosaurus and the pterodactyl, in favor of more mod-

ern designs, and man has continued the work of his Maker by improving on the cattle and fruit trees that he inherited. He has even made some changes for the better in his own appearance if we may judge from the pithecanthropus, but nothing to boast of compared with what he might do for himself by a strict course in eugenics.

The revival of the worship of the heathen earth goddess, Magna Mater, began in an inoffensive fashion in the latter part of the eighteenth century and has since infected all classes and countries. It is now securely enthroned in the two strongholds that were erected against it, church and school. The neo-pagan poet Swinburne, who wrote

Thou hast conquered, O pale Galilean;
The world has grown gray from thy breath.
was premature in his despair. He might better have written

Thou hast conquered, O rosy Rousseau
The world has grown gay from thy breath.

FOR the cult of naturalism is now dominant everywhere. The call of the wild is drowning out the appeal of civilization. "Back to barbarism!" is the slogan of the hour. Sink into savagery. Praise the country and denounce the city. Admire cliffs but make fun of skyscrapers. Extol forests and despise laboratories. Exalt the physical and ignore the intellectual. Spend \$250,000 on a new gymnasium and let the old library go to ruin. Abolish compulsory Latin and establish compulsory swimming. Patronize football and neglect debating. Up with the soldier and down with the savant. Jazz your music and cube your painting. Roughcast your walls, deckle your bookedges, wormhole your furniture, coarsen your fabrics and deform your pottery. Condemn everything new and worship everything old. Regenerate obsolescent languages, restore antiquated spelling, adopt medieval costumes, revive ancient rituals, inflame traditional animosities, resurrect forgotten realms, re-erect overthrown barriers. Cultivate the primitive virtues of personal bravery and clan loyalty. Reprove and repress the Christian virtues of kindness and universal sympathy.

Some of the signs of the times I have enumerated are good things in themselves, some are trifles of no consequence, but they all hang together and a floating straw shows the current of a river as well as a log. A change in taste is often the precursor of a shift of the trend of human affairs. The dominant tendency of the times is undoubtedly downward and the advance of science has not yet availed to check it.

It is a reactionary spirit, antagonistic to progress and destructive to civilization. Science and Christianity are at one in abhorring the natural man and calling upon the civilized man to fight and subdue him. The conquest of nature, not the imitation of nature, is the whole duty of man. Metchnikoff and St. Paul unite in criticizing the

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body we were born with. St. Augustine and Huxley are in agreement as to the eternal conflict between man and nature. In his Romanes lecture on "Evolution and Ethics" Huxley said: "The ethical progress of society depends, not on imitating the cosmic process, still less on running away from it, but on combating it," and again: "The history of civilization details the steps by which man has succeeded in building up an artificial world within the cosmos."

There speaks the true evolutionist, one whose desire is to get away from nature as fast and far as possible. Imitate Nature? Yes, when we cannot improve upon her. Admire Nature? Possibly, but be not blinded to her defects. Learn from Nature? We should sit humbly at her feet until we can stand erect and go our own way. Love Nature? Never! She is our treacherous and unsleeping foe, ever to be feared and watched and circumvented, for at any moment and in spite of all our vigilance she may wipe out the human race by famine, pestilence or earthquake and within a few centuries obliterate every trace of its achievement. The wild beasts that man has kept at bay for a few centuries will in the end invade his palaces; the moss will envelop his walls and the lichen disrupt them. His tools and weapons will dissolve into the rust from which he rescued them. The clam may survive man by as many millenia as it preceded him. In the ultimate devolution of the world animal life will disappear before vegetable, the higher plants will be killed off before the lower, and finally the three kingdoms of nature will be reduced to one, the mineral. Civilized man, enthroned in his citadel and defended by all the forces of nature that he has brought under his control, is after all in the same situation as a savage, shivering in the darkness beside his fire, listening to the pad of predatory feet, the rustle of serpents and the cry of birds of prey, knowing that only the fire keeps his enemies off, but knowing too that every stick he lays on the fire lessens his fuel supply and hastens the inevitable time when the beasts of the jungle will make their fatal rush.

Chaos is the "natural" state of the universe. Cosmos is the rare and temporary exception. Of all the million spheres this is apparently the only one habitable and of this only a small part—the reader may draw the boundaries to suit himself—can be called civilized. Anarchy is the natural state of the human race. It prevailed exclusively all over the world up to some five thousand years ago, since which a few peoples have for a time succeeded in establishing a certain degree of peace and order. This, however, can be maintained only by strenuous and persistent efforts, for society tends naturally to sink into the chaos out of which it has arisen. The natural law of the degradation of morality corresponds to the natural law of the degradation of energy. In the language of the old theology it was expressed by saying "Satan is prince of this world." It is no longer

proper to mention the devil in polite society except as an expletive. But tho we may deny the existence of the arch Anarch we cannot repeal the law. If we are too insensitive to feel the downward drag in ourselves we can readily observe the effects in our neighbors.

WE should "move upward working out the brute and let the ape and tiger die." Our sins are mostly survivals. Like the vermiform appendix they are vestigial organs, needing amputation. It is those who believe in perpetuating the pugnacious propensities of the lower animals and man in his lower stages who are responsible for these last five years of war and the consequent anarchy. Modern literature is tainted thruout by that most pestilential heresy, zoolatry. From the child's primer to the sociological treatise, animals and insects are held up for our admiration and imitation. The lion and the eagle are made the emblems of patriotism. Our authors and artists and musicians deliberately turn their backs on the future and point to the past as our goal. They take lessons in form and rhythm from the African negro and prehistoric man.

The lament "Great Pan is dead!" was a false alarm. Never was he so much alive as today. Never was animality more admired. Never such a deification of the strength of man and the beauty of woman. Never so much money spent on lust and sensuality and play as now. Never so much violence and lawlessness and hate and manslaughter. Pan has displaced Pallas in the Parthenon. Pan has crowded out the preacher from the pulpit. Pan is the symbol of the semi-man. His furry ears and hairy legs were reminiscent of the brute from which man has evolved. Being the emblem of the bestiality that survives in humanity he was, quite rightly, identified by the early Christians with the devil, the eternal adversary. His worship was the exaltation of the physical and the emancipation of the primitive passions. His home was in the forest and he only ventured into the city at the Saturnalia when the people, tired of the practise of their acquired virtues, relapsed temporarily into savagery.

Those who say "God made the country but the devil made the city" are reading history backward. The word "pagan" means literally "countryman" (*paganus*). "Civilization" is by self-definition a product of the city dweller (*civis*). Our modern nature-lovers are trying to rob the Creator of credit for the highest products of creative activity. They would make a scapegoat of God and drive him out of the town into the desert. But God is not in the thunder or whirlwind, but in the voice the artificial creation of man. It is only by overcoming nature that man can rise.

The sole salvation for the human race lies in the removal of the primal curse, the sentence of hard labor for life that was imposed on man as he left Paradise. Some folks are trying to elevate the laboring classes; some are trying to keep them down. The scien-

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tist has a more radical remedy; he wants to annihilate the laboring classes by abolishing labor. There is no longer any need for human labor in the sense of personal toil, for the physical energy necessary to accomplish all kinds of work may be obtained from external sources and it can be directed and controlled without extreme exertion. Man's first effort in this direction was to throw part of his burden upon the horse and ox or upon other men. But within the last century it has been discovered that neither human nor animal servitude is necessary to give man leisure for the higher life, for by means of the machine he can do the work of giants without exhaustion. But the introduction of machines, like every other step of human progress, met with the most violent opposition from those it was to benefit. "Smash 'em!" cried the workman. "Smash 'em!" cried the poet. "Smash 'em!" cried the artist. "Smash 'em!" cried the theologian. "Smash 'em!" cried the magistrate. This opposition yet lingers and every new invention, especially in chemistry, is greeted with general distrust and often with legislative prohibition.

Man is the tool-using animal, and the machine, that is, the power-driven tool, is his peculiar achievement. It is purely a creation of the human mind. The wheel, its essential feature, does not exist in nature. The lever, with its to-and-fro motion, we find in the limbs of all animals, but the continuous and revolving lever, the wheel, cannot be formed of bone and flesh. Man as a motive power is a poor thing. He can only convert three or four thousand calories of energy a day and he does that very inefficiently. But he can make an engine that will handle a hundred thousand times that, twice as efficiently and three times as long. In this way only can he get rid of pain and toil and gain the wealth he wants.

Gradually then he will substitute for the natural world an artificial world, molded nearer to his heart's desire. Man the Artifex will ultimately master Nature and reign supreme over his own creation until chaos shall come again. Science and theology teach the same duty of man, tho they express it in different terms. In the language of science, according to Ostwald, man should utilize for his own purposes the largest amount of the raw energies of nature with the highest possible ratio of efficiency. In the language of theology, according to the Bible, man imitates his Creator to the extent of his powers in making a better world and waging increasing warfare against the prince of this world.

In the ancient drama it was *deus ex machina* that came in at the end to solve the problems of the play. It is to the same supernatural agency, the divinity in machinery, that we must look for the salvation of society. It is by means of applied science that the earth can be made habitable and a decent human life made possible. Creative evolution is at last becoming conscious.

New York City

Is Bootlicking Part of the Teacher's Job?

(Continued from page 9)

tion. A man or any other profession is seldom affected by these whims of a board."

In thinking over these answers it may be something of a shock to many good citizens to learn that a teacher, who must usually move from town to town in order to advance herself in her profession, is likely to have to change her opinions with her residence or keep very quiet about them. To win favor in each community she must appear to become "wet" or "dry," Catholic or Protestant, Republican or Democratic, as the case may be. In one community pressure was brought to bear on a principal of one of the schools to enter another denomination (in spite of the fact that his own church was well represented in the town) simply because "the best people," including members of the school board, belonged to the other denomination. In the same town a teacher displeased certain prominent persons by attending a mission church in the slum district. The mission chapel was of the same denomination as that which the prominent persons attended in the uptown residence district. If a teacher be sincere in the acceptance of any creed—and of what value is religion without sincerity—how is it possible to make such adjustments?

This pressure of the community mind upon the individual is felt keenly in many ways, but most keenly, perhaps, in connection with religion and politics. One of our correspondents tries to tell why:

"While educational offices are political, teachers will not have free speech. We have the right to it, the same as other citizens; but are we classed as citizens? We doubt it. We must not say we are Democrats or Republicans (for the children may learn our way), not if we teach both sides of the story justly and they have a Democratic or Republican father or mother. We must not take a stand for or against our school legislation. If the jobs are political ones and we stand on the wrong side, we lose the job or else become cross-roads. We like the man who stands firm for or against issues, but in a politics-ridden educational system with its petty jealousies and sectional rivalries, it does not agree with a man's pocket-book to take the definite stand, though his conscience may be clear."

Here is specific information in this connection:

"I had the *Literary Digest*, *The Independent* and other magazines in my schoolroom and we kept up on topics of the day. I have no preference when it comes to political parties, but not one thing could I say in loyalty to our President without incurring the enmity of all the Republicans in town. I could not even teach patriotism without calling down upon my head the hatred of one member of the board who, I judged, was pro-German."

Another correspondent writes us a long and interesting story of pro-Ger-

manism at work in war time to suppress the free speech of patriotic Americanism. In reading the story we may focus attention, if we wish, simply on the suppression of Americanism. It would be wiser to consider also the faults in an educational system that make it possible for right-minded professional men and women to be bullied to their own disadvantage and the disadvantage of their country. For now that the war is over, these same auto-crats, and others, may be working against liberty and progress by repressing the freedom of their teachers in other ways and for other reasons, the teachers, seemingly helpless in their clutches. Here is the story:

"In the spring of 1917, the teachers of our high school, with the principal's consent, were planning a Red Cross program by which to earn the school's admission to the Junior Red Cross. Because one day after school some of us discussed informally and tentatively the assignment of parts for the program, we were accused of insubordination and were not allowed either then or later to give any entertainment for the Red Cross. We were so dumb-founded by the accusation that we protested, carrying the matter to the superintendent. He agreed with the principal, and said that we should never again plan or even suggest programs or "hold meetings" unless ordered to do so by the principal.

"In the fall of 1917, the superintendent visited an English class and found them discussing the causes of the war. He criticized the teacher, telling her that it was not the time to discuss the causes of the war, as nobody understood them. It was her business, he said, to teach English. In a few days a faculty meeting was called, and the principal repeated and amplified the criticism, telling all teachers of English and history to teach what was "in the book." All but one protested, and later the teacher who was first re-proved spoke of it before a member of the local War Council (on which the superintendent himself sat) and the member told her to report if more was said. No more was said, but the one teacher who did not defend our course was the only one to remain in favor with the school administration.

"Later a debate was being planned in which criticism of a government war measure was made a part. Two of the debaters were unwilling to criticize war measures in public debate. They asked to have the question changed. That was refused and they withdrew from the debate. They were in my English class and when they told me what they had decided, I approved. It has always been my habit to encourage free discussion in my classes, and never to insist on a parrot-like agreement with my opinions. Quite apart from the question as to whether the war measure was expedient, I approved the decision of the boys to withdraw from the debate rather than use what they considered

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arguments of dubious loyalty. I am trying to make this sun-clear, because I was standing for the right of the boys to make their own moral judgments, and my approval of their course cost me my position.

"Not, of course, immediately. First the principal interviewed me, intending to make me retract what I had said, and urge the boys to return to the debate. He refused at the start to allow that the boys had any moral scruples. The superintendent had decided that the question was all right. Therefore, he said, neither the boys nor I had any right to think differently. We had the 'right' to obey. (Do I hear an echo from Potsdam?) He reproved me for allowing the boys even to talk about the debate, unless with approval. Altho it was outside of class he said they had no business to be talking to me unless they were loyal to the school. I protested that they *were* loyal to the school. He said they could not be if they differed from the superintendent. Angrily, he said, 'You are denying us the right of free speech!' But, said I, 'What becomes of my free speech and the right of the boys?' He was more angry than ever, maintained more firmly that there should be but one moral judgment in the school, the superintendent's. I promptly offered to resign. But there was a shortage of teachers that spring and he refused to go that far.

"Some days later the superintendent interviewed me. To him, also, I offered to resign. But he refused the generous offer, a fact that puzzled me till this spring. He made clear that loyalty meant absolute, unquestioning agreement with the 'constituted authority' of the school, a modest reference to himself!

"In April, 1919, I was told by the superintendent, that because of my flagrant disloyalty (to himself) in the matter of the debate of 1918, I would not be offered a contract. He said with refreshing frankness that he had made up his mind in the spring of '18 to fire me the next year.

"As the contracts were already made before I was notified, I knew that closed the matter, but rather out of curiosity I went to the president of the Board of Education to ask what charge had been made against me to them. He is a man of education, holds a responsible position, and is of undoubted ability and loyalty. Yet here is his educational creed, stated so vividly that I recall these sentences word for word: 'I don't know what charge was made against you and I don't care to know. I don't care how you teach. If you don't please the Man Higher Up, out you go! You may be the best teacher in the State, but you don't please the Man Higher Up. What you teachers need to learn is that there is a man over you with a whip, and the sooner you learn it the better.'"

In summing the matter up this teacher says, quietly, "Yet several millions better than I, for that trifle called freedom, lost their lives. Had I not the right to teach my pupils to stand

for the ideals for which these died?" This stringent censorship of ideas and ideals makes dull and unprofitable the meetings and social gatherings which teachers attend and thru which they should be able to find pleasure, profit and intellectual growth. The fear of displeasing somebody in some petty way is the spectre at every feast. It is what makes it impossible for teachers with good minds and warm hearts to acquit themselves as brilliantly as they would like in mixed social gatherings. They are afraid to say the interesting things that occur to them. It is the reason for the lifeless boredom of most faculty meetings. And, since it has been hinted to us that meetings of institutes and even of the N. E. A. are not always enlivening and stimulating, it may be the reason for that, also. It is a well known fact among teachers brave enough to talk to each other confidentially that most meetings planned for them and in which they participate are exceedingly dull. They continue to go with their usual docility simply because it is necessary. Teachers sometimes endure, patiently and submissively a boredom so ponderous that any group of persons from another profession—say a group of journalists—at the end of ten minutes would get "fighting mad" just for the purpose of making something interesting happen!

Imagine a group of college-bred men and women who have traveled and read and thought sitting meekly in a semicircle before a principal who, after asking them to discuss the "aims of education" (a new topic to most of them, of course!) writes down on the blackboard for their instruction the names of most of the Christian virtues, as if none of the group had ever heard of them and as if it were a new idea to associate them with education! Or imagine a bluff, kindly principal holding a meeting because it is the right day to hold it and without any more important reason, and trying to explain to a similar group of men and women of culture that we should have a "fool-proof method" in education (as if there could be any such thing!) because teachers, "as they come, on the hoof" can not be trusted to adapt themselves to the exigencies of the occasion and the needs of the individual child! Yet these things have happened—and other things.

Consequently, teachers have lost prestige in many places and among many people. It is not easy to look to them for intellectual leadership when they may not dare to be leaders, when they are afraid to discuss even their own problems at faculty meetings, where, for the good of all children, the frankest, freest and most stimulating discussion should be encouraged. But, wherever it exists, it ill becomes the public to reproach teachers for this subservieny. Teachers, with all their good qualities, are only human, and the public has laid too heavy a burden upon them and given much too little for the bearing of it. The public is to blame in that it has taken away from thousands

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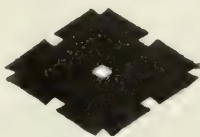
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ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

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HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

- I. The Breakfast on the Snow. By Joe Cone.
 1. What emotion characterizes the poem?
 2. Point out the different pictures that are suggested by the poem.
 3. Which picture is most suitable for illustration?
 4. Compare the poem with Longfellow's "The Birds of Killingworth."
 5. Explain in what way the poem is related to "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner."
 6. Point out and explain figures of speech that occur in the poem.
- II. Back to Nature? Never! Forward to the Machine. By Edwin E. Slosson.
 1. After you have read the article, give a clear explanation of the meaning of the title.
 2. In what sense is "Robinson Crusoe" "an allegory of human history"?
 3. Write an anecdote that will tell about man in "The Appropriative Period."
 4. Write an anecdote that will tell about man in "The Adaptive Period."
 5. Explain why it is proper to speak of the present time as "The Creative Period."
 6. Write an imaginative story in which you account for the invention of the Aeolian harp.
 7. Tell a story that will show something concerning the Greek idea of Hermes.
 8. What is the character of Athena as presented in "The Odyssey"?
 9. Give a short talk in which you explain the development of any one of the following: music, textiles, medicine.
 10. Give a clear explanation of the quotation from Shakespeare.
 11. What is meant by saying that Shakespeare's favorite amusement was making "a play upon words"?
 12. Show that the following sentence is closely related to the theme of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King": "We should Move upward working out the brute and let the ape and tiger die."
 13. Prepare a brief for an argument that will show whether or not you agree with the following sentence: "The dominant tendency of the time is undoubtedly downward."
 14. Read aloud the paragraph beginning, "There speaks the true evolutionist."
 15. Which part of the paragraph just mentioned is most pleasing in style?
 16. Is it true that "Pan has displaced Pallas in the Parthenon"?
 17. What was the "Deus ex machina" in the ancient Greek drama?
 18. What does Dr. Slosson mean by saying: "Man the Artificer will ultimately master Nature"?
 19. Explain how the article awakens interest in the study of physics and of chemistry.
- III. Is Bootlicking Part of the Teacher's Job? By Marguerite Wilkinson.
 1. What is the difference between absolute freedom of speech and legal freedom of speech? Is absolute freedom of speech ever possible?
 2. What sort of freedom of speech should exist in the schoolroom?
 3. What is "A politician who is a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde"?
 4. Why is it necessary for the safety of the country to have men and women of genuine initiative become teachers?
- IV. The Plain Facts on Shantung. By Viscount Y. Uchida.
 1. Summarize the points by which Viscount Uchida supports his views concerning Shantung.
- V. Bringing Cartoons to Life. By Jerome Lackenbruch.
 1. Give a talk explaining how cartoons are "Brought to life."
- VI. What She Will Do with the Vote. By Arthur Capper.
 1. Does the thought of the article agree or disagree with the thought expressed in Ruskin's essay, "Lilies"?
 2. Read Tennyson's interesting narrative poem, "The Princess." Would Tennyson agree or disagree with the thought of the article?
 3. In a short composition give an estimate of the national importance of the following subjects: education, child welfare, child labor, hours of labor for women, mothers' pensions.
 4. Write an editorial article pointing out the political service that women voters are most likely to perform.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

- I. The Irish Question—"The New Home Rule."
 1. In what respects does the new Home Rule Bill differ from that of 1914?
 2. How does it compare with the measures proposed by Gladstone?
 3. Why is Protestant Ulster opposed to Home Rule?
- II. The Shantung Controversy—"The Plain Facts on Shantung."
 1. Read carefully the clauses of the Treaty of Versailles dealing with the question as given in the article by Viscount Uchida. Just what does Japan gain? What does Germany lose? What does China lose? Is it true that Shantung is "annexed"?
 2. What reservation on the subject of Shantung has been proposed in the Senate?
 3. How and when did Germany obtain the Kiaochow concession?
- III. Capital and Production—"What We Expect of Capital and Labor," "Unscrambling the Eggs," "Greater Production, Lower Prices."
 1. Mention some advantages and disadvantages of big industrial combines. Do you think that meat would be cheaper or dearer if the "Big Five" had not been organized to control the packing trade?
 2. What does Mr. Post mean by "over-production"; "basic industries"; "black anarchists"?
- IV. Woman Suffrage—"What She Will Do with the Vote."
 1. Write a brief résumé of the history of the Woman Suffrage movement up to the present time.
 2. Is there any evidence to justify the apprehension that women will "become an ultra-radical element of the voting population"?
 3. What are the problems which are likely to become the chief subjects of interest to the women voters?
- V. The Policies of Senator Johnson—"If He Were President."
 1. Discuss the relationship of Senator Johnson to the Progressive Party movement. If he should be free to write his own platform in 1920 what issues, judging from his record and expressed opinions, would he emphasize?
 2. What is Senator Johnson's "foreign policy"? Why does he oppose the League of Nations?
 3. Get hold of some recent issues of the "Congressional Record" containing speeches by Senator Johnson on current problems.
- VI. Civil War in Russia—"The Expansion of Soviet Russia."
 1. Compare the recent peace negotiations mentioned in the article with the projected "Prinkipp" conference advocated last winter. Do you think that the Bolsheviks have gained or lost strength in the interval? In what other respects has the situation changed?
 2. What are the "Baltic Provinces" of Russia and what forces are fighting there? Describe the attitude to each other of: (a) the German "Balts," (b) the Estonians, (c) the Letts, (d) the Bolsheviks, (e) the anti-Bolshevik Russians, (f) the German Government, (g) the Entente Powers, (h) the Poles, (i) the Lithuanians, (j) the Finns.
- VII. British India—"Massacre in India."
 1. Compare the unrest in India with that in Egypt. What similarities can you find in the nationalist movement in the two countries?
 2. Why is the Mohammedan population discontented at this time? Do you think that sympathy with the plight of Turkey is a cause? What Mohammedan States have fallen under European control during the last hundred years?
 3. How much farther south would Bolshevism have to spread to menace the Indian frontier? Can you find a reason in the British position in India for (a) the agreement with Persia, (b) the occupation of the Caucasus region, (c) interest in Afghanistan, (d) the plan for a "mandate" in Mesopotamia?

of teachers the conditions that make for intellectual quickness, vigor and independence.

Moreover, in this article, it has been possible to hint at only a few of the ways in which this repressive fear works. Reams could be written, as one teacher says, on the problem of textbooks. Reams could be written on the waste of initiative made necessary in the mechanical school system in which every minute of a teacher's day is planned for her by supervisors and all possibility of personal growth thru a first-hand study of individual problems discouraged. Comedies could be built up on the theme of the small tyrannies of dress and manners.

By a process very much like natural selection we are weeding out the best personalities from the ranks of the teaching profession; that is we are putting too much of a premium on the possession of the quiescent qualities and doing nothing to reward the more vigorous virtues. We are doing nothing to make young men and women of force, intellectual integrity, sympathetic imagination and genuine initiative want to take up the teacher's work. Those who would gladly be poor for the sake of a great accomplishment will be discouraged by the conditions that seem to them to make the accomplishment well nigh impossible. We may comfort ourselves by thinking of this or that liberal community where teachers have every reasonable freedom. But we should not allow ourselves to forget the other communities. We should not let poverty and the fear of autocrats thrust their gag into the mouth of knowledge.

New York.

A Message from the Imperial Japanese Government to the American People

(Continued from page 11.)

24, 1918, were published. Consequently it is not conceivable that the United States Government was not aware of the intentions of Japan, when America entered the war.

Immediately after the assembling of the conference in Paris—or early in February, 1919, Baron Makino, speaking to the newspaper correspondents assembled in Paris from all corners of the world, said that in desiring to secure the right to the former German concessions in the Province of Shantung, Japan does not seek more than a fair division, in coöperation with China. Further, Baron Makino said, "Japan has repeatedly announced that she has no territorial ambitions in China, but desires to live in amity with her neighbor. The acquisition of territory belonging to one nation, which it is the intention of the country acquiring to exploit to its sole advantage, could not be conducive to amity or good will. It would therefore be folly on the one hand to say that Japan seeks to live in amity and good neighborhood when on the other hand she takes that from which she secures the

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sole advantage to the exclusion of the original owner."

The ultimatum issued by Japan to Germany reads as follows:

Considering it highly important and necessary in the present situation to take measures to remove all causes of disturbances to the peace of the Far East and to safeguard the general interest contemplated by the agreement of alliance between Japan and Great Britain in order to secure a firm and enduring peace in Eastern Asia, the establishment of which is the aim of the said agreement, the Imperial Japanese Government sincerely believe it their duty to give advice to the Imperial German Government to carry out the following two propositions:

To withdraw immediately from the Japanese and Chinese waters German men-of-war and armed vessels of all kinds and to disarm at once those which cannot be so withdrawn.

To deliver on a date not later than September 15, 1914, to the Imperial Japanese authorities, without condition or compensation, the entire leased territory of Kiaochow, with a view to eventual restoration of the same to China.

Since the award of the conference in Paris by which the representatives of the great powers proclaimed their confidence in the good faith of Japan, the Premier of Japan, Mr. Hara, and the Foreign Minister have also given the most categorical confirmation of the intentions of Japan and the assurances of the Japanese delegates that as soon as it was reasonably possible, to return the leased territory of Kiaochow to China. Indeed Japan has given ample guarantee to China and to the rest of the world that she will not seek to violate China's sovereignty in the Province of Shantung or elsewhere in China.

All Japan asks is to be allowed the time and opportunity to demonstrate to the limit of possible demonstration her desire for friendship and good neighborliness with China.

The development of the resources of Shantung with equal opportunity in that development must be of immense advantage to all concerned and more especially to the millions of Chinese now living in the province. These millions Japan does not seek to "enslave" or "exploit," as is so untruthfully charged against her, but to benefit and assist in the achievement of their ambitions and their hopes.

If the people of America would consider this question in its true light; if they would delete the specious argument of the active propagandist in America, they should have no difficulty in finding safe ground for assurance that for every reason Japan must keep the faith with her friends and that in fact China will benefit by the decision with regard to Shantung as reached by the conferees in Paris.

In 1914 Germany was strongly entrenched in Shantung and fortified in Kiaochow. The German influence was rapidly increasing in China while China as a Government was growing weaker in all departments. The nation was divided, civil war existed, the constitution was not in force, and, with the exception of revenues pledged for loans and undertakings managed by

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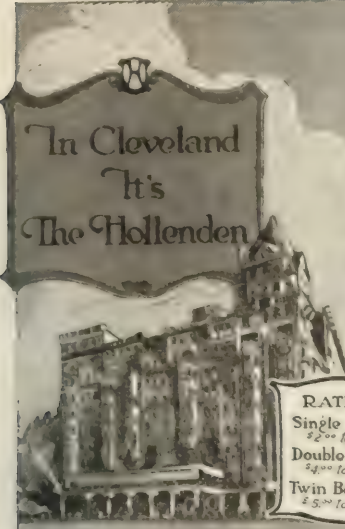
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foreigners, the financial system was in chaos and available resources negligible. Everywhere the German was strengthening his grip in trade, in politics and in economic privileges.

When the war broke out Germany had a powerful naval base at Tsingtau and from that point threatened the commerce of the Pacific. China was neutral—a forced neutrality. She could not declare war because she had not the sinews thereof. It has been said that China was prevented from entering the war in 1914 by Japan. That statement is absolutely false. Some of the leading men in China did propose a declaration of war, but it was not taken seriously and was bitterly opposed by the powerful southern element and by a considerable number of the more influential men in the North.

It was a bitter day for the Germans in the Far East and in Germany when Tsingtau was taken over by the Japanese in trust pending the decision of the conference. It is almost certain that had the Paris Conference decided otherwise or had the amendment proposed in the Senate of the United States to substitute "China" for "Japan" as the recipient of Tsingtau and the concessions of Shantung been passed and accepted, it would have been many years before China got back her rights and her sovereignty in that province. Everything would have depended on the good faith of Germany, the strength of China or the power of the League of Nations to enforce the terms of the treaty. Otherwise beyond question the peace of the Far East must have been constantly menaced. Now, the situation for China and for all the rest of the world depends upon the good faith of Japan.

Japan is determined to restore Tsingtau to China in full sovereignty. What Japan intends to retain are only the economic privileges granted to Germany, which she will share with China, and she has no intention to hold or demand any right whatsoever which is likely to affect China's territorial sovereignty.

Japan is ready and will not hesitate to enter upon negotiations with the Government of China as to arrangements for the restitution of Tsingtau, as soon as possible after the Treaty of Versailles comes into force.

Upon the conclusion of an agreement between Japan and China for the restitution of Tsingtau, the Japanese troops now guarding that leased territory and the Shantung Railway will be completely withdrawn. Why not wait a while and see? Japan has not hitherto broken her word, nor will she do so now. Japan is the one foundation upon which the Far Eastern base of the rainbow of hope for the world now rests. She has pledged her word to her allies, to China and to civilization. Like all the rest of those who made the peace and accepted office in the League of Nations, Japan knows her responsibilities and is as jealous of her name and standing among the nations as America or France, England or Italy.

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What the small packers say about meat competition

During a recent hearing a number of the smaller packers were asked for their opinions of competition in the meat industry.

The following quotations, we believe, are typical of the feeling throughout the entire meat packing industry:

Michael Ryan, President of the Cincinnati Abattoir Company, said: "I have been a competitor of the large packers for the last 40 years, and I have never found a disposition on their part to crush competition. . . . They have concealed nothing nor attempted any unfair practices."

T. Davis Hill, Vice-President Corkran, Hill & Company, Incorporated, Baltimore, asserted that: "The big packers cannot control the market for the reason that there are too many outside packers. . . . Some days the small packers make the market for the big packers. We have no fear of the big packers' competition. . . . The large packers have never tried to undersell us or drive us out of business."

G. H. Nuckolls, President of the Nuckolls Packing Company, Pueblo, Colorado, said: "So far as

profits go, my company has made a larger percentage on its turnover than any of the so-called Big Five."

J. C. Dold, President of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, Buffalo, New York, testified: "I recall no instances where we were ever hampered by any packer in the control of any stock or in the purchase of our supplies at competitive market prices."

John J. Felin, President John J. Felin Company, Packers, Philadelphia, Pa.: "I have known all the packers for years and have never seen any unfair dealings on their part. I know of no methods that have been adopted by any of them that were unjust, unfair and monopolistic."

There is probably no business in America more keenly competitive than the packing industry, and none that serves the public on a smaller margin of profit.

Swift & Company's profits during the first eight months of our present fiscal year have averaged two-fifths of a cent on each pound of meat and all other products sold.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

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119 West Fortieth Street, New York

Where Our Navy Stands

In the Message from the United States Government to the American people, published on pages 51 and 52 of this issue, Secretary Daniels points out that the eighteen capital ships now under construction for the United States navy will be the most powerful fighting craft ever built by any nation. "Had we no others," Secretary Daniels says, "they alone would give us a navy more powerful than those of most great nations."

The official Navy Department figures show this relative future standing of the world's navies, based on tonnage built and building:

	Ships	Tonnage
Great Britain	846	2,829,661
United States	782	2,067,478
Japan	332	980,426
France	241	799,873
Italy	206	434,724

Recently there has been talk in London of scrapping a large part of the British navy, many of whose vessels would be ineffective against battle cruisers of the most modern construction.

Remarkable Remarks

SENATOR ASHURST—Prevent experimenting on any animal except man.

PHILIP GIBBS—I like the social atmosphere of the American postoffice.

CHARLES E. HUGHES—You did not destroy force when the Kaiser was de-throned.

AMY WREN—Today the grandmother goes out as beautifully clothed as the granddaughter.

ANNE RITTENHOUSE—We are spending altogether too little time at our dressing table.

MRS. JAMES L. LAIDLAW—There never were more girls fitted to be help-mates than there are today.

EMMA GOLDMAN—This practice of deportation means the beginning of the end of the United States Government.

DRAMATIC CRITIC ALEXANDER WOLCOTT—The beauty of the Fokine ballet in "Aphrodite" makes you swoon.

PROHIBITION COMMISSIONER KRAMER—Hair tonics that are hair tonics in name only must be made undrinkable.

SENATOR JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS—I would rather be a dog and bay at the moon than to spend one day in the

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By Preston Slosson

"I have no confidence," said he, "In treaties made in Gay Paree. Americans should scorn such stuff; The Treaty's Foreign! That's enough. Why should Americans be sent To Europe; that Wicked Continent?"

"And yet with a little amputation I could make the Treaty suit the nation.

The League of Nations we must drop Or make it a mere Talking Shop; Another name we'll find, of course, The League that Can't and Shan't Enforce.

"With frenzied eye I scan the map And everywhere I see the Jap; Let's cut the Shantung clauses out Japan will go then—without doubt—I feel the matter most keenly, becuz I never knew where Shantung was.

"England, our friend ten months agone, Is now that Perfeed Albion! To get the European goat Let's rob Australia of her vote; Put Canada outside the fence To increase the New World's influence.

"A President was chosen for 'Twas said he kept us out of war; A nobler title unto fame Should hallow now the Senate's name; The world acclaims the blest release: 'The Senate Keeps Us Out of Peace'."

United States Senate after the expiration of my term.

CHRISTY MATHEWSON—As far as I know age helps only wine and shoes.

W. J. BRYAN—Those eligible for the Democratic nomination should advance and give the countersign.

FLORENZ ZIEGFELD, JR.—A lot of girls make the mistake of trying to imitate the vampire type.

GOVERNOR CALVIN COOLIDGE—There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody anywhere anytime.

DON MARQUIS—It is a mistake to try to raise polecats either for home use or for market in a very small apartment.

LUKE MCLUKE—The menfolks get a lot of pleasure out of taking a few hours off to gab about how much the womenfolks gab.

EX-EMPEROR KARL—Had I been free to determine the course to be taken Austria would not have been in the war.

CRIME COMMISSIONER H. B. CHAMBERLAIN—Chicago has more murders in a year than England, Scotland and Wales.

SOPHIE IRENE LOEB—Cupid composes, woman supposes, man proposes, marriage disposes, affinity interposes, and divorce closes.

HEALTH COMMISSIONER R. C. COPELAND—City women with the silk stockings and flimsy dress generally live longer than do their sisters on the farm.

SALLY JAMES FARNUM—We ought to bring up our youth so that they shall be so beautiful that no amount of undressing will be either ugly or immodest.



LOWNEY'S COCOA

For your children's sake

AT GROCERS IN FLAVOR-TIGHT
TINS

Mother,

How do you make your children's Cocoa?

Do you simply take a teaspoonful of 'most any cocoa, pour boiling water over it, add a little sugar and let it go at that?

For your children's sake, we respectfully hope not.

To start with, you'll need a children's cocoa like Lowney's. We say "children's cocoa," because Lowney's contains just the correct amount (25%) of nutritive cocoa-butter fats to digest easily in little "tummies" and at the same time to nourish and energize growing bodies.

When your children squirm and say—as they are bound to sooner or later—"I'm tired of plain milk," don't be anxious. Give them their milk in an agreeable disguise by serving Lowney's Cocoa—made according to the simple directions on the tin. But—*be sure the milk is not boiled. The quality of its goodness is changed by boiling.*

Lowney's is very easy to prepare—and how the children love it!

LOWNEY'S COCOA has always met the Government Pure Food Standards. It meets, too, Dr. Wiley's and the Westfield Standards of Pure Foods. Equally important, it always meets the purity standard established by The Walter M. Lowney Co.

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BOSTON, MASS.

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(Montreal)

The Independent

January 10, 1920

A Message from the United States Government



The Navy's Future

By Josephus Daniels
Secretary of the Navy



Fourteen thousand U. S. sailors at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station listening to a speech made by the Secretary of the Navy

THREE and a half years ago a far-visioned American Congress paused in the act of appropriating more money for naval construction than had ever previously been expended in one year by any single power to place the United States on record as desiring the creation at the end of the war of an international organization for the limitation of armaments and establishment of permanent peace.

Seldom have men acted with greater wisdom and foresight. One would hardly expect, in a bill authorizing unsurpassed expenditures for war preparations, to find the inspiration toward a League of Nations to preserve world peace. Yet it is there—and who will say the place was not appropriate? “We arm because we must, not because we want to,” the Congress said, in effect. “We hope the day may soon arrive when this sort of thing will no longer be necessary.”

The Congress declared it to be the policy of the United States “to adjust and settle its international disputes by mediation and arbitration.” It said this country looked “with apprehension and disfavor upon

a general increase in armament thruout the world” but recognized “that no single nation can disarm without a common agreement.”

Building upon this sound premise, Congress “authorized and requested the President to invite . . . all the great governments of the world to send representatives to a conference which shall be charged with the duty of formulating a plan for a court of arbitration or other tribunal to which disputed questions between nations shall be referred for adjudication and peaceful settlement.”

Provision for the appointment of American delegates and an appropriation for the conference was made, and Congress gave a sign of its earnestness in the remarkably inspiring provision that “if peaceful determination of all international disputes shall render unnecessary the maintenance of competitive armaments . . . such naval expenditures as may be inconsistent with the engagements made in the establishment of such tribunal or tribunals may be suspended when so ordered by the President of the United States.”

It was this now forgotten mandate of an American Congress for peace that was executed by President Wilson at Paris when the League of Nations covenant was accepted by the great powers. I cannot re-read its lines without a thrill, they are so shot thru with typically American idealism. This declaration of American policy and American hopes was adopted by both houses practically unanimously. Senators Lodge, Poindexter and Penrose, I now recall, voted for it three times: once in committee and twice on the Senate floor.

The three year program of 156 ships set out by the naval appropriation bill of 1916 now is nearing completion. The eighteen capital ships—six battle-cruisers and twelve dreadnoughts—work upon which was delayed by the demand when we entered the war for lighter ships for the submarine campaign, are all under construction.

They will cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000 each. Armed with 16-inch, 50 caliber guns, they will be the most powerful fighting craft in the world. A single discharge of their combined batteries would provide enough energy, could it be harnessed, to lift a battleship the height of the Washington monument. For years to come these vessels will form the backbone of our navy. Had we no others, they alone would give us a navy more powerful than those of most great nations.

These great fighting craft were ordered by Congress much as a man orders an accident insurance policy—in the hope that we may never need the protection they will afford. My hope, which I believe is shared by all Americans except those enamored of Prussian militarism, has always been that we might some day somehow be able to do away with the necessity of appropriation and taxation for huge naval armaments. Upon becoming the Secretary of the Navy one of my first proposals was that the great powers join in a year's vacation from competitive battleship building. The outbreak of war in Europe upset that plan, but the war has given us the greater opportunity to accept if we will a permanent vacation from this wasteful competition.

With the United States in the League of Nations, it would join with the other nations without greedy designs and colonial ambitions in contributing during the early days of the League to the international police force that would be necessary, until the world had learned to think in terms of peace instead of war, to compel world-wide respect for the League's mandates.

The necessity for building naval armaments under the whip and spur of competition would be relieved at once. And, as the possibilities of the League unfolded and there came thruout the world that same respect for the codes of peace that there is for civil law, naval



Secretary Daniels is at his best when he is talking to the gobs

construction could gradually be cut to a minimum and burdensome taxation for these purposes largely eliminated.

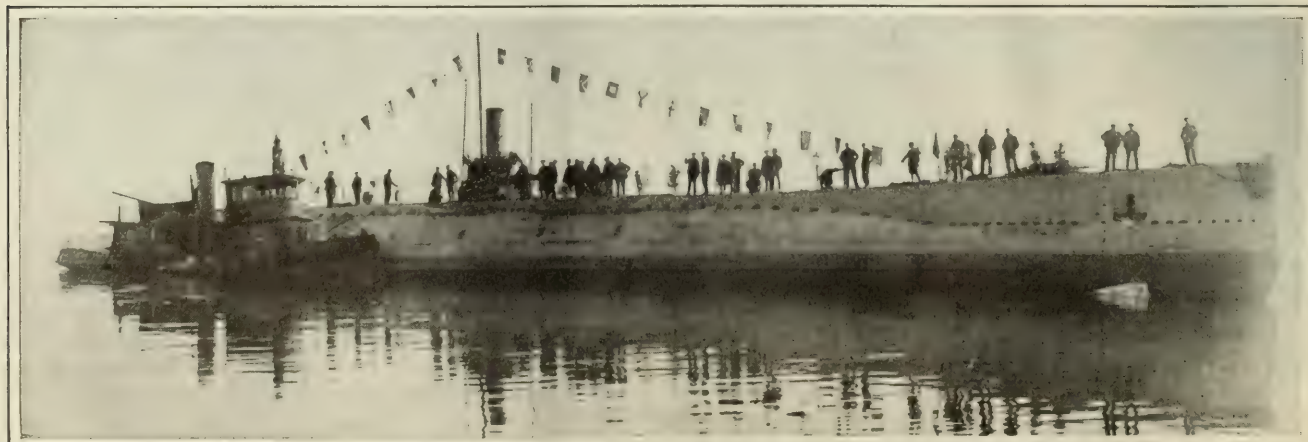
We should always need a navy of some proportions for encouraging international amity by exchanging visits of fleets and for the important work of survey and discovery, not to speak of its value as a reserve force of power while world conditions are being stabilized.

Ultimately our navy under the League of Nations would be serving only the purposes of peace. If, however, we fail to join the League, there is a very different story to tell.

If America renigs and deserts and refuses to play the part to which she was in honor committed when she sent her first soldiers and sailors overseas; if she chooses in the future to be a hermit nation, having no touch with other nations except the limited contracts of trade, then she must take up the burdens and responsibilities that fall to a hermit nation.

It is unthinkable to any American that the United States should be unable to defend itself against any nation or any combination of nations if it were attacked. If we refuse to accept the common defense provided by the covenant and the League goes on without us, as it certainly would, then our responsibilities will be immeasurably increased.

The League of Nations will function, but not in a way friendly to the United States. Our former allies, dominating the League, will [Continued on page 71



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Our newest and one of our largest submarines—the U. S. "S-16"—launched two days before Christmas at Bridgeport, Connecticut

A Message from the British Nation to the American People



Brown & Dawson

Constantinople, a city of more than a million population—looking across the Golden Horn from Pera to Stamboul

To Undo a Century of Turkish Rule

By Charles A. McCurdy, K. C., M. P.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food in the British Cabinet

FOR eight hundred years the Turk has proved himself, in the words of Gladstone, "the one great anti-human specimen of humanity"; as Cardinal Newman described him, "the anti-Christ among the races of men." The history of the Turkish empire in Europe and Asia alike is one long record of wickedness and destruction. It is the story of a barbarian power holding in its brute clutch countries that were once the most fruitful and beautiful regions of the earth, oppressing and torturing its Christian subjects in recurring gusts of cruelty down the centuries. Beneath the blight of Pashadom civilization disappears; fertile territories that for thousands of years had supported a teeming human life become desolate. Only a perpetual harvest of human suffering bears witness to the character of Turkish culture.

It is a humiliating and saddening thought that the European peoples have for so long tolerated the presence of this iniquity, and it would be unprofitable to recall the long history of European jealousies which resulted in the maintenance of Ottoman dominion to this day. I cannot think without regret of the fact that

even at the commencement of the present war, the Western Allies in a moment of extreme difficulty gave the Turkish Empire an offer of security, on condition of neutrality in the Great War, nor can I do otherwise than rejoice to think that the Turk refused that last offer of political salvation.

If the history of the Turk, prior to 1914, had been free from all the record of cruelties with which it is filled, the story of the last few years would alone make it impossible for any self-respecting and Christian people to tolerate the continuance of Turkish misrule and oppression over millions of our fellow Christians. The Turk utilized the opportunity of the Great War to commit the most deliberate and cold blooded massacres of inoffensive human beings which history records.

First of all, they disarmed the Armenian population, and then issued orders to the local governors for their wholesale massacre. For months the killing proceeded. Armenians were collected in barns and burnt to death; Armenian men, women and children were driven into the desert to die; Armenians were taken in shiploads to sea, and there drowned like dogs; Armenians were

led in batches to the shambles to be killed by the knife. The whole Armenian population was seized. The younger women were sold by auction or taken by the officials for their harems.

Nearly a million men, women and children perished in that sickening massacre by the order of the Turkish Government. What the actual number may be of Turkish subjects murdered since 1914 by order of the Turkish Government it is impossible to say; it is certain nearly a million Armenians were put to death, and perhaps double this number, under circumstances of appalling cruelty and horror.

It ought not to be possible for any decent minded man to suggest as a solution of that Turkish problem, which still remains to be solved by the Great Powers who now hold in their hands the future destinies of Europe, that the Ottoman Empire should, under any terms, be permitted to govern the miserable survivors of its recent massacres; but, if the Allies cannot find among themselves powers able and willing to become responsible for the good government of Turkish lands for some considerable period of time, the maintenance of Turkish rule, no doubt with an elaborate pretense of safeguards and assurances, may yet be the impotent conclusion of the matter.

At present the Allied powers stand committed to a more righteous solution. When a few months ago Damad Ferid Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier, appeared before the Council of the Allied Powers of Versailles and modestly claimed on behalf of his master the restoration of the Turkish Empire, he met with a round and categorical refusal; the Council replied in polite and diplomatic terms, that the Turk "has no capacity to rule over alien races. The experiment has been tried too long and too often for there to be the least doubt."

By the Covenant of the League of Nations, accepted by the Allied Conference on April 28, 1919, the Allied Powers laid down in definite terms the method by which they proposed to deal with the peoples formerly the subjects of Turkish misrule. Clause 22 of the Covenant reads as follows:

To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them, and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and de-

velopment of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant.

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who, by reason of their resources, their experience, or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as Mandatories on behalf of the League.

The character of the Mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions, and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory.

The meaning of the clause is plain. It is intended that the Armenians and other subject races shall become self-governing nationalities. The Turkish Empire is not to be divided up as spoils to the conquerors but to be divided among the various races of which it is composed. The Covenant recognizes the fact that hundreds of years of Turkish rule have not left those nationalities in a condition, either political or economic, which would make it either safe, or possible to bestow on them at once, the burdens and responsibilities of self-government.

It is proposed that they shall be given, for as many years as may be found necessary, administrative advice and assistance in the difficult task of building up new states which may in due course find a place among the brotherhood of civilized people.

The task of the Mandatory Powers will not be an easy one; for centuries these races have been deprived of all political freedom. They have had no experience of the machinery of humane and civilized government. They have been to a large extent deprived of the benefits of education, as it is understood in Western Europe. Their financial position will be one of extreme difficulty for years to come. On the other hand, the potential resources of the Ottoman Empire are almost unlimited. There is a great field for a profitable expenditure of capital in the construction of highways, railroads and harbors, in the reclamation of lands once fertile, that have now for centuries lain untilled. There



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A bit of Turkish barbarism used on the battlefield in Palestine against the British forces. Sharpened stakes were stuck in the ground at an angle and behind them steel hoops were fastened upright. Behind the hoops were ditches, more sharp stakes and barbed wire



Press Illustrating

This street urchin of Saloniki can still smile in spite of the tragedies he has lived thru



Wide World

Refugees from Turkish cruelty. The children in the desert were found wandering like animals, half starved, after a Turkish massacre of Armenians, and were brought back to Syria

are rich alluvial plains which only require modern methods of irrigation to be transformed into some of the best wheat fields in the world. There are vast undeveloped oil fields. There are excellent prospects for the cultivation of cotton.

In less than two years of war, the British occupation of Lower Mesopotamia has demonstrated how rapidly a wilderness can be reclaimed. Thousands of men have repaired the crumbling banks of the Euphrates, and for the first time for centuries Lower Mesopotamia has been kept free from floods. Lands, which had been uncultivated for centuries, have been turned into wheat fields, vegetable gardens, dairy farms, and poultry farms to provide for the needs of the British forces in Mesopotamia. English and German engineers have long been awake to the vast industrial possibilities of the Ottoman Empire.

The Mandatory Powers, which are to be entrusted with this supreme opportunity, will need to be possessed of the most complete disinterestedness and singleness of purpose if they are worthily to play the part of trustees for their less civilized, or less educated, brethren.

What powers are willing, and can be trusted, to render this great service to humanity? We may rule out at once the smaller peoples. Neither Greece nor Bulgaria are likely to commend themselves for a task of this magnitude. Among the greater powers of Europe, the selection is not without difficulties which in some cases would probably prove insurmountable. It is useless to ignore the fact that the position of a Mandatory Power, exercising the influence and enjoying the commercial opportunities which are inseparable from its office, is one which must arouse jealousy and suspicion in Europe, whose diplomatic history has been one long story of jealousies and suspicions for the last hundred years. During the whole of that time, every great power in Europe has been constantly exercised as to the future of the Turkish Empire. It has been the chessboard of contending ambitions, the breeding ground of bitter rivalries. It is not easy for a European power to forget all the prejudices which have motivated European diplomacy for so long; and to readily acquiesce in the new conception which the Covenant of the League of Nations embodies.

It would be difficult for any European government to view with equanimity the presence at Constantinople of a power whose presence there at any time in the last hundred years would have been regarded as a diplomatic disaster, if not an immediate cause for war.

And apart from the difficulties which arise out of the century-old prejudices of European diplomacy there is a further difficulty to be considered. The trusteeship of the whole derelict Empire of Turkey would be a task almost beyond the strength of any European power. It will need the services of many competent and trained administrators and officials. A considerable military force will be necessary to maintain order in districts where disorder has for centuries been a normally recurrent condition. Engineers, scientists, medical missions, educational missions will all be needed to guide the new states into the paths of social and political stability and financial prosperity. Vast sums of money will be needed as well as a small army of administrators and teachers.

So far as Syria and Mesopotamia are concerned it seems likely that France and Great Britain respectively will delimit spheres of activity and become responsible for the trusteeship of these districts. Misunderstandings have already arisen, but these will be composed.

The two outstanding problems are the future of Constantinople and Armenia. The case of the Armenians is the most urgent. A few years ago the remnant of that unhappy people sent to the Parliament of Great Britain and of France and to the United States an S. O. S. call, which set forth the plain facts of the matter.

What are the Allies going to do about it?

What will the United States do about it?

The Armenians have themselves expressed a strong desire for the help and assistance of the United States.

If the United States can undertake the work it will lift a load of anxiety and care not from the hearts of the unhappy Armenian people alone, but from the hearts of thousands of men and women in this country who feel keenly the impotence of Europe in face of the long drawn out agony of a Christian people.

London



Central News

A refugee of South Kurdistan who was saved from starvation when the British Army came

The German People Drift

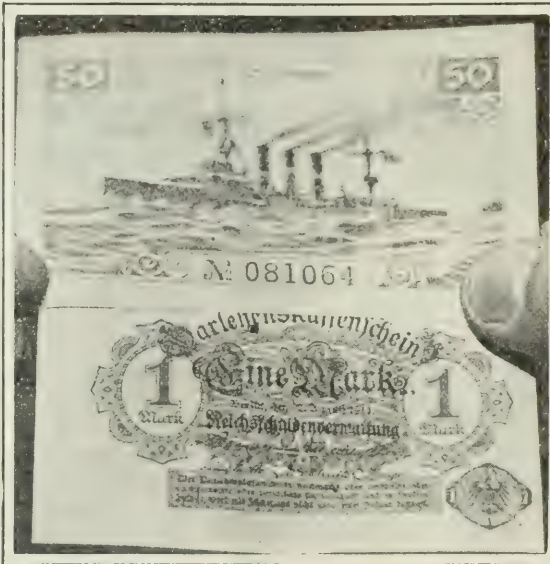
By Sanford Griffith

During the war Mr. Griffith was a Major in the American Expeditionary Forces. This article of his on present-day Germany is based upon his own recent observations of conditions there.

THE soul of a nation, its purpose, and its will to exist—and not any amount of its material prosperity—are the real test as to its durability. Applying this measure to Germany to-day, will the verdict be disintegration or unity? The material differences between victory and defeat are often slight, but the moral ones are profound.

A traveler from Prague to Vienna and Berlin this last winter could not but feel the difference in the atmosphere of these three cities. In Prague was jubilation. Dinners were numerous, and there was always an atmosphere of plenty. In reality there was next to nothing. A great part of the people were on the verge of starvation, but they held their heads high. They knew precisely what they needed to realize their national aspirations, and, without awaiting the good pleasure of any one, were out taking it.

In Berlin, and to a lesser degree in Vienna, poverty and hunger, though no greater than in Prague, were more glaring and the people were in general deeply dejected. There is a point in fatigue where moral values lose their force as compared with immediate material needs. In these last months the German people have been dangerously near this point of exhaustion. The strain of a long war combined with the new anxieties of the revolution were too much for many of the people.



Underwood & Underwood

New German bills for 50 pfennige and one mark

Military defeat and the fall of the old régime removed from many all purpose in effort. Threatened confiscations of property and anarchy have discouraged thrift.

The external aspects of Germany since the outbreak of the revolution are not wanting in interest. People rove about the streets of the large cities in crowds without an objective. The benches "Unter den Linden" in peace time were shinily varnished and empty. Pedestrians hurried by.

Now there are always loungers. Groups of people gather on the street corners to discuss the latest political rumors. They crowd before the billboards from force of habit developed during the war to read the latest press dispatches.

Soldiers shuffle along the streets with their uniforms in disorder. Many discharged soldiers still wear parts of their uniforms. They peddle smuggled cigarets and soap. Some merely drift about, gazing listlessly in the shop windows, gathering in hundreds at the least unusual incident. The haughty officer for a time was missing from the picture, and the Imperial Guard made way for the "Proletarian Guard." Soldiers at first were inclined to show their freedom by slouching about while on guard duty. Or, sitting down with their guns across their knees, they would rise for no one. This phase, however, changed back into one, as we will see later, of strict discipline.



Underwood & Underwood

"The material differences between victory and defeat are often slight, but the moral ones are profound"

A cross-section of the German crowd these last months shows neither optimism nor deep dejection. The crowd was simply passive. This was partly aimlessness and apathy, partly the normal aspect of the German crowd. I have often wondered at its silence. In peace times, thirty thousand workmen sometimes gathered of an afternoon to demonstrate. From half a dozen different platforms local bosses delivered the same speech, all beginning and ending at the same time. Cheers were delivered methodically and together. The resolutions passed at the end were usually unanimous.

The revolution has not radically changed this. I attended a Bolshevik meeting of some four thousand. The crowd was so quiet that the soft voice of one of the women speakers could be heard at the back of the house. At the end of each speech, simultaneously, were the conventional "*Es lebe hochs.*"

As compared to the American street crowd, demonstrations in Germany are strangely silent. I mingled with the crowds which on May 20 demonstrated for and against the signing of the Allied peace terms. In the parades were men and women from all the suburbs of Berlin. Some of them had walked from early morning until late afternoon. They marched in orderly ranks of eight. Each section had its banners: "Down with the starvation peace," "No peace by force" and "Bread and peace at any cost." When the Scheidemann columns passed those of the Independents there was none of the bantering which adds to the joy of a parade in America. These Germans were evidently not out for a good time.

After the meetings they broke up into street corner groups. Unlike the Hyde Park discussions in which all bystanders join, the German debate would be carried on by two or three among perhaps twenty onlookers. It would seem that the crowds were seeking a political opinion, rather than looking for an opportunity to air one. Well dressed men and women took part in the debates along with the man of the street. Their discussion of the peace terms was not particularly edifying. It was narrow common sense at best. For example, the

demand for milch cows to replace those taken from France and Belgium made a profound impression. On the other hand, the technicalities of the financial clauses, the real national burden, were such as to make them pass almost unnoticed. In the latter part of May the people were not yet fully awake to the extent of their weakness nor to their liabilities. Their Government did not have the courage to tell them and the newspapers avoided the disagreeable word. They had yet to learn what defeat means.

The Germans had various reactions to the hardships of the present moment. Dr. Kerschensteiner declared in a lecture given in Munich:

"The hand of Fate has smitten us so heavily that even today we cannot grasp the full extent of our downfall. Some suffer, but remain silent. Others whine and complain. A third class begs and prays for help from our enemies. Lastly are the throngs which day and night fill the music-halls and cabarets, making merry today quite unmindful of the morrow."

In many respects the German of today has become more Latin than the Latin. His former methodical and at times ponderous mental mechanism now makes abrupt leaps and occasionally misses a count. How much of it is due to change and reduction of diet it is hard to say. In the course of conversation a German would often with great vehemence declare that Germany would never sign. Then a moment later, when he had almost convinced you, he would abruptly change his whole attitude, breaking into tears over the picture of a helpless Germany, a people accepting with resignation anything the Allies might choose to impose on them. This is even more conspicuous in the street debates. Here some ten different subjects will be raised in half as many minutes. This mental leap-frogging is the more notable in that every one does not, as in an Anglo-Saxon crowd, feel an irresistible desire to join in.

Another aspect of frayed nerves has been the general craving for wild and lavish amusement. All Europe has felt it, but in Germany it has taken more exaggerated forms than elsewhere. It has been stimulated by the war-profiteers, who for [Continued on page 73]



Underwood & Underwood

Not idle curiosity but real hunger has driven these German children to investigate the gutter

Too Many Bosses

And They All Take It Out on Teacher

By Marguerite Wilkinson

This is the fifth of a series of articles on "What Is the Matter with the Teacher's Job?" We put the question to a large group of teachers in every state in the Union and asked them to answer from their own experience and to suggest improvements. Their replies came in by the hundreds and Mrs. Wilkinson, who besides being an author is a teacher's wife, arranged from them five articles of inside information on the teachers' grievances—low pay, inefficient school board administration, lack of respect in the community, curtailment of personal rights, unwise choice of school executives. The sixth article will set forth the teachers' own suggestions for the reconstruction of their profession.

THE teachers who have written us what they think about school administration and school executives have made complaints that can be classified under four heads, as follows:

1. *We have too many "bosses."* We have too many supervisors, principals, superintendents, and specialized experts. Consequently the educational system is becoming too mechanical and young men and women with much personal force and initiative do not wish to be teachers. In the days of "the little red school-house" education offered more of a chance for personal influence.

2. *Because our executives get their positions from boards politically chosen, they are frequently "politicians,"* that is, trucklers, and continue to hold their positions, in spite of the fact that they are often inefficient, lazy, or corrupt, by catering to the politically chosen persons who appointed them.

3. *These executives, whether good or bad, have the powers of autocrats, and frequently exercise them.* They themselves are not in any way accountable to the teachers who work under them, but can "hire or fire," promote or demote them at pleasure and for the slightest cause.

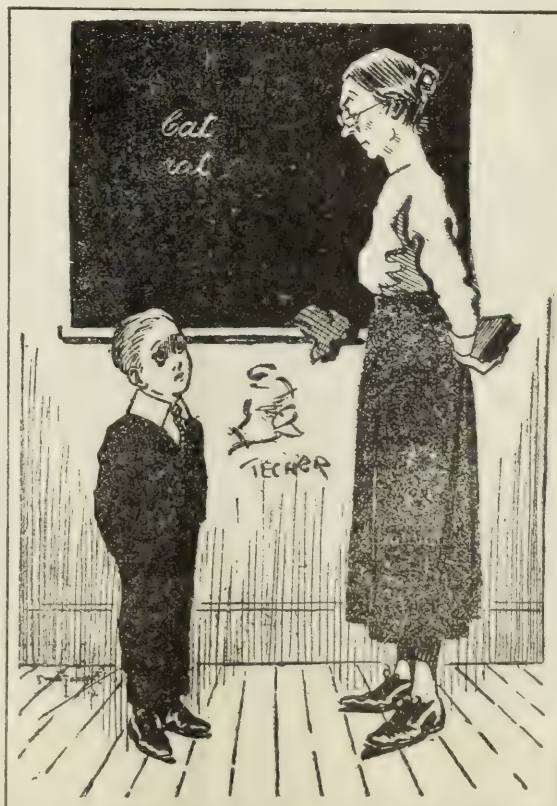
4. *Teachers think that they do a work quite as difficult and valuable as the work of executives and that their pay is disproportionately low when compared with the pay of executives.*

The man who has written most sanely with regard to the superfluous supervisor and the effect of too much supervision in making education mechanical is himself a school executive of high standing. This is what he says:

"Because the supply of qualified teachers has never been adequate, America has developed a hierarchy of supervision the like of which is known nowhere else. The superintendent secures a few highly paid supervisors who drive or lead their poorly trained subordinates into teaching subjects indifferently known. Aside from the

occasional inevitable clash of personalities, such necessary supervision of the ignorant and unskilled has not been burdensome; if, however, half or all of the teaching corps is well trained, it is sometimes of slight value, sometimes harmless, but most likely a source of constant irritation. There is always something incongruous about an inexperienced girl trying to instruct a successful teacher old enough to be her mother; if in addition, the teacher in the ranks knows more about this doctrinaire's specialty than she herself does, a situation is created without a parallel in other professions. Inefficient or excessive supervision is annoying; a device which makes mediocre teachers out of impossible tyros, plagues those who have outgrown its need. Parenthetically, it may be remarked that the evils of supervision are not experienced by supervisors themselves or by college professors.

"Efficiency" is the catchword of modern school administration. Standards and card catalogs are devised in the commendable endeavor to give every teacher a rating. Education at best is personal influence, but administrative machinery can be no respecter of persons. A school board rules that every teacher must attend summer school, regardless of the fact that larger educational interests would be served if some traveled while others slept or read fiction, and the incompetents who were the occasion of the ruling should be given longer leave of absence than a single summer. Because a thousand teachers are novices five thousand are made to read the beginner's 'reading circle' book. Because he has dawdled a few hours in a laboratory and can therefore muster the semester hours of training required by inspecting authority, a loafing, inconsequential ignoramus replaces a mature personality of wide experience but lacking in nominal training. A somebody without specific little classroom units of culture may be worth more than a nobody with nothing else, and the mechanical expedients of administration harass those who are too valuable to be thus annoyed, [Continued on page 76]



London Opinion

Teacher: "You've been a very naughty boy, Bertie, you must stay in for an hour after school."
Bertie: "Very well, Miss Jones, if you aren't afraid of the principal, I'm not!"

Compromise

By Hamilton Holt

NEARLY two months have elapsed since the Senate voted down the fourteen reservations to the Covenant of the League of Nations submitted by Senator Lodge in behalf of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the five reservations submitted by Senator Hitchcock in behalf of the Administration.

Since then senatorial sober second thought has had time to assert itself. This, together with an overwhelming demand from the country for compromise and action, would seem to make it fairly safe to predict that the Republicans and Democrats will soon reconcile their differences and ratify the Treaty.

It can be demonstrated, I think, that most of the Lodge reservations are objectionable, and that some of them, if adopted, would reduce the treaty to a mere debating society. But the time has gone by to argue the merits and demerits of these reservations. The question is whether a compromise can be found between the Lodge and Hitchcock points of view that will be honorable to the United States and acceptable to the Allies.

We can assume, I hope, that the Republicans will not insist that the arrogant and offensive tone of the Lodge reservations be carried over into the compromise reservations.

The Administration forces might then concede outright the third, seventh, eighth, ninth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth Lodge reservations, which provide that Congress shall decide what mandates we accept, provide laws for the appointment of our representatives in the League, approve the acts of the Reparation Commission with respect to trade between Germany and the United States, appropriate all funds for the League, permit the nationals of a Covenant breaking state to reside unmolested in the United States, and make provision for our participation in the Labor clauses of the Covenant.

THE Republicans should consent to the elimination of that part of the preamble which requires that three of the four principal powers, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, shall assent to the reservations before the United States enters the League. This is an invidious slap at the powers not mentioned, it is embarrassing to the four great powers, it will transfer from our hands to theirs the right of saying when the United States shall make peace, it will inevitably lead to delay and confusion, and it is not unlikely to result in more than one power refusing to accept the reservations. Besides, is it not funny to think of insisting that foreign nations should pass upon provisions in the reservations growing out of a domestic quarrel between President and Congress!

The sixth Lodge reservation deals with Shantung. If the Senate insists on it Japan will probably stay out of the League. As the purpose of the reservation is evidently to do justice to China this reservation should be so reworded as to accept it on the understanding that Japan will restore Shantung to China in accordance with the repeated affirmation of her official spokesmen. Thus the affront to Japan is removed and the rights of China are protected.

Reservation 10 is the one dealing with disarmament. It needs only to be changed by the elimination of the first four words of the phrase "threatened with invasion or engaged in war." There can be no objection for the United States

to have the right to increase her armaments without the consent of the League when "engaged in war." That will be done anyway, League or no League. But the United States should not claim the right to increase her armaments when merely "threatened" with war. If the joint agreement in regard to a limitation of armaments can be broken any time a nation is "threatened" with war it is difficult to see how there can ever be any real hope of disarmament. Any nation can claim it is threatened with war any time a yellow journalist waves the bloody shirt.

There remain the Lodge reservations 1, 2, 4, 5 and 14. These are the ones that are specifically matched by the five Hitchcock reservations.

Reservation 1 of both groups deals with the right of withdrawal from the League. There is no difference between them except that the Lodge resolution says that "notice of our withdrawal may be given by a concurrent resolution of Congress." This is probably unconstitutional, because any law passed by Congress except the motion to adjourn must be signed by the President. If the Lodge reservation has used the words "joint resolution" instead of "concurrent resolution" there would have been no difference of opinion. The Republicans should concede the change of one word.

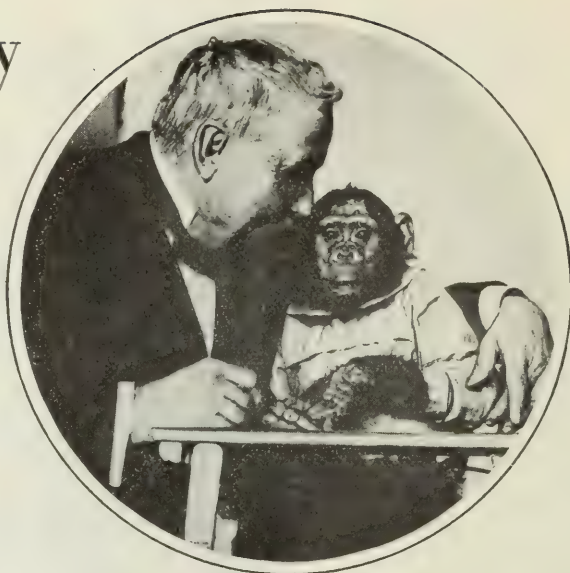
THE second Lodge reservation deals with Article X of the Covenant. The fourth Hitchcock reservation does the same. The Lodge reservation flatly repudiates the "obligation" to preserve the territorial integrity and political independence of the members of the League as against external aggression. In other respects the two reservations are the same. Evidently there is no chance of real compromise here. Either the United States will or will not assume the obligations to put down a war of aggression. If the Republicans concede this point they will have ratified the one great provision that says that no nation shall start a war of aggression and enjoy the fruits thereof. The certainty that the nations will carry out this obligation will probably have more to do toward preventing an outbreak of war than anything else ever attempted by international concert. While the two points of view cannot absolutely be reconciled, the best approach to a compromise I have seen is the following, which I offer for what it may be worth to Senators Hitchcock and Lodge:

The United States does not bind itself to take any action in pursuance of the advice of the Council as provided in Article X, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the Treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress shall by act or joint resolution so provide.

The fourth Lodge reservation is the second Hitchcock reservation. It deals with the right of the United States to decide what are the domestic questions which shall be declared within its jurisdiction. The point of difference is that the Lodge reservation says that such questions as labor, tariff, the suppression of the traffic in women and opium, etc., are in no wise either to be submitted to arbitration or any agency of the League. If taken literally our labor problems, tariff problems, even if they affected the peace of the world, could not be subject either to arbitration, discussion or inquiry under the League. Even the Secretariat of the League could not take any part in such congresses as those in which we have in past years so advantageously participated, dealing with such questions as the white slave traffic, opium, etc. The Repub- [Continued on page 74]

Contemporary Ancestors of Ours

By R. L. Garner



Prof. Garner probably knows more than any other authority about apes and their ways. He has spent a quarter of a century studying them in Central Africa, collecting data and specimens for the Smithsonian Institution, and he has from time to time adopted and partly educated twenty-seven chimpanzees and twelve gorillas. Susie is one of his favorite pupils.

THAT some form of speech exists between members of the same genus of Great Apes was strikingly illustrated by an occurrence in the Fernan Vaz country a decade ago. For the purpose of facilitating my study of animal life in general and that of apes in particular, I had forbidden my servants to harm any of the denizens of the jungle save beasts of prey in the vicinity of my house. The animals are quick to learn and accept a safety zone, and this fact aided me quite materially in carrying out my researches.

One day, however, my cook and the house-boy violated the neutrality of this zone. A family of chimpanzees were visiting my cane patch, and the temptation was too much for the two natives. Unbeknown to me they set the dog on them and chased the chimpanzees into the nearby swamp. When I rushed to the rescue the apes had disappeared, thoroly frightened, and the natives promptly blamed the whole affair upon the dog. This occurred in August, 1908, and during the remainder of my stay in that region, a period of fourteen months, not a single chimpanzee appeared near my house again, notwithstanding the attraction of the cane patch, although the section thereabouts abounded with them. Previous to that time five different families of chimpanzees had been coming to the cane patch not less than once or twice a week for a feast. There seems to be but one conclusion to this evidence—that the chimpanzees who experienced such rough treatment were able somehow to convey to their neighbors the information that danger lay in the vicinity of the house or cane patch. And this impression must have been very clear to the minds of the other chimpanzees, for they observed it as scrupulously as if they themselves had been chased away.

The apes are uncannily wary in their woodcraft. No one has ever known a gorilla or a chimpanzee to be successfully trapped. Altho in instincts they are no more blessed than man, they have developed—doubtless because of their bush training, remarkable powers of sight and hearing like the woodsmen of pioneer days, only far superior to human capacity. But in the sense of smell they have the same limitations as man himself, as their olfactory nerves are little, if any more acute. They cannot, like most wild animals, detect the approach or presence of danger by scent. This limitation proved of great advantage to me in making observations of them at close quarters from the clumps of banana plants I always grew for this purpose at intervals thruout my cane patch.

Coupled with their powers of sight and hearing the Great Apes employ methods more or less logical and

very similar to those of the trained woodsman. Many of their acts are strikingly like those of the most expert Indian hunters; and they do not come by these instinctively any more than the human being does. In retreating from a foe, the apes are the only animals which dodge from cover to cover in Indian fashion, looking back, and dashing to another quickly chosen place of concealment like a band of pioneer skirmishers.

When approaching something stealthily I have seen a gorilla actually reach down with his hand and carefully lift the loose leaves on the ground, thus exposing the bare earth, upon which he planted his foot. Then he made a step forward without the slightest perceptible noise. When intently listening to any suspicious sound an ape relaxes his mouth and lets his lower lip sag a bit exactly as a human being does. The expression of intentness is unmistakable. As he listens he slowly turns his ear toward the source of the sound, conscious of the fact that this is a better receptive position than the one in which he happened to be when the sound first attracted his attention.

When other animals attempt to look thru a knot hole or a crack of any kind, they invariably try to see thru with both eyes at once and succeed very poorly in getting a view of what lies beyond. A dog, however intelligent he may be, persists in this habit, and never learns to peep with one eye. But an ape will turn his head to the side and place one eye to the small aperture exactly as a logical human being would do. And he does it as naturally as tho it were a routine thing. He will put his ear to a hole if he wants to hear, in the same manner.

The plan of attack when a family of apes are bent upon a raid of some kind possesses features that are distinctly interesting and to my mind actually clever. The father of the family climbs to the top of a tree, obtaining a place of concealment from which he can look down on the entire field of operations. His duty is that of sentry, to warn the others of the approach of danger. The others go forward and commit their depredations, secure in their faith in the watchman in the tree-top. It seems to be part of the plan that the raiders keep the sentry in constant view, for when he sees danger which they cannot, he communicates the information to them and they take to flight, with him bringing up the rear. What secret sign he gives them no one has ever been able to determine; he makes no sound, yet he manages to give the alarm in some unmistakable way. If all goes well and the raiders are able to withdraw undisturbed they usually bring him his portion of the food.

Some patriarchs seem to have their families well

trained according to their own ideas that may or may not be regarded as human. The point of view, I venture, depends upon the sex of the person passing judgment. A priest at a mission told me an interesting story which I have no reason not to believe; he averred that he had twice seen a male gorilla comfortably seated in the shelter of a banana plant while his wives and children broke plantain stalks and brought them for him to eat!

To see baby apes in the wild state at play is like witnessing a romp of human children. They scuffle and wrestle with all the zest of little boys working off their high spirits. And they turn somersaults in the same way. They put their little heads to the ground and roll over like awkward babies. I have often seen a baby ape when playing turn a dozen somersaults in succession, apparently enjoying his acrobatics in the extreme.

In anger apes fight literally with tooth and nail. With their fingers they try to tear an enemy asunder. They put their main dependence, however, in an open-handed swing or slap, behind which they are able to put terrific force. Dinah, a gorilla I once brought from Africa, used to make bruises on the legs of her keepers with this blow when in play.

The gorilla and the chimpanzee, like all the big animals of a region, excepting the ungulates, appear to fear each other and to avoid meeting. But when they do come together in conflict the battle is a cruel one. The chimpanzee, weighing about



Susie, a docile young chimpanzee, was taught by Professor Garner to play games and wear clothes and do simple tasks



"The facial expression of an ape," says Professor Garner, "corresponds exactly to that of a human being in the portrayal of strong emotion"



His sense of humor may not be commensurate with yours, but he certainly can laugh

half as much as the gorilla, is much quicker in his movements and more agile than his big adversary. A gorilla generally finds the fight lacking in entertainment, for the chimpanzees combine on him, and three or four chimpanzees can usually make any gorilla lose interest in a fray.

It is often said that a chimpanzee will sometimes use a club in fighting. This has never been authentically verified. From Chief Rimpano, of the Nkomi tribe, I procured the skull of a gorilla which in the animal's lifetime had been crushed by a terrific blow, said by the natives to have been done by a club in the hand of a chimpanzee. The gorilla had survived the blow and the skull had healed, making it a remarkable pathological specimen as well. It is now in the Museum of the University of Toronto.

Susie, my chimpanzee, gave me further proof of how her wild kinsmen fight. One day while walking with her thru Bronx Park in New York City we encountered a peacock. Susie looked at him closely, with a critical expression on her face. Suddenly the peacock raised his great tail, and Susie, frightened, ran to me. She stood hugging my leg and peeping around it at the peacock with great caution. The bird's tail soon subsided again, and Susie grew bolder. Releasing her hold on my leg she stepped out, picked up a stone, and threw it with a stiff-armed movement at the peacock. Then she picked up a small stick and threw it in the same manner. So far as I know Susie had never seen any one throw a missile at an adversary, and I regard her act on this occasion as being more of a logical than of an imitative or instinctive nature. [Continued on page 77]

The Story of the Week

Dangerous Delays

THE year-end recess of Congress was filled with talk of revolt and of compromise, and there was some desultory negotiation among subordinates, but the new year opened with no agreement in the Senate whereby the treaty of peace can be ratified.

The middle-ground Republicans again became the center of discussion. They were represented as having delivered an ultimatum to Senator Lodge protesting against his "inaction" and threatening to bolt his leadership unless he made an early move for compromise. At the same time Democratic senators of the corresponding group were represented as being exasperated with Senator Hitchcock, feeling that he was deliberately delaying a settlement to improve his chances of being chosen minority leader at the caucus January 15. They, too, were supposed to be ready to rebel.

As a matter of plain fact, however, no considerable group has broken away from the established leadership on either side. While there is the possibility of ratification by rebellion, it lies in the somewhat distant future and would be attempted only as a last resort.

The mild-reservationists have informed Senator Lodge that they will not countenance the passage of the Knox resolution for ending the war without the treaty. He warned them when they did so that they were taking from him the one club with which he could force concessions from the Democrats. This has been the one concrete development of the recess.

There was no more apparent progress toward compromise than during the previous two weeks' recess between the Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth congresses. The positions of the two sides are unchanged: one is determined upon preserving every iota of American sovereignty and the other upon preserving the League. Even if every one were anxious for compromise—and there are many who are not—the writing of a compromise satisfactory to both sides still would be extremely difficult.

Conferees on the railroad legislation, whose business it is to adjust the differences between the two houses, may have as much difficulty in reaching a compromise agreement as is being experienced in the treaty contest. President Wilson's proclamation setting March 1 as the date upon which Federal control of the transportation systems shall be relaxed has eased the situation, but there is room for doubt that legislation for the return can be sent to the White House before that date.

The Senate conferees have taken the 39-24 vote against eliminating the labor provisions of the Cummins bill as a mandate for their retention. This in spite of the fact that it was understood at the time that they were merely to be "something to come down from" in negotiation with the House. In the lower body the anti-strike clauses as they stand would not command fifty votes.

The Senate defeated an amendment by Senator McCormick that would have made strikes illegal pending investigation and report on transportation disputes by some Federal agency and for a stated period thereafter. Senators were told at the time that this, nevertheless, would be the basis of the compromise ultimately reached in conference.

The apparent insistence of the Senate conferees on the inclusion of the labor sections of the Cummins bill has, therefore, come as something of a surprise. They have been strengthened in their position by the preliminary report of the President's second industrial conference, which, after asserting that some public utilities, such as railroads, are essential to the existence of the people, went on to say that "interruption in such essential public utilities is intolerable."

The House conferees, on the other hand, point to the vigorous declarations of the American Federation of Labor in opposition to anti-strike legislation and the danger that labor will organize to defeat House mem-



bers voting against its wishes if the Cummins clauses are accepted in any form.

No deadlock that develops over the labor clauses is expected to be prolonged, but all delay is dangerous from the point of view of the supporters of the Esch and Cummins bills. The irreconcilable opponents of private railroad operation will seize each opportunity presented for further delay and undoubtedly will conduct a filibuster against final adoption of the conference report.

The tentative report of the industrial conference, with its recommendations for the establishment of a national industrial tribunal and regional boards of inquiry and settlement for the adjustment of labor disputes, has met with fairly general approval in Congress. However, members are not giving their opinions for publication. They are beginning to realize that economic and industrial questions probably will become the principal issues of the next campaign and are awaiting direction from the leaders before giving comment upon them.

The Jackson Day dinner to be held by the Democratic National Committee January 8 will "shape up the issues" for that party and also will give the start to the race for the Democratic presidential nomination. Mr. Bryan, whose word will have great weight in the selection of the candidate, has been holding mysterious conferences in Washington for a month. He is expected to show his hand at the dinner by giving expression to his preferences as to candidates and issues. He is said to like none of the candidates already in the field and may seize the opportunity to speak for himself.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who at one time was spoken of as a presidential possibility, might have Mr. Bryan's support, but Mr. Daniels is regarded as a possibility no longer. The controversy over naval honors has been seized upon by Republican leaders as a source of campaign material to be used not only against Mr. Daniels but the whole Administration. Passage of a resolution authorizing an investigation by a joint congressional committee will be one of the first pieces of business transacted when Congress reconvenes.

This investigation will get underway simultaneously with the inquiry by the Foreign Relations Committee into activities of Bolshevik envoys in the United States. Each will vie with the other for public attention. "Ambassador" Martens has taken an unusual attitude toward the inquiry in recent conferences with senators at the capital. If the Senate wishes to know the facts and is not bent merely on fostering hysteria, he will willingly disclose all he knows. If, on the other hand, the purpose of the inquiry is to get newspaper headlines, he has said, he will decline to answer any question and will seek deportation to Russia for himself and his staff.

Other important hearings scheduled to open before Senate and House committees soon after the recess relate to budgetary legislation, immigration, regulation of the packers and a permanent maritime policy for the United States. Congress will have plenty to occupy its attention during the new year in the problems left over from 1919, not the least difficult of which is how to re-establish a state of peace.

R. M. B., Washington

Cutting Down Profits

FOLLOWING closely on the announcement of the agreement between the Department of Justice and the packers, with its startling disclosures and its promise of bringing down the cost of living, there came on December 22 another statement from Attorney General Palmer as to what the Government



Thomas in Detroit News

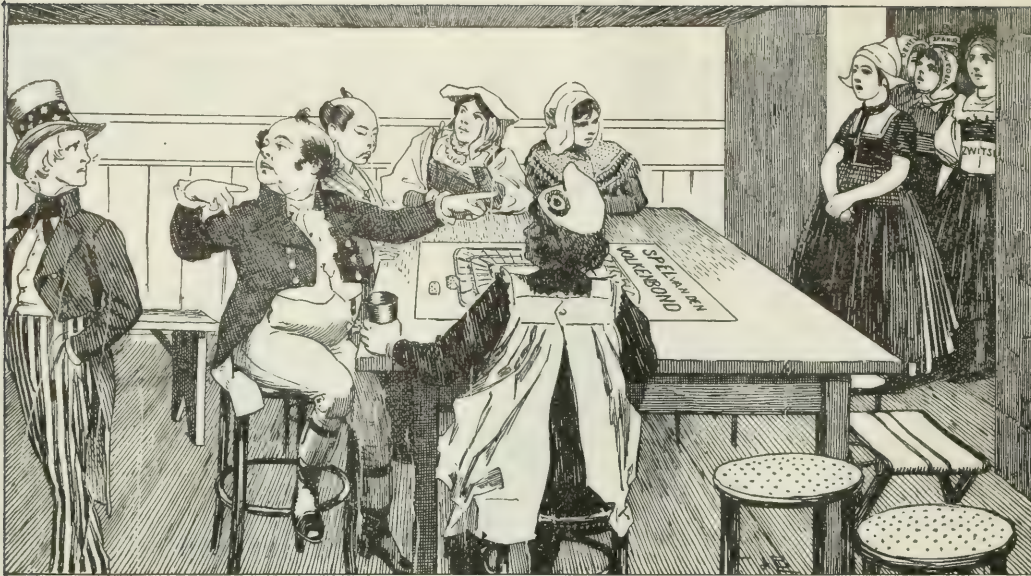
Somebody must help him stop

had been doing, and probably would be able to do in the future, to that same end, especially thru the amended Lever act. Mr. Palmer stated that a drop in the cost of living between January 1 and March 1 was indicated by the history of retail food costs, and that he was sanguine that the work of the Department of Justice would accelerate this usual course of prices. As concerns the former point Mr. Palmer stated that, considering the four years from 1911 to 1914, inclusive, retail prices show a slight upward trend from September 1 to October 1, a greater upward trend from October 1 to November 1, and a stationary condition from November 1 to December 1. During the four years from 1915 to 1918, inclusive, retail food prices show a decided upward trend from August 1 to September 1 and to October 1, and a slightly lessened but decided upward trend to November 1 and to December 1. This year, during September and October, an actual reduction in the general level of retail prices was effected as compared with August, while the figure for November, although slightly above that of October, shows no increase above the August returns.

In other words, the official data clearly show that the cost of living as indicated by retail prices was no greater in November of this year than it was in August, while during former years, extending back to 1911, the returns for November show a considerable increase over the August returns. A study of the official data also shows that a decided downward trend is indicated for the period January 1 to March 1.

The Government's efforts to control living costs date from last August when the President, in connection with the demands for increased wages by railroad shopmen, announced to the public the view that the cost of living would be lowered as soon as there were settled conditions in production and of commerce, as soon as the Treaty of Peace was ratified, and as soon as merchants, manufacturers, farmers and others had a certain basis of calculation.

In a statement to the shopmen themselves, the President then also declared that the primary step was to increase production and to facilitate transportation so



As the World Sees the Senate

Holland's comment on our Senate's consideration of the peace treaty is in the cartoon at the left, from *De Amsterdammer*. John Bull says to Jonathan—or Uncle Sam—"Come and play. Otherwise the other children over there can't." But Jonathan answers—"I don't know that I'll play. The stakes are too high."



"A Nation's Just a Family After All!" The cartoon above by Thomas in the *Detroit News* expresses admirably one phase of American opinion on the Senate's success in keeping us out of peace



London Opinion published the cartoon at the right on the United States' delay in ratifying the peace treaty. "Curfew Shall Not Ring If Uncle Sam Can Help It"



Norway does not seek to soften the opinion conveyed in the cartoon above from Hvepsen, Christiania. The Peace Angel is saying—"Gentlemen, be so kind as to sign this peace treaty." The American Senators reply—"No, indeed, my dear! We never do anything for nothing"

"Me, Too!" The caption of the cartoon at the left, drawn by Nelson Harding in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, says a lot in two words

as to make up for the destruction wrought by the war and the terrible scarcities created. The President added that the Government had taken up with all possible vigor the task of bringing the profiteer to book.

But the Lever Food Control Act, under which the food administration operated, and through the enforcement of which the Department of Justice is now trying to reduce high prices, unfortunately did not then provide a penalty for certain acts declared to be unlawful, and therefore the Department of Justice was unable to deal effectively with many cases of profiteering which came to its attention. Realizing the gravity of this situation, the President appeared before Congress on August 8, and urged an immediate amendment of the Lever Act to extend its scope to all the necessities of life, and to provide a penalty for violation of that section which made profiteering unlawful, and to extend the life of the act into peace time. Not until October 22, however, did these amendments become a law, and only since that time has it been possible to deal effectively with all cases of profiteering and hoarding.

Since the Lever Act was amended, seventy-nine prosecutions have been instituted, and in all cases brought to trial thus far, convictions have been obtained. Fifty-three cases have already been disposed of by releasing the goods under bond or agreement to dispose of them within a specified time and at a reasonable price under the direction of the United States attorneys.

However, that the passing of laws and their enforcement by the Department of Justice, must, if the cost of living is to be brought down as far as possible, be supported by coöperation, was emphasized by Mr. Palmer. A very solemn duty rests, in his opinion, upon honest and responsible business men of all classes to assist in reducing the cost of living, and particularly to eliminate unfair profits. But to bring about this coöperation, the national organizations representing the different trade interests have been approached, and with very satisfactory results. As an outstanding example of such coöperation, there is the action of the National Retail Clothing Dealers' Association in recently establishing their pre-war margins of profit and of appointing the vigilance committee to hunt up profiteers within their membership, and to report to the United States attorneys in their respective districts violations of margins of profits as set up by their organization. The National Retail Shoe Dealers' Association has also appointed an executive committee to confer with the purpose of establishing a similar rule within their organization. And the National Retail Dry Goods Association, representing some 20,000 department stores in the United States, is coöperating in establishing "economy departments" during January and February. Quite as important, however, is the fact that the Department of Justice has instituted a thoro-going and nation-wide campaign, participated in by thousands of men and women, to bring about regulations in the cost of living thru education. This campaign is progressing actively in forty-four states, and is being directed from Washington.

Starving Austria

BISMARCK once called Austria "a house of bad Slav bricks held together by good German mortar." But now that the bricks have been taken away the mortar, whatever its quality, finds it hard to stand alone. The treaty of peace signed at St. Germain last October assigned to the neighboring states of Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Rumania the major and richest portion of the Austrian Empire, leaving only Vienna and the circumjacent district, com-



Ledger Photo Service

And still they come. These troops, landed just in time for Christmas, 1919, at home, are members of the 15th Battalion, Marine Corps, who have been doing police duty in Schleswig-Holstein pending the plebiscite which is to be taken to determine the division of the territory between Denmark and Germany

prising about 6,500,000 souls, of whom 2,500,000 are in the capital city. The Poles have the oil and salt, the Czechs have the coal and factories, the Italians have the seaports, the Slovaks have the grain fields, the Yugoslavs have the live stock. Each of these nationalities has seized all the locomotives and cars it could get hold of, leaving Austria without the rolling stock necessary for such railroads as remain to her.

Thus encircled by enemies on all sides but one, Austria desires to unite herself with her companion in misfortune and kindred in race, Germany. But the Peace Conference held that the principle of self-determination should not be applied in this case, so it forbade the banns. The Germans were even required to eliminate from their new constitution the clause providing for the possible reception of Austria into the German republic at some future time.

Vienna, once one of the wealthiest and most luxurious cities of the world, is now left without sufficient tributary territory to even keep its present population alive. The new Austria must draw two-thirds of its food supply from outside. But it has no money to buy and its neighbors are not willing to sell. Over the border in Czechoslovakia, a few miles away, food is comparatively abundant, but none of it is allowed to be exported into Austria. No trains are run across the boundary and all travelers are searched. The Austrian bread ration for a year has been only four ounces per person a day, and even that is now lacking. Cabbage soup is the staple diet for rich and poor, old and young. The younger generation is a race of pigmies. Many of the children have not grown in the last three years because they have not had milk or other food containing the vitamins of growth. Many children of three or four years old are not able to walk. In Vienna there were about 5000 more deaths in 1919 than in 1913.

It was these circumstances that sent Dr. Renner, the Austrian Premier, to Paris in December with this message:

When I left Vienna we had only 9000 tons of flour for six and three quarter millions of people, a supply for six

days only. Children are dying of hunger and cold in Vienna, and 85 per cent of those between nine months and three years of age are suffering with rickets.

A heated house is a thing unknown and a hot meal a rarity. The coal ration is six pounds weekly a family, and there is a long wait in the street to get it.

We are now paying thirty prices for everything we buy. That is to say, the crown has depreciated to one-thirtieth of its normal value. At the same time we have exhausted our resources in securities, and we have nothing left but the resources which, according to Article 197 of the treaty of St. Germain, are mortgaged to the Allies for payment of reparations.

I am going to ask the Supreme Council to release from that mortgage a sufficient amount of our national wealth to form the basis of security for loans that are absolutely needed to insure the feeding of our people. What we need first is a long term credit abroad of \$100,000,000 with which to procure food until the end of October, 1920.

In the second place we need further credit for providing raw materials, and thirdly, exemption from mortgage of our national wealth, provided for by Article 107, that will enable us to furnish a basis for credits absolutely requisite to the reestablishment of our economic life—and that reestablishment, it should be noted, is primordial and essential to the payment by Austria of reparations to which she has agreed.

We are not seeking to escape any responsibility. Of course we who are in closest touch with the trials and needs of our own people, with an infant mortality of 60 per cent in Vienna, are confronted by an immediate object lesson which we cannot overlook.

Dr. Renner's address to the Peace Conference was most moving, and his picture of Austrian distress and danger was fully confirmed by the reports of Allied agents. He explained that he could not go back empty-handed, but would rather resign. No other party would assume control of the Government under such circum-

stances. Even the Bolsheviki would not undertake it.

The Supreme Council of the Allies consented to give what aid they could in this emergency. Arrangements were made for the immediate delivery of 30,000 tons of grain from Trieste, now an Italian port. A credit was extended to Yugoslavia for the further supply of grain.

The Government tobacco monopoly was released from the general pledge of all the Austrian assets to the Reparations Commission in order that the Austrian Government might mortgage it to Holland in negotiation for a loan of 30,000,000 guilders from that country. Chancellor Renner said that a loan of \$100,000,000 was necessary to carry the country over to harvest time and prevent its complete financial collapse. The Supreme Council cut this estimate down to \$70,000,000 and will urge the United States to advance it as the only country able to afford such a sum. It is suggested that the incomparable art treasures of Vienna be pledged for the loan.

Mr. Rockefeller's Largest Gift

ON Christmas morning there came the announcement that Mr. John D. Rockefeller had turned over the sum of \$100,000,000 to the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation, therewith making the largest single philanthropic gift that has ever been made in the history of the world. Half of the sum goes to the General Education Board, itself a Rockefeller creation, to be disbursed, both principal and interest, in cooperating with institutions of higher learning in increasing the salaries of their teaching staffs. The other \$50,000,000 goes to the Rockefeller Foundation, chartered "to promote the well-being of mankind thruout the world." Of this sum \$5,000,000, in deference to a special request of the donor, is to be expended for the development and improvement of the leading medical schools of Canada, which are to be required to raise additional sums from other sources.

In transmitting his gift to the Foundation, the giver specifically authorized the trustees to utilize both principal and income for any of the corporate purposes of the institution. While he imposed no restriction upon their discretion, his letter expressed special interest "in the work being done thruout the world in combating disease thru the improvement of medical education, public health administration, and scientific research."

The letter alluded to the author's recent gift of \$20,000,000 to the General Education Board to promote medical education in the United States, and continued:

My attention has been called to the needs of some of the medical schools in Canada, but as the activities of the General Education Board are by its charter limited to the United States, I understand that gift may not be used for Canadian schools. The Canadian people are our near neighbors. They are closely bound to us by ties of race, language and international friendship; and they have without stint sacrificed themselves, their youth, and their resources, to the end that democracy might be saved and extended. For these reasons if your board should see fit to use any part of this new gift in promoting medical education in Canada, such action would meet with my cordial approval.

Commenting upon this most recent gift, which makes the total received by the Foundation from its founder \$182,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 from principal was appropriated for war work during 1917-18, Dr. George E. Vincent, its president, said:

In order to carry out Mr. Rockefeller's suggestion concerning Canadian medical schools, the Trustees of the Foundation will be asked by the officers to set aside approximately \$5,000,000 for the improvement and develop-



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Half of Mr. Rockefeller's \$100,000,000 Christmas gift to education will be devoted to medical research under the direction of the Rockefeller Foundation, chartered "to promote the well-being of mankind thruout the world." On the board to plan expenditure of the gift is Dr. Simon Flexner (above), director of laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research



© Harris & Ewing

The man whose task it is to count the population of the United States—Samuel L. Rogers, director of the Census Bureau, which is to take the decennial census, a bigger job than ever, in 1920

ment of the leading medical schools of the Dominion. From this sum appropriations will be made by the Foundation to medical schools on condition that they raise additional funds from other sources. It is hoped that \$5,000,000 thus employed by the Foundation at this time will give a distinct impetus to the development of medical education in Canada.

The new gift will also enable the Foundation to extend work already in progress in medical education and public health in many parts of the world.

Prior to the receipt of this \$50,000,000 it had been estimated that the income of the Foundation for 1920 would amount to \$6,500,000, of which all but \$335,000 already had been appropriated.

As examples of such work, Dr. Vincent mentioned the efforts set in motion by the Foundation to eradicate yellow fever from the world; the studies and activities of the International Health Board in the cure and prevention of hookworm; the experiments and demonstrations in the control of malaria; the financing thru the China Medical Board of two large and thoroly equipped medical colleges in China; the promotion of higher standards in medicine and public health by the establishment of international fellowships, with the result that at the present time one hundred students of foreign countries are pursuing courses in the medical centers of the United States.

The \$50,000,000 to the General Education Board was accompanied by this memorandum of transmittal:

The attention of the American public has recently been drawn to the urgent and immediate necessity of providing more adequate salaries to members of the teaching profession. It is of the highest importance that those intrusted with the education of youth and the increase of knowledge should not be led to abandon their calling by reason of financial pressure or to cling to it amid discouragements due to financial limitations. It is of equal importance to our future welfare and progress that able and aspiring young men and women should not for similar reasons be deterred from devoting their lives to teaching.

While this gift is made for the general corporate purposes of the board, I should cordially indorse a decision to use the principal as well as the income as promptly and largely as may seem wise for the purpose of cooperating with the higher institutions of learning in raising sums specifically devoted to the increase of teachers' salaries.

Mr. Rockefeller's gifts to the General Education

Board since 1902, the year of its establishment, have amounted to \$102,000,000, including the new gift of \$50,000,000.

Of the \$32,000,000 given during the first seven years of its existence, the board distributes the interest currently and is empowered to distribute the principal within its discretion. Of the \$20,000,000 given earlier this year for the improvement of medical education, the interest was to be distributed currently and the principal within fifty years.

In reference to the present gift, Dr. Wallace Buttrick, president of the Board, said:

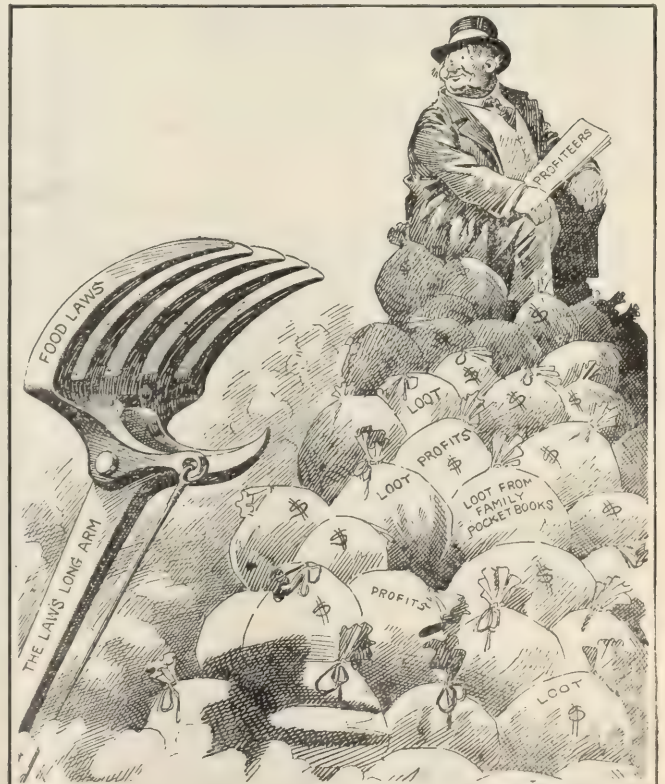
The general public is well aware that the salaries of instructors in colleges and universities have not thus far in general been sufficiently increased to meet the increased cost of living. The General Education Board has, since the close of the war, received applications for aid from colleges and universities, the sum total of which would practically exhaust the working capital of the board.

An emergency exists. It is urgently necessary to take steps to increase salaries in order that men in the teaching profession may be able and happy to remain there, in order that young men and young women who incline to teaching as a career may not be deterred from entering the teaching profession, and, finally, in order that it may not be necessary to raise tuition fees and thereby cut off from academic opportunity those who cannot afford to pay increased tuition.

The General Education Board holds its next meeting February 26, when a policy for the distribution of the fund doubtless will be adopted, it was announced.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., estimated that his father had given for various philanthropic purposes up to 1915, \$250,000,000, and since that time to the General Education Board, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Rockefeller Institute and several religious and other benefactions, some of which have not been announced, another \$250,000,000.

Mr. Rockefeller's Christmas gift received warm praise from educators, medical men, editorial writers and public men in general.



Stinson in Dayton News

If the arm is short make it longer

Straightening Out the Kinks in Industry

THE last few days of the year, more particularly the week beginning December 29, were marked by conferences and events the outcome of which will have a vital bearing on the industrial situation in the United States during 1920, and probably the years beyond that. Those few days saw the first meeting of the Commission appointed by President Wilson to investigate the coal strike; the railroad union leaders convened to decide as to their position with reference to anti-strike legislation in Congress, and to consider and outline their future plans as to demands for increased wages which they wish to have settled before the railroads are returned to private ownership on March 1; and the first report of the second Industrial Conference was made public.

The miners have been back at work for some time, and each one of us has doubtless often read in the papers that the coal strike is settled. But there are many in a position to know who are of the opinion that the "settlement" was only a truce, and that both miners and operators are restive and dissatisfied, so that another strike may come in the not distant future. President Wilson announced on December 20, the appointment of Rembrandt Peale, an independent coal operator; J. P. White, a former president of the United Mine Workers, and H. M. Robinson, "a member of the public," as the commission of three to investigate the bituminous coal industry to determine whether the 14 per cent wage increase should stand or not, and, if changed upward, whether a revision of prices to the public will be necessary. But both before and after this announcement, the situation was not without controversy, even tho the major controversy seems to have been settled for the time being. Before the announcement was made, the operators questioned the good faith of Attorney General Palmer, accusing him of having switched plans, so that the plan adopted at the Indianapolis Conference was not the one accepted by the operators in conference with the miners in Washington. Mr. Palmer replied to this accusation that he could see no essential difference between the proposal of Dr. Garfield for a consultative and advisory commission to investigate the industry and the one to be set up under the President's plan.

After the President had appointed the members of

the Commission and had sent a lengthy memorandum to each of them in which he outlined the history of the dispute, the main points of the controversy and certain fundamental recommendations—among these that their conclusions be reached by "unanimous action," and that these be the basis for a "new wage agreement"—the operators again balked. They issued a terse statement denying that they had agreed to or adopted any such memorandum as that sent by the President to the commission. They insisted that they wanted the Garfield wage settlement, and that they saw radical differences between this and the Government plan. This attitude of the operators led to still another controversy, this time with Attorney General Palmer. Mr. Palmer called the operators' denial the "merest quibble," and "unworthy of the representatives of a great industry."

The second important event of the week, the meeting of the heads of the Railroad Brotherhoods, was the sequel to the President's proclamation of December 24 restoring the railroads to private ownership on March 1, and the passage by the Senate of the Cummins railroad bill with its anti-strike provision, the Esch bill having been previously passed by the House of Representatives. The two bills have now gone to conference, and the decision of the conference committee on the anti-strike clause in the Cummins bill will have much to do with labor's stand. It is generally believed that if the anti-strike provision is eliminated as the House has demanded, labor will relax its hitherto bitter objections to the legislation, and may be appeased as regards wage demands. For months the Brotherhoods and labor in general have been urging the continuance of Government operation for at least two years, and one radical wing, the nucleus of which is the Plumb Plan League, has been asking for the nationalization of the country's railway systems. The Brotherhoods thru their leaders made a declaration of principles opposing legislation making strikes unlawful, and supporting Government control of the railroads for two years.

On December 29, the Industrial Conference also published the preliminary report concerning which it invites the strict criticism of the public. The chief feature of the report is a plan for preventing or retarding strikes and industrial conflicts by quite new methods. The plan provides in brief for the establishment of a National Industrial Tribunal and Regional Boards of Inquiry and Adjustment. The National Industrial Tribunal would consist of nine members to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Sen-



© W. B. Ellis

A Bolshevik bonfire of many thousand barrels of tar from America, burned by spies at Archangel

"Children Are Never Enemies"



One of the thousands of undernourished children who are actually dying of starvation this winter in Vienna. The infant mortality there is 60 per cent and they give the hospitals, overcrowded with sick children, the name of "angel-factories"



These youngsters standing in a Vienna soup line are barefooted in spite of snow and winter weather. Clothes, as well as food and coal, are almost impossible to get. Shoes cost the equivalent of \$60 a pair



Photographs from Press Illustrating

By long waiting some of the families in Vienna can get a weekly ration of six pounds of coal. But only a fortunate part of the population can get even that much. Those who are able are going out into the famous Vienna forests and cutting wood for fuel. Industries in Austria are practically at a standstill. When Chancellor Renner went to Paris on December 11 to ask help of the Allies he said: "When I left Vienna we had only 9000 tons of flour for six and three quarter millions of people, a supply for six days only. Children are dying of hunger and cold. A heated house is a thing unknown and a hot meal is a rarity"





General Semenov has succeeded to the command of the Siberian troops since Admiral Kolchak has resigned. He is a Cossack Hetman (headman) only twenty-eight years old. His dictatorial ways and the cruelty of his troops have caused several dissensions with the American authorities. He is reputed to be pro-Japanese and to aim at making Siberia independent of Russia

ate, with headquarters in Washington, and to act as an appellate body. The United States would be divided into industrial regions, probably twelve, and there would be a Regional Board of Inquiry and Adjustment in each district. Besides submitting this plan for "new machinery of democratic representation to suit the conditions of present industry" the conference made a declaration of its views as to government employees. It takes a firm stand against "police strikes" and the affiliation of government public safety employees with any organization that uses the strike as a weapon. "No interferences by any group of government employees, or others, with the continuous operation of government functions thru concerted cessation of work, or threats," declares the commission, "can be permitted."

What Is Going On Inside Russia?

WE can mark on a map the fluctuating boundary of Soviet Russia, but on the more important question of its internal condition we are amazingly ignorant. A country about as large and populous as continental United States, in which the most radical experiments in sociology are being tried on a colossal scale has been for more than two years concealed from the view of the outside world by military blockade and a double barrage of prevarication. None of our sources of information are above suspicion. We are not allowed to receive Bolshevik papers and books, and we could not believe them if we did, for the Russians are not free to tell the truth if they would. The reports of refugees who escaped from Bolshevik tyranny a year or two ago can give us little light on present conditions. Flying visits of more or less biased journalists give us mere glimpses of one or two cities, no view of Russia as a whole. In fact, the country is so vast and local conditions so diverse that exception may be taken to any general statement about Russia. Nevertheless, when we piece together the fragmentary information that comes to us we can form a fairly consistent and probably fairly exact picture of the state of the Russian people.

We have now from a French scholar, himself anti-Bolshevist, a 600-page volume of the Soviet legislation,* so the system can be studied from a legal standpoint, but it is impossible to know in how far it has been carried out and how it works.

In its structure the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic is more like French syndicalism than like the German state socialism of Marx or the Russian anarchist communism of Krapotkin. Its most novel feature, government by workingmen thru soviets, is strikingly like the plan devised and advocated years ago by Daniel De Leon, leader of the American Socialist Labor party. The resemblance may in part be explained by the fact that some of De Leon's lieutenants are now in the Russian Government. One of them, Bill Shatov, of New York, is commandant of Petrograd

The soviet is simply a council of representatives elected by the inhabitants of a village, the entire personnel of a manufacturing plant, or the membership of a trade or professional union. The local soviets send delegates to a higher body until finally the Pan-Russian Soviet of Soviets is reached, which corresponds to the parliament of European countries. This body selects the People's Commissars or commissioners, who really rule the country and of whom Lenin and Trotzky are best known and most powerful. Theoretically, the soviet system might be more democratic than any existing government, for all officials are removable at any time by popular will without waiting for their terms to expire or a general election to be ordered. Actually, in Russia it is not democratic at all. In the first place, it is confessedly a "dictatorship of the proletariat." Only working men and women can vote. Ministers of all religions and all who live on the income of investments, rent of land or employment of others are excluded from the franchise. More than this, the soviet elections are in many cases mere formalities. The voting is done at a public meeting by show of hands, and there is frequently only one candidate imposed from above. The Bolsheviks proper are only a small minority of the population, but, as they form a well organized and strictly disciplined body, the Communist party, they have so far been able to override any internal opposition. Of late, however, the Bolsheviks have seen the desirability or necessity of showing a more tolerant spirit toward the moderate parties, such as the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionists, and have to a greater extent secured their coöperation.

All the opposition parties except the Monarchist are now united in a Center party and they will doubtless succeed to power whenever the Bolsheviks are overthrown. But in their platform they accept in principle and propose to retain a great part of the Bolshevik legislation, namely, the separation of Church and State, the Soviet marriage law, the Soviet system of popular education, and the participation of workmen in the control of factories. The Centrists differ from the Bolsheviks chiefly in proposing to distribute all the land among the peasantry in small holdings instead of having it held in common, and in demanding the convocation of a constituent assembly to organize a republican form of government to take the place of the soviet system.

The change that has taken place during the recent months in the attitude of other classes to the Bolshevik régime is thus expressed by the Warsaw correspondent of the *London Times*:

It seems useless to close our eyes to the fact that what remains of the official classes in central Russia are serving

*Labry: *Une Législation communiste*. Paris: Payot, 1920. The Soviet constitution and earlier laws are published by American Association for International Conciliation, New York.

(Continued on page 72)

The Navy's Future

(Continued from page 52.)

bear in their hearts a resentment against the nation that joined them in the fight and gave them the victory, but when the burdens of the settlement came was unwilling to stay in the game and play the part of a man.

To take to our heels at such a time would not be very creditable to us. It would not give us many friends. A friendless nation—a nation that the free peoples of the world feel has not measured up to its promises—will need to be self-sustaining and able to defend itself against the peoples who believe it has broken faith.

From our place of leadership in idealism we will fail, if we now crawl back into our shell, to the place of a nation, rich, self-centered and strong, but despised of the world. If no nation loves us we will need guns, guns, guns, to make them respect us.

We are urged back by some who raise their voices among us to an antiquated and barbaric isolation—"splendid isolation" they call it. If we choose to follow that path we must pay the price. I would feel it incumbent upon me, if we are to play the part of quitters, to say to the people: "Having elected to stand alone we must stand—without the cruelty of Prussianism, but able, in any case, to defend ourselves against the world."

If we do this thing we must prepare to spend hundreds of millions of dollars on submarines, airplanes and fortifications. From end to end we must plant our coasts with mines so that they bristle with destruction. Our harbors must become potential hells, ready to let-go at the push of a button, and blow to pieces any invading fleet.

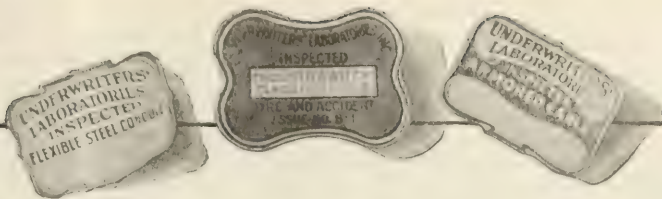
Our navy must be bigger by many fold than any that has been dreamed of by nations bent upon world conquest. It must surpass in strength and numbers of vessels the combined navies of the world, and our taxes must be levied accordingly.

From the pursuits of peace our engineers, chemists and experts must turn to fashioning devices of destruction. Manufacture of the things that make life easy must give way to production of the things that make life hard. Instead of tractors we must build tanks; instead of labor saving machinery, guns; instead of great canals, great fortifications.

In a word we must become a super-Prussia. Militarism and navalism must be interwoven with the warp and woof of our industrial life. It must dominate our education and to some extent our religion. We must be a national porcupine, so bristling with guns and so trained to use them, that no other nation dares to touch us.

It is not a pleasant prospect for a man who loves peace. To think of it is to shudder. Yet it is the only hope we have of preserving our peace, if we refuse to join in guaranteeing the peace of the world. Better militarism for America than defeat.

Washington, D. C.



Safety stamps— do you know what they are?

One rarely hears of an electrical fire nowadays.

Thank the safety stamps for this condition, remarkable when thousands of horsepower in electric current is carried over wires, through motors, lights and countless devices of all sorts.

But then, for a long time now electrical materials have passed before a wise censorship—the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Originally a joint committee of insurance companies, they have outreached their first reason for being and have become a sort of inspirational bureau of standards for all manufactured electrical goods and for electrical construction practice.

They must approve every specialty device and circuit in your home or business property.

They personally inspect all installations so that your electrical work shall be safe from fire risk, and that insurance rates may be minimized.

The Underwriters' safety stamp or written approval is a basis for confidence in things electrical.

Twenty years ago electricity was a mysterious, untrusted, fearsome thing.

But who fears it today?

Not mother manipulating the morning toaster. Not the lineman on the pole. Not even the children around the Christmas tree with their electrical train.

The Underwriters have preached electrical safety—worked to make it practical and, as you will admit, have succeeded.

*Published in the
interest of Elec-
trical Develop-
ment by an In-
stitution that
will be helped by
whatever helps
the Industry.*

Western Electric Company

No. 6 Visualize a catalog seven inches by ten, with each of its 1100 pages devoted to listings and information on electrical devices and materials. This will give you some idea of the many-sided activity of this Company in serving the public's electrical needs.

(Continued from page 70)

the Soviet Government loyally and have adopted the new régime as something which gives them not only a livelihood but as much power and authority as they ever possessed under the Czar. As they accepted the situation and accommodated themselves to new conditions, so order gradually succeeded anarchy, and the Red army from a revolutionary rabble became a disciplined fighting force, stronger now than was the Russian army before the revolution.

As in the army, discipline has gradually been introduced into the shops. As might have been expected the soviets or committees of workmen who at first undertook the management of industrial plants made a mess of them. They disregarded expert advice, ignored economic laws, spent their time in futile discussions, raised wages, cut down hours and slackened work until establishments that used to pay large dividends showed deficits instead and had to be kept running by constant subsidies from the central fund. But even a Soviet Government printing money in unlimited quantities cannot stand such a drain. It soon became evident to all that reform was necessary and the delinquent workmen were called to account by their peers. For instance, production in the Putilov steel works at Petrograd fell to 50 per cent or less of the normal, so the representatives of the shop men were summoned before the Petrograd Soviet to answer to the charges of consuming too much coal, turning out too few locomotives and wasting time during labor hours by holding meetings. After the hearing the Soviet passed the following resolutions:

1. That the proletariat of Petrograd will not permit the waste of state funds and fuel nor the transformation of the entire shop force into parasites of the state.

2. That the lack of locomotives constitutes a national misfortune, causing scarcity of products, and every agitator, who tends to stop work, is an enemy of the people who ought not to be pardoned.

Strikes have been put down by the Red Guards without scruple and the control of central power over the management of manufactures has constantly increased until now the workmen have but little more control over the factory they work in than a British shop-committee.

They are not allowed to interfere with technical questions of management. By such methods the Putilov works and a few others are said to have been brought up nearly to the normal, but other industries are working at a third or a tenth of their capacity and some are shut down altogether. By eliminating all profits and competition and bringing all industries under one general direction the Soviet Government is enabled to effect considerable economies, but these are more than counterbalanced by incompetence, corruption and confusion in the administration. Graft, laziness and drunkenness have always been the glaring evils of the Russian character. Of these three disgraces the new régime has eliminated the third, but has given even greater opportunity to the other two.

Russia has always been dependent upon the outside world for manufactured goods and these have been shut out for more than two years by the blockade. The petroleum of the Caucasus, the coal and iron of the Ukraine, the gold and platinum of the Urals, the cotton of Turkestan, have been most of the time in the hands of the anti-Soviet forces. Russia has an abundance of wood fuel and the crops last year were exceptionally large, but it is impossible to keep the cities from freezing and famine this winter because of lack of transportation facilities. The railroad system of Russia, never adequate to the needs of the country, had been badly demoralized by four years of war before the revolution and has grown worse ever since. It is estimated that sixty per cent of the transportation facilities of Soviet Russia have been monopolized by the military, for the Bolsheviki have had to carry on campaigns two thousand miles apart and on fronts aggregating five thousand miles.

The Communists aim to monopolize all the means of production and distribution and to leave no room for private buying and selling of goods or hiring of servants or workmen. All must work for the state and depend upon the state for their sustenance. But here as in many other cases the Soviet has been obliged to compromise its principles for the present. The bourgeoisie

(Continued on page 74)



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The Young Turk party in Constantinople is protesting vigorously by parades and public demonstrations against the breaking up of Turkey by the Allies. This mass meeting outside the city gate is said to be indicative of the daily disturbances there

The German People Drift

(Continued from page 57.)

the most part have preferred to throw their money out of the windows to giving it in taxes. The poorer classes also have sought diversion. Their purses, however, have been a positive check. A large part of the people live from day to day blissfully unconcerned even in the most crying of the social needs about them. Berlin night life until the coal famine checked it gave an impression of greater lavishness than that of Paris. Champagne at seventy marks a bottle—and seventy marks are still seventy marks to the German and not so many pennies as to the outsider—still flows freely. The only two checks to popular excess seem to be poverty and the iron hand of the Noske Guard.

This want of control in Germany, so conspicuous on the street and in the dance-hall, shows itself again on the stage. The theater-going public in Germany was always patient and well informed. Now only the light-comedy, noisy and at high speed, is really welcomed. Plays must be short with a rapid succession of changing sets. The daughter of poor but honest parents could once think it over quietly on the stage thru three long acts, but now she must dash headlong thru a dozen scenes of temptation before making the momentous decision.

In the heavier Scandinavian drama, as for example Ibsen's "Peer Gynt," where an effect is forged in a slow development of character, and where one is inclined to look for symbolism of some sort between the lines, this new German tempo is out of place. I saw Ibsen given in one of the leading South German theaters recently. Only one of the actors had the necessary control. The undercurrent of the tragedy was lost on a sea of choppy nerves.

The vogue of Futurism and Expressionism in Germany also throws an interesting sidelight on the present German state of mind. There is an enormous demand for the new and the exotic. For the first time the young hopeful who boldly paints what he does not see in colors which defy nature can enjoy material appreciation in his immediate lifetime. Violent color contrasts have entirely replaced the muddy oils so dear to the romantic Germans of the past. Finding the range of colors too limited for their new emotion, the Futurists, called Dadaists in Berlin, now interpret themselves also in music and poetry. They have thrown themselves headlong into politics. Here there have been many developments recently which can best be explained as Dadaism. Politicians and courtiers have long meddled with German art, but this is the first time that artists seek to express themselves in politics. The result is equally disastrous.

The want of directive in German politics reflects the general unrest in Germany today. Delay in signing peace and in fixing on some working basis Germany's liabilities have only accen-

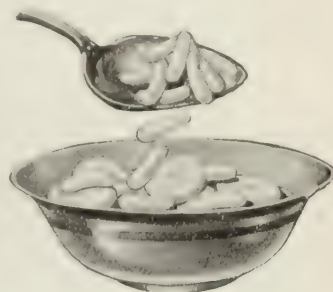
(Continued on page 75.)

Surprises You Can Serve With Bubble Grains



Some morning serve Puffed Rice or Corn Puffs in this way:

After crisping, douse with melted butter. Then add your cream and sugar. It will taste like a dish of confections. And men enjoy it just as much as children.



Add Puffed Rice to your fruit dish—any fruit. Fruit tastes best with some flimsy crust. That's why we have pies, tarts and shortcakes.

These fragile, nut-like bubbles add that crust. After a test you will never omit them.



For supper, float Puffed Wheat in milk. These are whole-wheat bubbles toasted. They are four times as porous as bread.

Children need whole wheat. They need the minerals in the outer coats. Served in this way they will revel in it.



After school surprise the children with these tidbits:

Douse Corn Puffs or Puffed Rice with melted butter. Let them eat like popcorn. Children can eat these grain dainties to their hearts' content—they so easily digest.

Scatter Puffed Rice or Corn Puffs like nut-meats on ice cream. A famous restaurant in Chicago first suggested this.

Puffed Rice is also used like nut-meats in home candy making—to make the candy porous, light and nutty.

Puffed Wheat

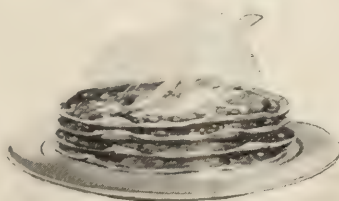
Puffed Rice

Corn Puffs

Also Puffed Rice Pancake Flour

All steam exploded—puffed to eight times normal size. Every food cell blasted by Prof. Anderson's process, so digestion is easy and complete.

These are the greatest grain foods in existence and you should know them all.

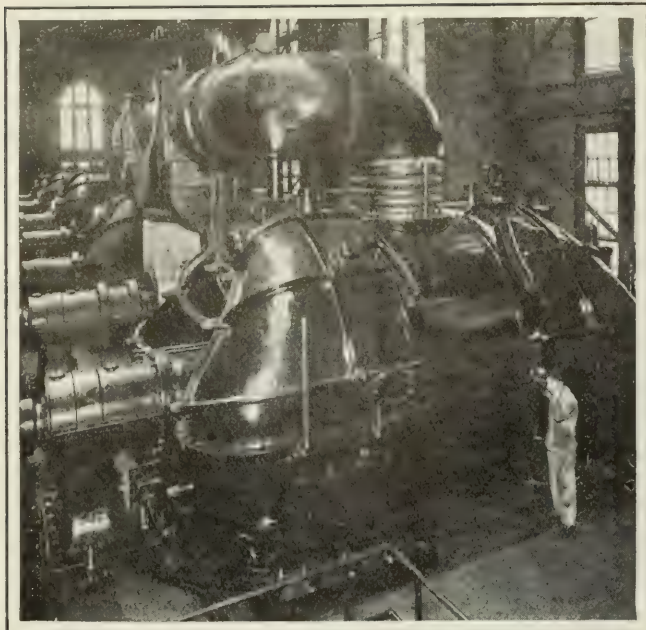


Like Pancakes Made With Nuts

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The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers



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This is the biggest engine in the world, in the biggest power house, owned by the Interborough Rapid Transit in New York. The photograph shows the low-pressure cylinder of this 100,000 horse power triple compound turbine, which consists of one high-pressure and two low-pressure elements, each connected to a separate electric generator. All three elements are started and controlled as one, but in an emergency any one of the elements can be shut down without stopping the other two. The speed of the turbine is 1500 revolutions a minute

(Continued from page 72)

were too numerous and too able to be starved out or killed off. Their ration was cut down to a quarter or an eighth of a pound of bread a day, while the full ration of a pound or pound and a half was given to the first category, which includes Communist workmen and officials, soldiers of Red army, children of all classes, teachers, scientists, artists, etc. But even these, the aristocrats of the new régime, often have to piece out their official food supply by buying in the outlaw market as do the bourgeoisie.

The Soviet officials have been obliged to wink at this surreptitious sale of food smuggled in from the country, for it was necessary to supplement the inadequacy or failure of their system of food distribution. In this market sugar and butter when there is any sells for \$6 a pound, while the workmen can get it for 70 or 80 cents. Sometimes and somehow food from the Soviet storehouses gets into this market.

The Bolsheviks have confessedly failed to win over the mass of the peasantry. Having now got the land the peasants have become conservative and decline to adopt the communal system. They hold and hide their crops until they can sell for extortionate prices. The cities have little to exchange for food because of the closing down of the factories, while the rural communities, with their simple wants, are practically independent because self-supporting. Laws fixing maximum prices for agricultural products are unenforceable, and, as the Red Guards make raids on the country districts to commandeer provisions, the hostility of the peasantry is enhanced. The Soviet Government has virtually abandoned the attempt to force the peasantry into communism and is now depending upon education and object lessons, hoping that the sight of the superiority of communal farms with their labor-saving machinery over the small scale hand culture of the privately owned lands will convert the people to the new system.

The Russian Coöperative Unions, which were started

before the war, have developed rapidly since and now carry on manufacturing, selling, buying and banking for more than 20,000,000 consumers and producers in European Russia and Siberia. The Soviet was not strong enough either to crush or to absorb the coöperative associations, so it has come to terms with them and is utilizing to a large extent their manufacturing and commercial facilities.

Practically, then, the soviet system on the economic side has worked out as a gigantic state trust, strongly organized and centralized, and controlling under one management all branches of industry and commerce. Industrial service and military service are obligatory on all Communists and under strict discipline.

The reign of terror is officially over; in part because the most determined opponents of the soviet have been killed or cowed or starved or driven out, in part because they have become reconciled to the soviet system, or because they prefer it to foreign intervention. But undeniable tales of atrocities come from regions overrun by armies of the various factions and by predatory bands. It is useless to try to reconcile the widely varying estimates of the number of legalized executions by the soviet authorities because they do not at their largest cover the much more numerous cases where fanatical, criminal or ignorant men have found opportunity in the general chaos for indulging their passions of cruelty, lust and revenge. Nor can any one calculate the amount of misery suffered by all classes of the population in the wars and revolutions that have devastated the country since 1914. Soviet Russia is for the present freed from external military pressure, but has not yet solved its internal problems. Its condition reminds one of the words of Jefferson to Lafayette: "Liberty becomes, with an unprepared people, a tyranny still of the many, the few or the one."

Compromise

(Continued from page 59)

licans should be willing to have this redrawn so that it is clear that real domestic questions are without the jurisdiction of the League. This ought not to be a very difficult job.

The fifth Lodge reservation and third Hitchcock reservation deal with the Monroe Doctrine. There is so little difference between their respective points of view that either can accept the other, even tho the Lodge reservation declines to submit to the League anything that "relates to" the Monroe Doctrine. Taken literally that would enable us to reserve almost any American question from the jurisdiction of the League. But probably Congress would construe the matter rationally when the time comes. If necessary, either side could yield on this point.

The fourteenth Lodge reservation is the fifth Hitchcock reservation. Both refer to Great Britain's six votes in the Assembly. There is little difference between the two points of view except that the Lodge reservations say we will be bound by no decision of the League where the six British votes count for more than our one, whereas the Hitchcock reservation says that the six British votes are to be counted as one. There is evidently no irreconcilable difference here. A compromise can easily be drafted.

To sum up. Let the Democrats concede outright seven of the fourteen reservations.

Let the Republicans concede the preamble, part of the Shantung and four words of the Disarmament reservation. Let them accept some such compromise as is here suggested on Article X.

Then both sides will find they are so close together that there will be no difficulty in coming to an agreement in respect to the reservations dealing with internal questions, the Monroe Doctrine, and England's preponderant vote in the Assembly.

The way to compromise is to compromise.

The German People Drift

(Continued from page 73.)

tuated this. The Revolution came so abruptly that the Independent Socialists who fomented it were unprepared to exploit their victory. They were obliged to take the Majority Socialists in with them. After six weeks the Independents dropped out rather than participate in middle-class government. The Majority Socialists for similar reasons—inability to handle the situation—were forced to accept coalition with the moderate parties. The result was a Government which was neither socialistic nor republican, but a combination of a discredited old (the moderate parties) and of an inexperienced and partly discredited new (the Majority Socialists). As the Majority took in one middle-class party after another they abandoned the last fragments of their original party program. They have even begun to unsocialize some of the industries centralized in the state during the war.

All parties in Germany exclaim, "If only we had the leaders!" Maximilian Harden, ever a destructive but often a penetrating critic, remarked to me one afternoon:

"We have no one in office capable of representing the German people. Ebert has neither the experience nor the capacity. Rantau has gone to Versailles surrounded by the 'Old Guard.' As we cannot trust them here, how can we expect you to do so there?"

This search for a Frederick the Great, a Napoleon, or a Bismarck is joined in by all parties. Most Germans agree that it would require some one with the mastercraft of all three to pull Germany out of her present plight.

The entire energies of seventy million people had been directed toward the military achievement of victory. The collapse of their dream was a blow from which recovery is bound to be slow. Many Germans long before the end of hostilities felt the futility of their efforts. Their moral struggle was even a greater one. I know personally two Germans, both artists, who, with the conviction that they were staking their lives needlessly on a dangerous illusion, have both broken down nervously from the long strain.

The realization that Germany's enemies could not forgive and forget the day of the armistice was another rude shock, especially to the ill-informed Germans who were naive enough to imagine that this would take place from one day to the next. The political reasons why Germany is still hated abroad and why Germans will not for some time be welcome in many lands are only just becoming known in Germany. The myth was fostered by the new Government that Germany was innocent of responsibility for the war. Past German policy, especially as seen from without, has for the first time been brought before the public by the Erzberger-Helfferich disclosures and the discussions which have been evoked by these.

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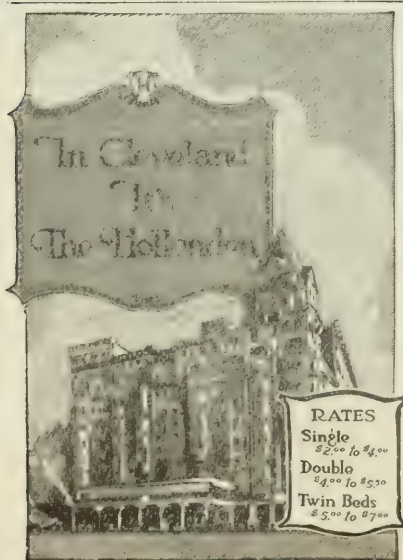
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30c and 60c jars—\$2.50 hospital size. The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio
BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER



Too Many Bosses

(Continued from page 58.)

while standardizing out of existence the class which never should have been allowed to teach."

A gentleman who says he is one of the well nigh extinct species *Pedagogus Americanus* has this wisdom to contribute:

"It seems to me that a lot of the high-salaried superintendents and principals could either be eliminated or else have their salaries cut somewhere about the middle. I surely believe that in many instances a good efficient policeman with a club and some clerks to keep books, read themes and grade papers for the overworked teachers would be of greater service to the school than its high salaried superintendent. A school served in this manner and with a corps of well paid teachers who governed themselves in a democratic manner would be an experiment well worth trying."

Many correspondents generously tell the other side of the story and emphasize the difficulties that the conscientious executive with education and ability must face in his dealings with school boards and communities. According to some of our informants the best executives are being weeded out as ruthlessly as the best teachers. Says one teacher:

"A small town superintendent who endeavors to keep religion out of his school and to lay down a code of ethics for his faculty soon finds himself ostracized by many. Only a handful of the more progressive members of the community will support him."

Here is another story:

"In a fairly large high school a very competent principal is resigning as a result of bitter opposition caused by the expulsion of a number of boys for hazing when they knew what the penalty was to be. The principal merely obeyed the state law and followed the advice of the state superintendent, but the parents of some of the boys were offended. One wealthy mother employed an attorney who was also a member of the board to embarrass the principal by legal action. This is only one of thousands of cases where freedom of action and authority is insidiously curtailed. Many school administrators hesitate to act in the face of such intimidation when their best judgment tells them that they should take action. The students are quick to see this and the result is obvious."

One teacher sums up the whole matter of the qualifications and disqualifications of executives very fairly, telling how much is expected of them by the board, the community, the children and the teachers and she seems to think that, as things are now, we can hardly expect to have many good executives. The demands on them are many and of too many kinds and the rewards, altho larger than the rewards of class-room teachers (in a material sense) are not large in proportion to these demands. In conclusion she says:

"Of the ten superintendents I have known, four have gone out of school work and the one whom I consider most efficient may be forced to go out of the profession for this year because of the enemies he has made."

The consensus of opinion seems to be that, altho many school executives are inefficient, lazy, lax or autocratic, it happens that there are still a few good educators in executive positions. These executives find life about as complex and difficult as their teachers find it. Theoretically, of course, the school system is democratic, for school boards are either elected by the people or appointed by a public servant whom they have elected, and school boards choose executives and teachers. But as it works out in practice the system is anything but democratic for teachers. The board, as we have seen, frequently finds it necessary to cater to the mayor or the big man of the community or the political machine. The executives must cater to the board. The teachers must cater to the executives. A series of small autocracies piled one on top of another! And with all this thought about pleasing the man higher up how can the educational profession give itself up wholeheartedly and single-mindedly to the honest and vigorous service of the public and to seeking the best interests of little children? One teacher says, rather sadly:

"Under these circumstances, can it be wondered that not only dissatisfaction, but even bitterness has crept into the attitude of the teacher toward his work? He is in the position of the workman who knows his machine, and whose suggestions about methods of using it most economically are scorned. And his dissatisfaction is greater than that of a person in another class of work might be, because of the nature of the occupation. No teacher can be contented when his accumulating capital of ideas cannot be invested for the improvement of the work. See the result. The young teachers started out some years ago with high hopes of accomplishing something for the service of mankind. The work of teaching requires an idealistic attitude, a hope for the improvement of society, and many teachers of the past generation have fulfilled these requirements. But they have lived to see their ideals scorned, to find that society tolerated rather than welcomed them, and to find their fellows of fewer ideals and less educational vision secure the promotions that made living easier. They have been thrown back upon themselves when they sought to realize their intellectual ambitions for greater power and service, because they scorned to use the tools necessary for advancement; or, worse still, they have been forced to yield the homage of submission where they have been unable to yield their respect."

The next article in this series will offer readers the suggestions teachers have made for the betterment of conditions in the teaching profession.

New York

Contemporary Ancestors of Ours

(Continued from page 61.)

A chimpanzee becomes a devoted pet. He even develops a fear of the forest. If you take him into the bush and walk away from him he will run after you screaming frantically. And if you don't stop and wait for him he will fall down and beat the back of his head against the ground and kick and scream for all the world like a bad or frightened child. When you stop he will come running into your arms, trembling and sobbing most pitifully.

As a pet the chimpanzee displays human characteristics superior to those of any other animal. He is the only animal I have ever known that will offer to share his food with his master or another chimpanzee.

He grows to have pets among the household animals and treats them with a great deal of devotion. Susie had four pets, a billy goat, a cat, a dog and a monkey. She loved Pete, the monkey, best. Pete had to be kept tied most of the time because he was forever into some sort of mischief when loose. Susie liked to pull him to her by his cord and hold him in her arms as a child holds a doll. She felt an obvious sense of proprietorship in all her pets which often led her to attempts to feed them with her surplus food. But her knowledge of dietetics was faulty. She would offer a banana to the cat. With the goat she was more successful; she never offered Billy anything to eat and had it refused. A real affection existed between these two. Susie learned to climb onto his back and ride him. With her prehensile foot she would grip his foreleg above the knee and throw her other leg over his back. The goat seemed to like to give Susie a ride, and would walk about the yard with her in a careful and decorous manner. Then Pete would spy the fun. Here he would come galloping, leap up on the goat's back, upsetting Susie from her comfortable seat. When Susie fell off Billy would stop and refuse to ride Pete unless Susie were on, too. Susie, however, after such a fall, lost her confidence.

Pete had a way of making Susie the butt of his mischief in another way which often tested Susie's good nature and her regard for him. He would sneak up near and suddenly pounce on her head with both feet and hands, throwing Susie down with a shock that must have been hard on her. Recovering herself as best she could she would utter the exclamation "Oh!" as perfectly as any human being can. The inflection was always that of astonishment and protest. "Oh!" she would say, and catching her breath, "Oh!" again, and a moment later at a longer interval she would again give voice to the same exclamation, each time with the most humanlike sound and inflection. This is the one case in which I have known an ape to give faultless pronunciation to a vowel sound that is a distinctive part of human speech.

New York



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The Near West

New Books That Make Us Turn Toward the Pacific

By Edwin E. Slosson

UNCLE SAM is in the position of Bunyan's Mr. Facing-Both-Ways, or, to use a more polite simile, of ancient Janus. Unfortunately he has not fully availed himself of his ambispectral opportunity, but has kept his gaze turned too exclusively eastward. Even when he glanced toward Asia he has put on European spectacles instead of seeing things for himself with his own naked eyes. The Far East—as we absurdly call our western neighbor—offers more



Press Illustrating

This Chinese girl scout isn't conscious that her mother country and the United States have a problem in the Pacific

of interest and opportunity to Americans than old Europe. As the *London Times* of September 4 points out, "whereas the Atlantic is bordered by countries inhabited by 325 millions of people, the Pacific is bordered by countries with more than 630 millions."

The late unpleasantness was at first commonly called the "European" war, but now we can see more clearly that Europe was merely the battlefield. The causes of the conflict and the rewards of the victors lie in Asia, Africa and the Pacific. It is altogether proper that the Senate should talk more about Kiao-chau than about Fiume. The senators may not all see straight, but their eyes are turned in the right direction—at last. If they had thought more about the Pacific in the past they would not have to talk so much about it now. Easterners have opposed every step in the expansion of the United States to the Pacific coast and beyond. They are now less hostile, but still too indifferent toward this movement. Australians, having only one ocean to look to, have naturally given more thought to the problem of the Pacific than Americans have, and it is important that we should get their views. In this C. Brunson Fletcher, of Sydney, will help us with his two volumes, *The New Pacific* of two years ago and *The Problem of the Pacific*, just out.

The Pacific area includes nearly half the world, and it is the "pacific" half. It remained free from great wars until the present century, and even the Great War hardly touched it directly. The Pacific Ocean covers a span of 180 degrees of latitude from pole to pole and about 170 degrees of longitude from Ecuador to Borneo.

The two meridians cross between Samoa and Hawaii, which, according to the *London Times*, will be in ten years the commercial center of gravity of the world. So we hold the central position in this field as well as the two extremities of Alaska on the northeast and the Philippines on the southwest. The Panama Canal gives us access to the ocean in the middle. Mr. Fletcher gratefully acknowledges that it was due to Roosevelt's foresight and initiative that Germany did not secure Panama. If Roosevelt had failed to recognize the right of the Panamanians to self-determination in November, 1903, or if he had referred the question in advance to Congress "for action" the Panama Canal would in October, 1904, have passed into the hands of Germany. That is why the German agents in Bogota—and Washington—were playing for time; only eleven months more of time and the De Lesseps concession would have expired.

Mr. Fletcher is quite friendly toward America and not disposed to begrudge her a share in the Pacific, though naturally he cannot suppress a sigh of regret that Great Britain did not hold on to Samoa, the Philippines and Oregon when she had a chance. He tells a novel and curious anecdote of how the British lost Oregon:

Captain Gordon was commissioned to report upon that part of the North American coast round Puget Sound and comprised within the Oregon country, as it was then known. The British Government wished to know its real value; and Dr. Hoggan, who was medical officer on board at the time, told Sir Normand MacLaurin that the captain went ashore to make a supreme test. He wanted to see if the salmon in those waters would rise to his flies! They declined the British flies, and because they would not rise he reported against the country. He lost for the Dominion and for Great Britain a magnificent harbor.

So we have to thank the sportsman in the Englishman that we have Seattle! If Waterloo was won on the football field of Rugby, then we might say that Puget Sound was lost on the salmon streams of England.

The keynote of *The Problem of the Pacific* is struck in the first sentence: "Four empires have met in the mastery of the Pacific"—Great Britain, United States, Japan and Germany. Spain was put out twenty years ago. Germany was put out last year. Japan, the only ex-



Press Illustrating

Notice the explosive labels on these cider and lemonade bottles, containing the "fire water" of Japan

clusively Pacific power, is allied with Great Britain and friendly toward the United States. The British dominions of the Pacific, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, are nearer to us in ideals and administrations

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than any other country. If we can accept this volume as evidence, there is little jealousy among the Australasians toward America as a Pacific power. The author is enthusiastic over our work in the Philippines, and Sir William MacGregor, who writes the introduction—and who had the honor of raising the British flag over Papua in 1888—expresses "deep regret" that the United States did not enter the Pacific earlier so as to save more of the lives of Hawaiian, Samoan and Philippine islanders. With this cordial spirit among the three remaining "empires" there is good prospect of solving "the problem of the Pacific" peacefully and sensibly.

One chapter in the history of the American Pacific is told by Dr. Herbert H. Gowen in *The Napoleon of the Pacific*, that is, King Kamehameha the Great, the centenary of whose death was celebrated in Hawaii last May. It was he who brought the eight islands of the archipelago under one head, and he who repelled the Russians when in 1816 they built a fort at Honolulu and attempted to annex the islands.

When we cross the Pacific and reach the other shore we are plunged into an antiquity that makes us gasp. E. T. C. Werner begins his *China of the Chinese* with the cool remark that the history of China may be divided into two equal periods, the Feudal and the Monarchical, each of which lasted 2136 years. The Republican period has just begun.

A people that has a continuous historical existence and permanency of civilization for that length of time can afford to view with imperturbable countenance the recent infringements of their borders. Mr. Werner's interest is chiefly sociological, so he compresses the political into one chapter and devotes the rest to what is to us also more interesting, the domestic, ceremonial, political and religious institutions, and the language, literature and natural products.

The Chinese, whatever their failings, have never lacked for good advice. Here are a few injunctions that are taken from a book on the subject of table etiquette dating from 500 B. C. quoted by Mr. Werner:

Do not roll the rice into a ball; do not bolt down the various dishes; do not swill down (the soup). Do not make a noise in eating; do not crunch the bones with the teeth; do not put back fish you have been eating; do not throw the bones to the dogs; do not snatch. Do not spread out the rice (to cool); do not use chopsticks (instead of a spoon) in eating millet. Do not gulp down soup with vegetables in it, nor add condiments to it; do not keep picking the teeth, nor swill down the sauces. If a guest add condiments, the host will apologize for not having had the soup prepared better.

It would be well to have the above rules hung on the walls of our chop sueys with an English translation, for neither the yellow nor white patrons follow them any too closely. Nor have we altogether eliminated the political misdemeanors for punishment was inflicted in the days of Confucius:

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The Oriental Policy of the United States is criticized—chiefly on the ground of its inactivity and uncertainty—by Henry Chung, Korean Envoy to the Paris Conference. Altho a Korean, he is more concerned with the danger threatening China than with the troubles of his own country. He says:

The present Eastern question is far more menacing to the future peace of the world than was the Balkan problem ten years ago. And if the powers of the world do not solve it now by peaceful methods, then they must be prepared to solve it ten years hence on the field of battle. It must be remembered that China has one-fourth of the world's population and an unlimited supply of natural resources—especially in coal and iron—to be exploited for peace or war. If this reservoir of power is permitted to be dominated by one nation—especially by such an ambitious empire as Japan—then it is obvious that the world cannot be made "safe for democracy," that there will be a dagger drawn at the heart of the United States and of the British possessions in the Far East.

But, according to his map of the present partitioning of China, that country is not likely "to be dominated by one nation," for the "spheres of influence" ascribed to England, France and Russia are larger than those earmarked for Japan.

Mr. Chung calls attention to the fact that the opening of Korea, as of Japan, was due to the United States, and that in the Korean-American treaty of 1882 it was provided that:

If other powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either government, the other will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement, thus showing their friendly feeling.

Yet when Korea was annexed by Japan in 1905 no attention was paid to her plea for protection, and even now, when the United States is being "informed" that the Koreans are being dealt with "unjustly or oppressively," our "good offices" are not being exerted.

Mr. Chung has fortified his volume with abundant citations and references to state documents and periodical literature.

India is no less important and even more puzzling than China. Here we have to aid us *The Oxford History of India*, by Vincent A. Smith, in a single handy volume, 800 pages of solid fact and solid type, thin paper and long lines. Few will want to read it thru, but many will find it useful, for there is nothing else like it for completeness and compactness and carefulness. The author picks a cautious way thru the mythology and wild speculation that clouds the first thousand years of India

history. The Hindu writers were not concerned with such mundane things as time and dates, so Mr. Smith does not feel that he is on chronological ground until he reaches 326 B. C., the date of Alexander's conquest.

It is encouraging to find a volume entitled *India's Silent Revolution*, for it has seemed that the revolution was very likely to become noisy if not explosive. But the author, Fred B. Fisher, shows how great has been the progress made by India under British rule and Christian influences, and he backs up his view with figures and photographs. A picture of an American tractor cultivating a field shows how the shoulders of the peasant may be relieved of its age-long burden. In one photograph we see a Hindu taking his wife and baby out for a ride on a motorcycle. Another snapshot shows us the returned soldier telling his native village of the wonders that he saw in France. The oppressive system of caste is breaking down under the combined influences of railroads, war and missionaries. The fifty-three millions of Untouchables, lower than the lowest caste, are being raised from their degradation. In the Christian communities the percentage of literacy is 22, while for India as a whole the literacy is only 6 per cent. As 80 per cent of the Christian converts come from the pariah class, this means that the outcasts are becoming better educated than the Brahmins!

Mr. Fisher sees in the adoption of the Montagu report "a complete reversal of the English policy toward India." A new era for India was entered in 1917, when the British Government made the following declaration:

The policy of His Majesty's Government, with which the Government of India are in complete accord, is that of increasing the association of Indians in every branch of the administration, and the gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view of the progressive realization of responsible government of India as an integral part of the British Empire.

The opposite view is presented by the British Socialist leader, H. M. Hyndman, in *The Awakening of Asia*. He has been "forced to the conviction that European interference, European trade interests, European religious propaganda, European administration, and European domination has been almost wholly harmful." His solution for the Asiatic problem is:

1. The emancipation of India from foreign rule by peaceful agreements with its numerous peoples.
2. The cessation of attempts to force foreign capitalism and foreign trade upon Asiatic countries.
3. The recognition that Japanese and Chinese are entitled, in countries inhabited or controlled by Europeans, to rights equal with those of Europeans in China and Japan.
4. The granting of similar rights to Indians on the same basis.
5. The general acceptance by Europeans of the principle of "Asia for the Asiatics" as a rightful claim.

Mr. Hyndman does not believe that

under the present capitalistic system the European and American worker can compete with the Asiatic, or that Asiatic labor can long be excluded from Australia and America. This volume has been held up by the censor for more than two years, but it represents a point of view that cannot be ignored. Mr. Hyndman's extreme standpoint puts him in the position of a defender of the old régime in China and India. Even the failings of the Chinese were due to their virtues; for instance:

That so stubborn and well-organized a people, capable under vigorous leadership of amazing efforts, should have failed time after time to make head against their enemies was due to the fact that they were too civilized for their epoch in every sense. So completely moralized, also, were they by the teachings of Confucius and his predecessors that they abhorred war—even in self-defense. Save on very rare occasions, they regarded peaceful production and distribution for themselves and the community at large as the chief object in life. Everything else was secondary to this. The various grades of society were all superior to the soldier. The man who made the trade of arms his profession was regarded by them as a pariah.

The Chinese, in short, were Pacifists of Pacifists, unready and unwilling to make the preparations necessary to defend themselves even against the most unprovoked attacks. They were easily overcome and mastered, therefore, time after time, by tribes whose sole vocation was plunder and slaughter. The Chinese, that is to say not only accepted religions, the foundation of whose creed was peace and fraternity among all mankind, but, unfortunately for themselves, they acted up to their tenets for generations.

Charles M. Pepper devotes two chapters of his volume on *American Foreign Trade* to Japan, China and the Pacific, altho he personally is more interested in South America and the Caribbean. As Foreign Trade Adviser to the Department of State he became familiar with the problem of American commercial expansion in all fields, and he lays down its fundamental principles in a way that may be applied to any particular field with which the reader may be concerned.

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A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Thursday, January 15, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, December 20, 1919.

C. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these Bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1920, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company in New York, will be paid by the Bankers' Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

C. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of 2% (\$1.00 per share) on the PREFERRED Stock of this Company will be paid January 15, 1920.

A Dividend of 2% (\$1.00 per share) on the COMMON Stock of this Company for the quarter ending December 31, 1919, will be paid January 31, 1920.

Both Dividends are payable to Stockholders of record as of January 2, 1920.

H. F. BAETZ, Treasurer.

New York, December 23, 1919.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO. COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 16.

The regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 per share upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company, for the three months ending December 31, 1919, will be paid by checks mailed January 15, 1920, to shareholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M., December 31, 1919.

A. F. HOCKENBREAMER,

Vice-President and Treasurer.

San Francisco, California, December 31, 1919.

INSURANCE

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How to Study This Number

The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

I. The Near West. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. What is unusual in the wording of the title? Why should a writer avoid a commonplace title?
2. How does the author emphasize the importance of the Pacific?
3. Explain what principle of arrangement the author followed in writing the article.
4. What is the principal point presented in the article?
5. Point out and explain at least three figures of speech.
6. In what book does "Mr. Facing-Both-Ways" appear as a character? Give an outline of the contents of that book.
7. In the form of a short story in which you make use of explanation, description and conversation, tell the anecdote of how the British lost Oregon. Make your story a strong presentation of character.
8. What does the article tell you concerning the literature of the Far East?
9. Which of the books mentioned do you think would interest you most? Give reasons for your selection.
10. Does the article have unity? Prove that your answer is correct.
11. Does the article have coherence? Prove that your answer is correct.
12. What does the article show you concerning the use of quotations? Would it have been better to give more quotations or fewer quotations?

II. The New Books.

1. Explain every one of the following expressions: (a) A war romance; (b) An authoritative work; (c) In collaboration; (d) An historico-philosophical volume; (e) Stimulating style; (f) A scholarly study; (g) Admirable essays; (h) Comprehensive history; (i) Penetrating essays; (j) cynical wit; (k) A discriminating anthology of sea poems.
2. Tell something concerning "Utopia".
3. Tell something concerning the following authors: H. G. Wells, John Bunyan, Charles Kingsley, Sir Walter Scott, Francois Villon.
4. Select from the list of books ten that you think would be suitable to present as prizes for composition work in your school. Give reasons for your selection.

III. A Message from the British Nation to the American People. By Charles A. McCurdy.

1. Read aloud the first paragraph of the article.
2. Draw from the article a proposition for an example of written argument.
3. Write a brief on the proposition that you have named.
4. Give a talk in which you explain what has been accomplished by the British in conquered Turkish territory.
5. What part can the United States play in the redemption of Turkey? Give a talk in which you endeavor to make your hearers believe as you do.
6. Prove that the article is well introduced and well concluded. Why is it important for a writer to pay great attention to introduction and to conclusion?

IV. Too Many Bosses. By Marguerite Wilkinson.

1. Write an original short story in which you give an example of over-supervision of work.
2. Explain what type of person should supervise educational work.
3. Put into the form of an original short story any one of the anecdotes presented in the article.
4. Tell something concerning school conditions of the past as presented in such stories as "Nicholas Nickleby", "Great Expectations", "The Hoozier School-Master", "Will Carleton's Poems", or other books that you have read.
5. Tell something about school conditions of the present as presented in such books as Kipling's "Stalky & Co.", H. G. Wells' "Joan and Peter", Gollomb's "That Year at Lincoln High", and in other books about schools of today.

V. Contemporary Ancestors of Ours. By R. L. Garner.

1. Explain in what respects the title is effective.
2. Summarize the points by which the author endeavors to prove his thesis.
3. Without immediate reference to the article, retell orally any one of the anecdotes given in the article.
4. Write an original article in which you present evidence of intelligence that you have noticed in any animal.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. The League of Nations—"The Navy's Future," "Compromise," "Dangerous Delays," "As the World Sees the Senate."

1. Recount briefly the history of the Senate's consideration of the peace terms.
2. Does the fact that the United States will be the last of the great nations to accept the treaty seem to you due to the organization of our Government?
3. "The way to compromise is to compromise." Sum up the plan that Mr. Holt suggests to bring together the opposing parties on the question of the League of Nations.
4. "We arm because we must, not because we want to." What effect will our membership in the League of Nations have upon our plans for armament? What would be the effect upon our armament of our refusal to join the League?

II. Industrial Conditions—"Straightening Out the Kinks in Industry," "Cutting Down Profits."

1. What is the present status of the controversy between the soft coal miners and the operators? Give the specifications of the Government plan that brought about a truce in the coal strike. Show why there is the possibility of another strike in the near future.
2. What specifically were the respective powers of Mr. Garfield and Mr. Palmer in regard to the coal strike? Under what provisions of our Government are these powers granted?
3. President Wilson has proclaimed that the railroads will be restored to private ownership on March 1, 1920. Give the date on which they were taken over by the Government and sketch briefly the history of their management since that time.
4. Present as fully as possible the arguments either for or against Government ownership that you deduce from our experiment in railroad control.
5. In the anti-strike clause of the Cummins bill on railroads, and in the statement by Governor Coolidge on the Boston police strike representatives of the Government have advised that strikes under certain circumstances should be illegal. Have any other governments established precedents for this stand?
6. Outline the plan proposed by the Industrial Conference for settling disputes between capital and labor.
7. What has been in general the Government's attitude toward the packers during the last four administrations?
8. Explain the economic reasons for the great increases in the cost of living during the last six years. Do you think prices will ever return to their pre-war level? Why? Is the parallel between similar conditions after the Civil War and at present a fallacious one?

III. Austria—"Starving Austria," "Children Are Never Enemies."

1. "Bismarck once called Austria 'a house of bad Slav bricks held together by good German mortar.'" Explain the historical significance of this comparison.
2. To what nations did the Treaty of Peace assign portions of the former Austrian empire? What material advantages did each gain?
3. "Over the border in Czecho-Slovakia food is comparatively abundant, but none of it is allowed to be exported into Austria." Why?
4. Explain why it is difficult, if not impossible, for a country of six million population to support a city of two million population.

IV. Germany—"The German People Drift."

1. What is the present trend of the German Government? Does it seem to you to adequately meet the demands of the people?
2. "In many respects the German of today has become more Latin than the Latin." What change in national characteristics does this denote?

V. Turkey—"To Undo a Century of Turkish Rule."

1. "For eight hundred years the Turk has proved himself, in the words of Gladstone, 'the one great anti-human specimen of humanity.'" Give as many historical instances as you can in support of this statement.
2. In what war were Great Britain and Turkey allies?

WHAT I THINK OF PELMANISM - By George Creel

PELMANISM is the biggest thing that has come to the United States in many a year. With a record of 400,000 successes in England, this famous course in mind training has been Americanized at last, and is now operated by Americans in America for American men and women. Pelmanism is neither an experiment nor a theory. For twenty years it has been teaching people how to think; how to use fully the powers of which they are conscious; how to discover and to train the powers of which they have been unconscious. Pelmanism is merely the science of thinking; the science of putting right thought into successful action; the science of that mental team play that is the one true source of efficiency, the one master key that opens all doors to advancement.

I heard first of Pelmanism during a recent visit in London. Its matter filled pages in every paper and magazine and wherever one went there was talk of Pelmanism. "Are you a Pelmanist?" was a common question.

It was T. P. O'Connor who satisfied my curiosity and gave me facts. By 1918 there were 400,000 Pelmanists, figuring in every walk and condition of life. Lords and ladies of high degree, clerks and cooks, members of Parliament, laborers, clergymen and actors, farmers, lawyers, doctors, coal miners, soldiers and sailors, even generals and admirals, were all Pelmanizing and heads of great business houses were actually enrolling their entire staffs in the interest of larger efficiency.

Not a Mere Memory System

THE famous General Sir F. Maurice, describing it as a "system of mind drill based on scientific principles," urged its adoption by the army. General Sir Robert Baden-Powell and Admiral Lord Beresford indorsed it. In France, Flanders and Italy over 100,000 soldiers of the empire were taking Pelmanism in order to fit themselves for return to civil life, and many members of the American Expeditionary Force were following this example.

Well-known writers like Jerome K. Jerome, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, Max Pemberton, the Baroness Orczy and E. F. Benson were writing columns in interpretation of Pelmanism. Great editors like Sir William Robertson Nicoll and educators such as Sir James Yoxall were going so far as to suggest its inclusion in the British educational system.

As a matter of fact, the thing had all the force and sweep of a religion. It went deep into life, far down beneath all surface emotions, and bedded its roots in the very centers of individual being. A growing enthusiasm led me to study the plan in detail, and it is out of the deepest conviction that I make these flat statements:

Pelmanism *can, and does,* develop and strengthen such qualities as will-power, concentration, ambition, self-reliance, judgment and memory.

Pelmanism *can, and does,* substitute "I will" for "I wish" by curing mind-wandering and wool-gathering.

It is, and I say it advisedly, an important and necessary addition to American education, for it takes fundamental truths out of the back water and brings them back into real life and every-day use.

Pelmanism to-day is the *one* known course in applied psychology, the *one* course that builds mind as a physical instructor builds muscle. There is nothing really new in it. All of its truths are as old as the hills. But it reduces these truths to practical use. It puts them into harness for the doing of the day's work.

It teaches how to develop *personality*, how to build *character*, how to strengthen *individuality*. Instead of training memory alone, or will-power alone, or reasoning



GEORGE CREEL

power alone, it recognizes the absolute interdependency of these powers and trains them *together*.

It is not, however, an educational machine for grinding out standardized brains, for it realizes that there are wide differences in the minds and problems of men. It develops *individual* mentality to its highest power.

There is nothing arduous about the course, and it offers no great difficulties, but it does require *application*. Pelmanism has got to be *worked at*.

There is no "magic" or "mystery" about it. It is not "learned in an evening." Brains are not evolved by miracles. Just as the arms stay weak, or grow flabby, when not used, so does an unexercised mind stay weak or grow flabby.

You can take a pill for a sluggish liver but all the patent medicines in the world can't help a sluggish mind. Pelmanism is not a "pill" system. It proceeds upon the scientific theory that there is no law in nature that condemns the human mind to permanent limitations. It develops the mental faculties by regular exercise, just as the athlete develops his muscles. It gives the mind a gymnasium to work in; it prescribes the work scientifically and skilled educators superintend the work. The "Little Gray Books" are intellectual dumbbells.

The Science of "Get There"

IT is the science of Get There—getting there quickly, surely, finely! Not for men alone, but for women as well. Women in commercial pursuits have the same problems to overcome as men. Women in the home are operating a business, a highly specialized, complex business, requiring every ounce of judgment, energy, self-reliance and quick decision that it is possible to develop.

I say deliberately, and with the deepest conviction, that Pelmanism *will* do what it promises to do. Followed honestly, it *will* give greater power of self-realization and self-expression in word, thought and action. It *will* stop wool-gathering and mind-wandering. It *will* develop mind, character, personality, giving ambition, energy, concentration and self-reliance.

There are too many men who are "old at forty"; too many people who complain about their "luck" when they fail; too many people without ambition or who have "lost their nerve"; too many "job cowards" living under the daily fear of being "fired."

Original thinking is almost a lost art. We look at games instead of playing them. The less the mental demand the more popular the play. There is music in restaurants because it is too much trouble to talk intelligently. Life is cut to pieces by deep ruts, with the people in them never

looking over the sides. Greater driving force and higher powers of concentration will add to the nation's assets.

There is nothing more true than that success and failure are next-door neighbors. The success of today may be the failure of tomorrow, and the inefficient can rise to efficiency when he *wills* it. No one can mark time in modern life, much less stand still. We go forward or drop back.

Increased Incomes

TALK of quick and large salary raises suggests quackery, but I saw bundles of letters telling how Pelmanism had increased earning capacities from 20 to 200 per cent. With my own ears I heard the testimony of employers to this effect. Why not? Increased efficiency is *worth* more money. Aroused ambition, heightened energies refuse to let a man rest content with "well enough." Business demands ever-increasing efficiency and employers are quick to recognize it and reward it.

But Pelmanism is bigger than that. There's more to it than the making of money. It makes for a richer and more wholesome and more interesting life.

Too many people are mentally *lopsided*, knowing just the one thing or taking interest in only one thing. Of all living creatures they are the most deadly. I have seen eminent scholars who were the dullest of talkers; successful business men who knew nothing of literature, art or music; people of achievement sitting tongue-tied in a crowd while some fool held the floor; masters of industry ignorant of every social value; workers whose lives were drab because they did not know how to put color in them, and I have heard men and women of real intelligence forced to rely on anecdotes to keep up a conversation.

The emphasis of Pelmanism is on a *complete* personality. It does away with lopsided developments. It *points the way to cultural values as well as to material success*. It opens the windows of the mind to the voices of the world; it puts the stored wealth of memory at the service of the tongue; it burns away stupid diffidences by developing self-realization and self-expression; it makes unnecessary the stereotyped in speech and thought and action.

GEORGE CREEL.

NOTE:—As Mr. Creel has pointed out, Pelmanism is neither an experiment nor a theory. It has stood the test of twenty years. Its students are in every country in the world. Its benefits are attested by hundreds of thousands of men and women in all walks and conditions of life.

Pelmanism is taught entirely by correspondence. There are twelve lessons—twelve "Little Gray Books." The course can be completed in three to twelve months, depending entirely upon the amount of time devoted to study. Half an hour daily will enable the student to finish in three months.

An ordinary school education is necessary, but of prime importance are sincerity of purpose and willingness to work.

How to Become a Pelmanist

"MIND AND MEMORY" is the name of the booklet which describes Pelmanism down to the last detail. It is fascinating in itself with its wealth of original thought and incisive observation. It has benefits of its own that will make the reader keep it. Every reader of this page should send for "Mind and Memory"—*Now*.

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Sydney Bulletin

Fortune Teller: "You will discover a buried treasure."

Mr. Henpeck (resignedly): "Yes, I know; it's my wife's first husband."

Remarkable Remarks

EMMA GOLDMAN—I am coming back.

PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE—Russia is a quicksand.

J. P. MORGAN—When is there going to be peace?

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO—I love the American people.

COL. GEORGE HARVEY—We advise Mr. Tumulty to resign.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY—The Turks are an honest, gifted people.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB—I don't know what the League of Nations is.

MARY GARRET HAY—I don't think there are women fit to be president.

CHRISTOBEL PANKHURST—Votes for women means a new heaven and a new earth.

VICE PRESIDENT MARSHALL—It is a long time between now and next November.

HAVELOCK ELLIS—Genius and idiocy are more closely related than we usually imagine.

ED. HOWE—Of all our public officials I have often thought mayors represent the lowest grade.

PROHIBITIONIST CLARENCE T. WILSON—Mr. Gompers is not the uncrowned king of this country.

REV. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS—Education has suddenly become the biggest word in our national vocabulary.

FLORENZ ZIEGFELD, JR.—The present popular type of girl is of medium height, slender but not too slender.

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DR. AUGUSTA RUCKER—Tight stockings, short-toed stockings and stockings with tight garters or pulley garters are no credit to civilization.

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS—Suppose Lloyd George and Clemenceau and Wilson had sat at the peace table in their night shirts a la Socrates.

CHANCELLOR DAY—The greatest issue is not the Covenant, but whether the Senate shall be permitted to do its work without the violent epithets that have been hurled at it.

E. T. MEREDITH—In the Hawaiian Islands as a result of incessant pursuit by the mongoose the rats have taken to the tree tops where they live an abnormal life like squirrels.

New Plays

Irene, a musical comedy with more comedy than most, for Edith Day is a real actress as well as singer and dancer. (Vanderbilt Theater.)

Buddies, by George V. Hobart. Delightful and wholesome light comedy of a squad of American soldiers on the way home from the war amid the pretty French girls of Brittany. Music by B. C. Hilliam. (Selwyn Theater.)

Caesar's Wife is by one of the best of British playwrights, W. S. Maugham, and the leading role is taken by one of the most charming of American actresses, Billy Burke. A well-knit drama set in modern Cairo. (Liberty Theater.)

Forbidden. By Dorothy Donnelly. A sentimentally pathetic piece of the A. E. F. in occupied Germany. A young American officer and his beloved German Countess sorrowfully part after she learns he killed her brother in battle. (Manhattan Opera House.)

The third season of the *Society of American Singers* finds it continuing its excellent repertory of operas in English at popular prices. This company compares favorably with the best companies of the smaller European capitals and is worthy of the patronage of all genuine music lovers. (Park Theater.)

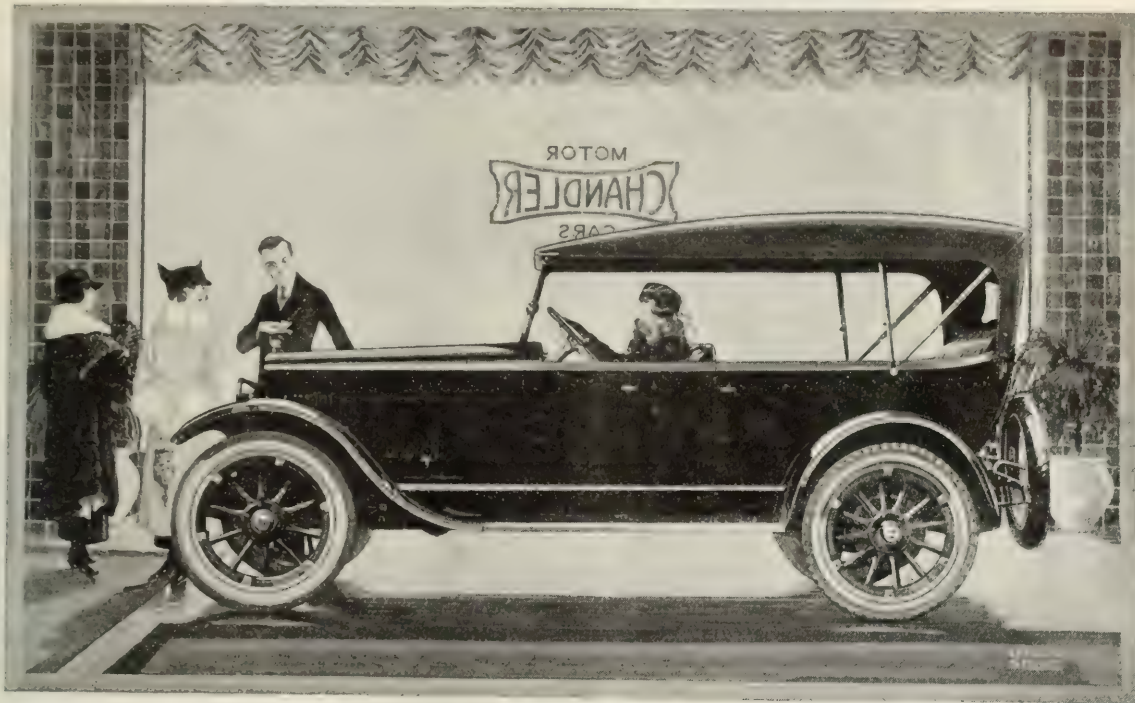
The Capitol, which has just been opened at Broadway and 51st Street, is the largest and undoubtedly most impressive moving picture theater in the world. With its continuous performance from 12:30 to 5:30 p. m. and 6 to 11:15, it furnishes an entertainment second to none in the whole city.

John Drinkwater's much heralded play, *Abraham Lincoln*, the sensation of last year's London season, will not disappoint America. The six great pictures of Lincoln's character are portrayed with insight, fidelity to the truth and real dramatic power. A play to be unqualifiedly recommended. (Cort Theater.)

The Theatre Parisien has been established for the purpose of presenting typical French plays to American audiences. So far this season its bills have included *Main Gauche*, *Chonchette*, *La Musique Adoucit les Coeurs* and *Les Bleus de l'Amour*. Everything from the ushers' caps to the actresses' shoes is straight from Paris.

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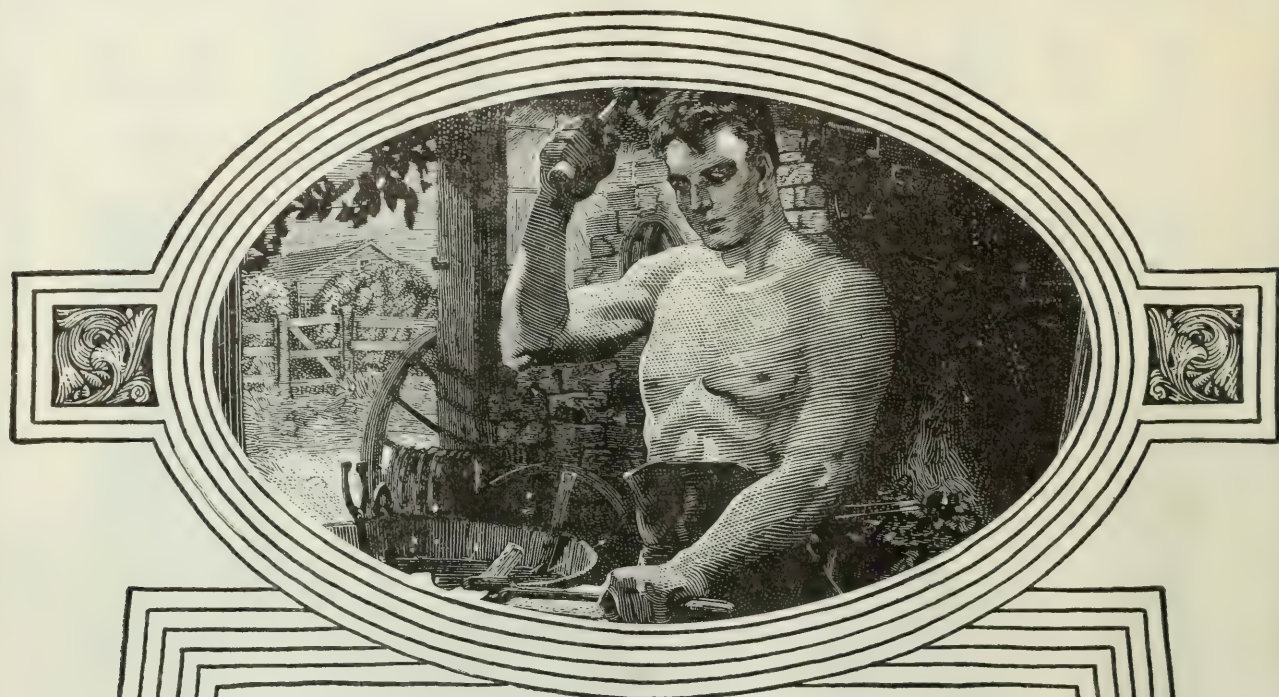
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The Independent

January 17, 1920

A Message from the United States Government



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One of the big Texas oil fields where new wells are continually being drilled

The Oil Age—And Its Needs

By Franklin K. Lane

Secretary of the Interior

SEVEN years ago I presented to Congress a picture of the nation's need for the further discovery and production of petroleum, and asked that relief be given by the passage of a leasing law under which our public lands could be opened to development. We then had several million acres of probable oil land under withdrawal—tied up, closed, sealed, useless. That land is still closed, and to it has been added until now we have over six million acres of such withdrawn oil lands. But before these lines are read it is probable that after this seven-year campaign a leasing bill will have passed Congress under which these lands can be made available to the oil developer, the Government receiving a royalty, in oil if it wishes it.

We have, however, no such supply of oil within the United States, so far as we now know, as will meet our national needs. Within a few days Judge Payne of the United States Shipping Board has called directly to the attention of the President the dependence of the Ameri-

can merchant marine upon an oil supply which in sufficient quantity this country cannot furnish. We have come into a petroleum age. As a lubricant, oil has become of such universal use that it has been called the barometer of industry, and no doubt after it has ceased to be a popular illuminant or a source of power it will still be valuable as the thing which makes the wheels go round. Its greatest popularity now arises out of its use in the internal-combustion engine, and of the making of these there is no end. It draws railroad trains and drives street cars. It pumps water, lifts heavy loads, has taken the place of millions of horses and in twenty years has become a farming, industrial, business and social necessity. The naval and the merchant ships of this country and of England are fitted and being fitted to use it either under steam boilers as fuel or directly in the Diesel engine. The aeroplane has been made possible by it. It propels that modern juggernaut, the tank. In the air it has no rival, while on land and sea

it threatens the supremacy of its rivals whenever it appears. There has been no such magician since the day of Aladdin as this drop of mineral oil. Medicines and dyes and high explosives are distilled from it. No one knows whence it cometh or whither it goeth. Men search for it with the passion of the early Argonauts and the promise now is that nations will yet fight to gain the fitful bed in which it lies.

In Persia and in Palestine, in Java and in China, in southern Russia and in Rumania we know that petroleum is, for it has been found there. How great these fields or others in Europe, Asia or Africa may be no one would dare to say. As yet, however, the petroleum of the world has come from this hemisphere.

The "oil spring" which George Washington found in western Virginia and by his last will called to the especial consideration of his trustees was the promise of a continental well which last year yielded 356,000,000 barrels. Each year has seen the prophecy unfulfilled that the peak of the possible yield had been reached.

From the mountains of western Pennsylvania into the very ocean bed of the Pacific and even beyond and into the broken strata of upturned Alaska, the oil prospector bored with his sharp tooth of steel, and found oil. Hardly has one field fallen into a decline when another has come rushing into service. Only three years ago and all hopes were centered in Oklahoma and then came Kansas and then the turn went south again to Texas, and now it looks toward Louisiana. Geologists have estimated and estimated, and they do not differ widely, for few give more than thirty years of life to the petroleum sands of this country if the present yield is insisted upon. And yet, there is so much of mystery in the hiding of this strange subterranean liquid that honest men will not say but that it will become a permanent factor in the world of light, heat and power. If this is not so we are a fatuous people, for with every fifth man in the country the owner of an automobile and the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars



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Secretary Lane at his desk in Washington

for roads fit only for their use, and with ships by the hundred specially constructed to burn oil, we have surely given a large fortune in pledge of our faith that our pools of petroleum will not soon be drained dry, or that others elsewhere will come to our help.

In 1908 the country's production of oil was 178,500,000 barrels, and there was a surplus above consumption of more than 20,000,000 barrels available to go into storage. In 1918, ten years later, the oil wells of the United States yielded 356,000,000 barrels—nearly twice the yield in 1908—but to meet the demands of the increased consumption more than 24,000,000 barrels had to be drawn from

storage. The annual fuel oil consumption of the railroads alone has increased from 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ to 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ million barrels; the annual gasoline production from 540,000,000 gallons in 1909 to 3,500,000,000 gallons in 1918. This reference to the record of the past may be taken not only as justifying the earlier appeal for Federal action, but as warranting deliberate attention to the oil problem of today.

Fuel oil, gasoline, lubricating oil, for these three essentials are there no practical substitutes or other adequate sources? The obvious answer is in terms of cost; the real answer is in terms of man power. Whether on land or sea, fuel oil is preferred to coal because it requires fewer firemen, and back of that, in the man power required in its mining, preparation, and transportation the advantage on the side of oil is even greater. So, too, the substitute for gasoline in internal-combustion engines, whether alcohol or benzol, means higher cost and larger expenditure of labor in its production.

The large bodies of public land now withdrawn will in all likelihood make a further rich contribution to the American supply.

And beyond these in point of time lie the vast deposits of oil shale which by a comparatively cheap refining process can be made to yield vastly more oil than has yet been found in pools or [Continued on page 121



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This "gusher" in Louisiana has been producing 20,000 barrels of oil a day for four years

A Message from the French Provinces to the United States



The Things We Have in Common By Marcel Knecht

Director of the Official Bureau of French Information and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federation of the French Alliance in the United States and Canada



THIS great war has killed not only the flower of our youth, but also many institutions, several prejudices and some artificial creations of the past centuries. Governments have become less strong, old fashioned officials have lost prestige, red tape manufacturing bureaus have become the aim of our jokes and of our sharp criticisms.

Two enormous forces have emerged from this chaos: the peoples themselves, at last disgusted with leaders of artificial minds, and, next to the peoples, their loud and powerful voice, the press. The peoples and the press of the world are now leading humanity toward a broader civilization. As they represent youth, they must be guided. As they have destroyed many palaces of the past, they must not lose sight of the sound basis on which our ancestors have raised and maintained the resting places of humanity.

Too many statesmen, philosophers and professors preach the union of peoples with glowing words, but without practical conclusions. The International Bolsheviks form the only group that has endeavored to create a more practical understanding between men of various races in peace time; a union, however, working toward hate and destruction instead of love and construction.

I admit that religious organizations, intellectual institutions, inter-parliamentary conventions have constituted a first step toward an improvement of our worldly conditions, but, unhappily, with principles which have never appealed to the majority of men. As soon as an intellectual wished to organize international relations, he thought it necessary to lean toward a weakening of his own national peculiarities and toward new vague and dull characteristics.

It is impossible to take away from us the qualities,



© Committee on Public Information.

A doughboy furnishing entertainment for a French family tho he knows even less French than they do English

defects, features, which have been bestowed upon us by nature, by our ancestors, by our soil, by our local environment.

We must not lose the ground: the stars are very far from us, and there is more human capital and common sense in the little church or the ancient city hall of the native village or town than in the gigantic dreams of certain writers and speakers.

Peoples have always a new youth: the press is constantly progressing and modernizing its life and action.

No educator would ever dare to impose his theories upon young boys without having carefully adapted his ways and means to the minds of his pupils.

The peoples have a sincere desire for peace: they will only keep it, if they win it. As Andre Tardieu said of the Treaty, so peace, also, must be won each day.

Nations hardly know each other: our leading statesmen, at the recent

Peace Conference, often felt that interpreters and translators were not sufficient to explain fully their intimate thoughts.

Scientific discoveries have greatly improved our material happiness and comfort: international trains and ships transport us from one end of the globe to the other; Britishers and Americans are at home in every hotel of Europe, but they pass through our countries without having reached our real life any more than did the English or Russian aristocrats who visited, in the last centuries, the famous watering places of France or of Austria.

We have no time to examine the problem in full, but let us take as an example the relations between France and the United States. It is true that the little children of America love Lafayette, and have heard of the immortal defense of Verdun: it is true that the little chil-

dren of France have heard of Washington, and will always remember their beloved elder brothers, your soldiers of 1917 and 1918.

You have many dead who sleep in the graveyards of the French front, and the Statue of Liberty recalls to you the deep affection of France.

Are these sentiments, these symbols sufficient to keep up active, regular, broader Franco-American relations?

Before this war the French and British Governments established a kind of insurance contract against the German danger under the name of "Entente Cordiale"; there was not in 1904, either in England or in France, a very deep feeling of sympathy between the peoples. Some individuals realized that treaties or moral engagements between Governments are less valuable than love and sincere understanding between peoples.

Delegations of French cities, official envoys of Paris, Nancy, Lyons, Bordeaux, Le Havre visited London, Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh; representatives of the peoples of Great Britain were cheered for the first time in Lorraine, land of Joan of Arc, their former enemy. The visits of the Sokols of Prag to Paris and to Nancy did more to maintain the love of Bohemia and the hope of Czechoslovakia than all the private discussions of our historians and literary diplomats.

Never have the provinces of France been greater, more influential, more splendid than in this war, and after the armistice.

The heaviest sacrifices of France have been borne by our provinces of Picardie, of Flanders, of Artois, of Champagne, of Lorraine. The peasants of France, who are the typical provincial leaders and are deeply attached to the traditions and customs of their Anjou, or their Province, have been the constituting body of our French Infantry, without which the glorious name of Poilu would not have existed.

Many of those peasants, who had never left their fields or their villages, have been fighting on many European battlefields, in close touch with soldiers of other races. It has been an extraordinary education for them: they had waited many years before adopting American machinery for modern agriculture. A soldier peasant of France, who has saved Verdun, with the help of American motor trucks, will be happy to use every form of machinery to win the modern battles of agriculture.

Our recent elections have proved the huge and healthy influence of our provinces, of liberated Alsace-Lorraine, on the political destinies of the French Republic.

America has contributed to win the war when each state understood the meaning of the war, organized its National Guard, created enthusiasm for all the work of the various war

associations and for the loans: every State proved once more that the strength of America was not either in New York or in Washington, or in Boston, but was the result of the composite forces of all your continent.

The Paris press has a powerful international and intellectual influence; it has not a political influence as great as that of the French Provincial newspapers.

Many of your leading newspapers, which are read and admired all over the country and even in Europe have not politically the leadership of several dailies of your Western, Middle Western and Eastern States.

French provinces and American States are the real basis for a practical understanding between our peoples: friendship between cities of the different countries of the world must be encouraged more and more, if we wish to help our Governments and our diplomacy. It is not an easy task at first because of the difference of languages, but it means so little compared to the millions of dead, who have fallen, because the older generations had not prepared closer relations between individuals.

Many States have barely heard of France, the boys of those same States have been fighting on the French soil. But those boys, under the hard discipline of the Army, and amid a ravaged and stricken France, have not always had the proper impression.

We must prepare fraternal relations between American States and French Provinces, between our cities, between our religious and social groups. The City of Pittsburgh, capital of steel, is expected to send a delegation of prominent citizens to Nancy, French capital of steel, and to the iron mines of Lorraine. The State of Wisconsin and the city of Milwaukee have organized a committee which will

present on the 14th of July next, a commemorative and artistic tablet to the City of Strasbourg, in remembrance of the Marseillaise. Holyoke, the charming city of Massachusetts, under the generous leadership of Miss Belle Skinner, has adopted the martyred city of Apremont, and Chicago is helping Reims to live again. In September, 1920, a delegation from the United States will visit the city of Metz, to which the Knights of Columbus will soon present the beautiful statue of Lafayette, masterpiece of the great American sculptor, Paul Bartlett.

This is the only way to bring little by little our peoples, our Allies and later all the nations of the world to a higher understanding of their human duties. But let us choose as the agents of this inspiring task, the national, racial and provincial organizations which might be made splendidly disposed toward this work if shown that it would not interfere with their attachment to their own race.

New York



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A replica of this statue of Lafayette in the Louvre is to be set up in the city of Metz to commemorate the increasing friendship between France and the United States. The statue was designed by Paul V. Bartlett and is presented by the Knights of Columbus

Master Workshops of America

A Series of Monthly Articles Written from a First Hand Survey of Big Business Enterprises that Have Given the United States the Name of the Foremost Industrial Nation of the World



The Plant That Made the Pickle Famous

Including an Interview in Which Mr. Heinz Gives His Own Recipe for Success

By Edward Earle Purinton

EVERY great institution is but the evolution of a great idea. All fiction pales beside the *real* romance of business.

From a horse-radish root in a Pennsylvania garden has grown the largest food preserving plant in the world. Some person in the audience here proceeds to rise and remark, "How on earth can you get romance out of horse-radish?" You can get romance out of anything, provided you have first put romance into it.

Henry J. Heinz fifty years ago was a young man starting out in business for himself. Looking squarely at the future, he made a resolve: "I will do the common thing uncommonly well."

He did not fool or inflate himself with a proud notion that he was a genius and could therefore dodge toil and trouble. Nor did he vainly sigh for distant worlds to conquer, and grumble that he "never had a chance" in his home town. He merely saw possibilities where other young fellows drowsed along content with limitations.

The commonest, and nearest, thing to do was to dig, prepare and sell horse-radish. Henry's problem therefore was to do this work in a better way.

Discarding the green bottles that other packers used

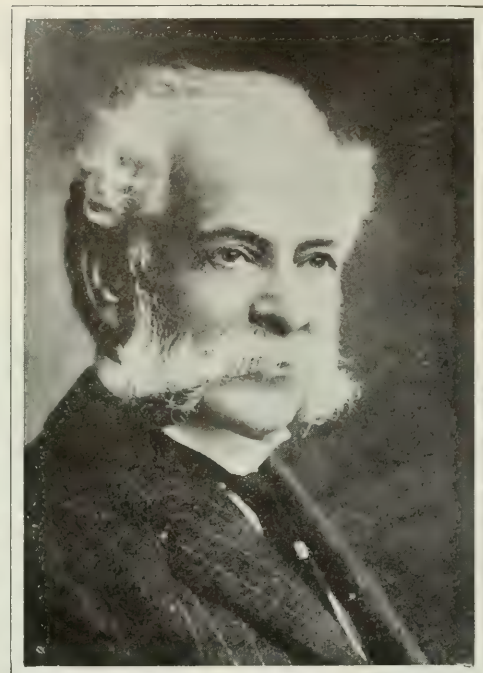
to blind customers to the doubtful character of the ingredients, young Heinz put his brand of horse-radish in bottles crystal clear, to show better the purity of his product. He packed only the select roots; and he mixed no turnips therewith to swell his profits unduly. He would not allow a speck of dirt to lie in a bottle that bore his name.

From the start, demand was greater than supply. As other staple products were added to the output the business of Heinz grew so enormously that the owner could not move to larger quarters fast enough to accommodate the flood of orders! The young man figured there is always a discriminating clientele that will gladly pay for a quality product. He figured right.

All over this country thousands of little shops, factories, offices and stores are just petering along, satisfying and paying nobody, for the simple reason that the owners and workers have not put quality first. I would recommend, to the man who never made his business pay and does not know what is wrong with it, a protracted visit to the House of Heinz and a thorough investigation of the principles and methods which have gained for this enterprize world leadership. Henry J.

Heinz was born with a passion for *doing everything right*. Any man who makes this the ruling passion of his life will reach the top as inevitably as two and two make four.

Let us join a party of visitors and make a tour of the Heinz plant. The amusement columns of the Pittsburgh daily papers carry a bold announcement



Henry J. Heinz, founder of the famous 57 of the fact that the Heinz plant welcomes visitors, and a statement of how to reach it. Every year more than 50,000 people accept this invitation.

Why are these guests wanted? A cynic would remark, "Just to advertise the products of Heinz to themselves and the folks back home." But a cynic is a congenital sufferer with moral astigmatism, he never sees a thing straight. Five good results are accomplished by the regular opening of the plant to visitors.

The employees know they are likely to be watched any minute, so are always on their mettle. The foremen, supervisors and department heads keep the factory looking better and working better, from pride. The natives of Pittsburgh who have gone through the plant are henceforth believers in home products. The foreign visitors return to their communities with a real quality standard by which to judge whatever they purchase in cans or bottles. And the business men, both employers and employees, go back to their jobs with a new conception of the dignity, the art, the science of work.

If I owned a restaurant, a boarding house, a bakery, a candy shop, a dairy, a packing house, or any other food dispensary, I would first make everything so clean, wholesome and attractive that visitors would be charmed; then I would open the entire place to crowds of sightseers, and by modern publicity methods keep them always coming. For better business? No, primarily for better character. You can trust the man who wants to be watched.

Riding out from the heart of Pittsburgh to the Heinz plant, we suppose we are on the way to a food factory. But the first employee who greets us proves we were misinformed—the whole place is a laboratory of experimental psychology, where folks have learned how to think as well as how to work. Everybody wears a smile, active or passive. And it wasn't manufactured for the occasion. A good rule is never to trade with a business concern whose employees look sad, mad, surly, saucy, fatigued, or otherwise ill-tempered. Such people cannot do their best work.

However, the young lady who looked so pleasant got herself into trouble—she had to tell me the reason for the smile. Asked if she really liked her work, her job and her employer, she answered with a will, "I should

say I do! We are just a big family here, with as much freedom as we have at home. Our president is like a father to us all, interested in our success, eager to promote our welfare, and always ready to listen to our problems or suggestions. There is no strain or pressure on employees. There is no boss in the place. Good fellowship, enjoyment of work, and reliance on personal honor and resourcefulness are habits with us all. Those of us who have worked elsewhere know how much better the conditions, surroundings and associates are in the Heinz Company, and of course we are glad to be here!"

If the head of a business wants a testimonial, the person to get it from is an employee. Why? Because the customer is going to value a product as the employee values the man who made it. Mutual respect and consideration is the keynote of the Heinz establishment. Heinz products taste right partly because the packers of them feel right.

More mental science we observed in the choice and training of the guides who took us through the plant. They were of pleasing personality and ready wit, courteous, gracious, well dressed, well mannered. The majority of Heinz visitors are women and girls. Now a man hears what you say but a woman hears how you say it. Men don't care much about the personality of the clerk who shows them goods, but if he sells to women he must be a gentleman. A first impression is often the final argument with a woman patron. All business men whose customers include women should



The original Heinz plant was in the basement of this little house remember this, and scrutinize first impressions that are made by employees, products and surroundings.

The imposing structure called the Administration Building, of the early Renaissance type of architecture, looks like a modern city bank edifice. The first room you enter is a noble court that would grace the palace of a king. Marble columns rise to a cream-and-gold ceiling. A fountain brought from Rome plays in the center of the room. A flood of light from a glass roof pours down steadily upon each floor by means of a broad rotunda. Fine statuary gleams in every corner. The very atmosphere conveys a new sense of the utility of beauty and the beauty of utility.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the inner court is a magnificent stretch of mural paintings done by an artist of national repute. These twelve panels represent notable scenes in the growing, gathering and preserving of Heinz products. One of these panels shows the little two-story building where, fifty years ago, in the basement, the Heinz industries were started, with no capital or equipment but the hands, head and heart of Henry J. Heinz. The first year's output was so small that it was delivered in a wheelbarrow; whereas, this year, the number of packages will run into the millions. The whole garden space then available was three-fourths of an acre. Now there are twenty-six Heinz factories, with forty-five acres of floor space at the main



Tomatoes—a small part of one day's supply—to be cooked and canned the same day they are picked

plant, fifty-five branch offices and warehouses, seventy-one foreign agencies, 172 raw product receiving stations. Six thousand and six hundred regular employees are in the pay of the company; and the produce from 100,000 acres of land, with 100,000 people to harvest and prepare crops in season, is required in the preparation of the "57 Varieties."

But size means nothing compared with quality. Whoever knows values will be impressed not so much by the international scope of organization as by the international proof of demonstration. When you observe thirty-nine diplomas and certificates, and 147 medals, awarded the Heinz products by various world's fairs and expositions, you begin to have the real respect for this concern that is based on character alone.

The buildings are grouped cozily and conveniently around a hollow square, that gives light and air to every department. Even the factory houses, of Romanesque architecture, please the eye of the visitor. Beautiful window boxes graced with flowering plants ornament the buildings that face the open court. A roof garden, where the women and girl employees may rest, read or exercise, makes the summer time a happy time. Under the courtyard a reservoir holding about 100,000 gallons of water is kept for use in case of fire. Thus every bit of space, from below the cellar to above the roof, is occupied to advantage.

We enter now the time office, where factory workers register their comings and goings. A time clock is

generally supposed to be a herald of oppression, forcing men to be machines against their will. But the Heinz workers don't get "fired" for being late or absent—they get rewarded for being prompt and regular! This fact changes the time clock from an instrument of torture to an agency of hope.

When a clean world success had crowned his efforts, Mr. Heinz had the little house where he began his work moved on barges down the Allegheny River from its location at Sharpsburg, five miles distant. Then he gave it the place of honor next the regal Administration Building, where all could see the humble start of a globe-encircling industry.

A visitor, chatting with me as we stood looking at the little house, remarked, "If all the kickers against big employers of labor could see a factory like this, they would have to go home and criticize their own offices and kitchens. The fellows who are down on capital don't know what capital is doing for the working man." This was after we had observed the hygienic, social, recreational and other modern features maintained for the benefit of employees.

How can preserved foods be made and kept scientifically pure—and unscientifically palatable? Does the vastness of a business preclude fine attention to detail? What lessons of one kind or another may be learned to advantage by employers and employees from a study of an organization of the magnitude of Heinz's? To what extent have the leaders [Continued on page 116



These big drying cabinets for spaghetti are dust proof and germ proof

Teachers' Rights

A Platform of Constructive Suggestions Made by Teachers from All Sections of the United States in Answer to the Question, "What's the Matter with the Teacher's Job?"

By Marguerite Wilkinson

"GIVE us not only a living wage, but also a living life!" That is the way one teacher answers our question as to what can be done. She is one voice speaking for thousands. A living wage and a livable life are the two things that teachers want most, and in asserting the want they are only showing that they are of one kind with the rest of us and thoroly human.

But the reforms that are necessary if life is to be made livable for teachers are numerous. A southern correspondent has sent us a list of reforms for which teachers in his city are working and, since it includes most of those desired by our correspondents in all parts of the country, we are quoting it entire:

"The things our teachers want are these:

"1. First of all, increased pay.

"2. A committee of teachers to sit with the Board on all questions. This, in order to present the viewpoint of the teacher, which differs from that of the Superintendent and often from that of the Principal. This plan is already in operation in England and Germany. (See School Service.)

"3. A fair, definite, known-to-all method of promotion which shall exclude favoritism, political pull, etc., and which shall be strictly adhered to.

"4. Abandonment of the practice of creating positions for certain people. Let the position be created first and then choose the most competent person to fill it.

"5. The teachers to have a voice in everything that pertains to teaching, such as the arrangement of rooms, equipment, choice of textbooks, etc.

"6. Permanent tenure of office, that is, as long as the teacher is qualified, instead of year-to-year election.

"7. A grievance committee, so that when accusation is made against a teacher, he may go before the Board and justify himself if possible, instead of being ejected for the Board's own reason."

In addition to these, other teachers have suggested the following reforms:

1. Better living conditions must be provided in small communities where it is hard to find board and room. Perhaps a teacherage should be built and equipped for the use of teachers at the expense of the community.

2. A larger measure of personal liberty outside of the class-room should be accorded to teachers as it is freely accorded all other self-respecting professional men and women at the present time. A teacher should be free to belong to the church and political party in which he or she believes and to attend such social gatherings as he or she enjoys, provided, of course, that the teacher lives the life of a respectable citizen.

3. Everything possible should be done to prevent misfits from getting into the teaching profession, to keep out of it those who expect to teach only for a few years until something better turns up, and those who teach

Adequate Pay
Administrative Equality
Promotion
Freedom from Favoritism
Authority
Permanent Position
Fair Play
Better Living Conditions
Personal Liberty

only because the profession is considered "genteel" and because they want "genteel" work and are unable or unwilling to meet the competition in other professions.

4. Everything possible should be done to attract to the profession those who are fitted for the work by nature and training and who desire to continue and grow in it. Incentives of every kind should be offered to make people take up the profession for life and to show those willing to do so some reasonable prospect of happiness and advancement in it.

It is trite to say that the first and most important thing to do is to pay better salaries and that if this were done the supply of good teachers might, some day, come near to being equal to the demand for their services. It is no idle jest that newspapers tell stories of how Professor Smith, Principal of the High School in Pumpkinville, has resigned his position and secured a job as janitor in the High School at Roseville. But one of our correspondents says that it is not enough simply to pay teachers much more, that the desired results can best be attained by grading salaries progressively, so that, like medicine or literature or the law, teaching will offer very little to the person who stays in it for a few years only, but much to the devoted teacher who stays in it for life. This correspondent's suggestions seem very practical. He says:

"Let a college graduate, who wants to become a teacher, be placed on an equal footing with a doctor or a lawyer, having a maximum of say \$50 a month the first year. If he makes good, let him have a 50 per cent increase next year. Similarly give him a substantial raise next year. After five years of successful work he should be able to earn not less than \$2,500 per year, and after ten years, \$3,500 and up."

As to ways and means of securing more money to pay teachers two suggestions have been made. One teacher says we must exorcise the High Tax Bugaboo.

"The very rich may be expected to object to a heavy school tax, but the average person who objects to an increase of a few dollars when it means improved school facilities affecting the entire life of the community is showing ridiculous short-sightedness. Yet all over the country, and all the time, the few score big property owners use the thousands of virtually non-tax-paying voters to pull their chestnuts out of the fire with the cry, 'Down with high taxes.' Whatever the schools really need, whether in high wages, better equipment, or more land, it should be given them. The vast majority have everything to gain, and but a pittance to lose thru increased taxation for schools. Protests should be regarded as disgraceful quite as much as the objections of the slacker in war time."

Another correspondent suggests that better management of funds now available would provide for an increase in salaries. [Continued on page 119]

Maeterlinck, the Robust Mystic

An Interview with the Belgian Poet Whose "Blue Bird" We Know as a Play, a Book, a "Movie" and Now—an Opera

By Montrose J. Moses

Author of "Maurice Maeterlinck: a Study"

THERE is perhaps no more important literary figure in the world today than Maurice Maeterlinck, the Belgian poet, dramatist, and philosopher. The French Academy brushed aside its traditional customs, and appointed him—a Belgian—to membership in that august body. The Nobel Commission awarded him the Prize for Literature. France, Germany, Italy, Russia, England have all paid tribute to him personally. But the United States has never had an opportunity until now to give him welcome in the name of Emerson, whose disciple he is.

Three times did Maurice Maeterlinck threaten to tear up his passports and to give up the idea of lecturing in America. There was no particular reason other than stage fright, and perhaps discouragement over the slow progress of his English lessons. For, while Maeterlinck reads English well, and is thoroly versed in the Elizabethan drama, he has never spoken English until now.

I had the privilege of carrying his case of manuscripts from the boat to the dock. During the time of waiting for the ship to be securely berthed, I stood by him, talking now and again, and studying the man, whose mysticism has always appealed to me because it showed a man with a poetic sense and a scientific knowledge of the subjects he handled. "There's the bee man," I heard someone near me whisper. Broad-shouldered, vigorous, gentle and gracious—that was my first impression. Over the average hight, with hands that are capable (and fists that are expert), one would single him out from the crowd, not as the poet of filmy, moody, irregularly metered verses such as formed his first volume, in the years when he left Ghent and hastened to Paris. One would scarcely believe him to be more interested in abstract qualities than in business; rather did he strike me as an honest director of some Board of Trade—ruddy faced, firm jawed, with a tread which intimates that he is fond of walking (many are the stories told of his tramps with his dogs). It is only when one reaches the eyes that one meets the mystic; not that they are veiled to what is going on (he pointed out many people on board ship and characterized their behavior during the journey); but there is a light thru their pale coloring of blue that comes from within, as tho some spirit were always burning. His head, too, reveals the thinker. Once upon a time, during the Parnassian days, when Mallarmé was the fetish, and De l'Isle Adams was the inspiration, the Maeterlinck, who wrote for magazines that bloomed and died in a night, had a drooping moustache, which goes appropriately with drooping verse. But now he is clean shaven, which gives full play to a sensitive mouth. On the whole, therefore, our famous visitor strikes me—sometimes as delightfully boyish (how otherwise could the author of "The Blue Bird" be?), and at other times, with his shock of grey hair rather regularly brushed across a prominent brow, as the sage that he is.

During the first week Maeterlinck was in America, New York went Blue Bird mad—all in honor of the visitor, but partly for the sake of the Queen of Belgium's Fund, which will share in the proceeds from all

performances of the opera given in America. At quarantine, Maeterlinck was handed a box of lead pencils; they were blue and his name was stamped upon them. The small wife, who stood by his side, was presented with an enameled blue bird in the shape of a pin. Alas and alack—and here Maeterlinck shrugged his shoulders over the tragedy—no Blue Bird cocktail in a prohibition country, where the Blue Bird for Happiness has



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M. and Madame Maeterlinck watching the skyscrapers of Manhattan from the steamer just before it docked in New York

alighted. But there was a Blue Bird Ball, which the Maeterlincks attended, when they saw New York's social set in rich costumes to personate characters from the fairy play. "I go wherever I am taken," this philosopher of silence said to me, a few days after he had landed. "There is no time to think."

Now, before I come to my short talk with Maeterlinck for *The Independent*, it is worth while remarking something about his attitude toward music. For "The Blue Bird," as an opera, is the topic of the hour. I have it from someone who ought to know, that Maeterlinck is tone deaf; that it is difficult for him to distinguish one piece from another.

"An amusing incident occurred in Nice," I was told. "The Master had been working among his bees, and came suddenly from the open into the music room, where a piece by Debussy was being played. 'Oh, stop that jazz noise,' exclaimed Maeterlinck, putting his hands to his ears." Maeterlinck is in the good company of Tenyson, the most musical of poets, who had no ear. But strange to say, many of the plays written by the Belgian dramatist have been excellently adapted to the musical form, and have been put into opera repertoires—plays like "Pelléas and Mélisande," "Ariane and Barbe-Bleue," "Monna Vanna," and now "The Blue Bird." With some of the composers, Maeterlinck has had difficulty; we remember how strongly he objected to Debussy's cutting of the text of "Pelléas and Mélisande." No wonder, therefore, that Albert Wolff, upon his own confession, would not touch "The Blue Bird" until Maeterlinck had arranged the scenes himself, and snipped the dialog to suit the exigencies of musical composition.

I called on Maeterlinck under quiet circumstances. He was able to smoke his pipe, to wear his leather slippers, to be the gracious host. When one considers that he is talking for publication the greater part of the day, it is enough to show why our conversation lighted here and there, without much time for consecutive following to a conclusive end. I think, from assiduous reading, one can get to know the main lines of Maeterlinck's development. You only have to read his so-called "marionette" dramas, with their half-articulate words and their pale, undertoned heroes and heroines, and then to pass to "Aglavaine and Sélysette" and "Monna Vanna" to understand that his attitude toward the theater has changed decidedly in theory. Whatever he has written on the theater in his essays indicates that theory is one thing and practise another, and that he now understands the difference. "With the shifting of artistic interest from naturalism to realism, from romance to social reflection, from verse to prose, back to a longing for verse again, what is your latest attitude toward the modern drama?" His answer was truly the Maeterlinck of later years: "I have no longer any attitude. I am ready to look into all the possibilities one is able to find. I have no theories. As one grows older one

believes less in theories." Some of us may be disappointed at this quiescent attitude toward the stage to which he has contributed so much that is psychologically valuable. Read "The Blind" and "The Intruder" and you will find a handling of unseen forces which need no externalizing in order to be felt. He once declared that the truest drama was not Desdemona strangled by Othello, but an old man seated by a lighted lamp, silent and alone, while the forces of destiny played around him. When I recalled this to him, he replied: "That is still true, but there is not much variety in it. One could not keep up that silent drama all the time, and satisfy an audience. It would finally weary the spectator. The drama of today must rouse one."

We touched upon Emerson, whom he reads assiduously. I recall how Dr. Slosson, of *The Independent*, found Maeterlinck at his chateau of St. Wandrille, with his copy of Emerson's "Essays" well thumbed and full of marginal notes. "Your Emerson," Maeterlinck said to me with enthusiasm, "is a very great spirit, one of the greatest masters of humanity; but there is a Puritan side to him which from time to time throws a shadow over this great man—certain binding limitations to his thought which are probably due to his Puritan education. He has been an inspiration to me right thru my development."

Maeterlinck's lectures deal with the Unknown Shore, for which he has

prepared us in his book, "Our Eternity," and in some of his later essays. He was emphatic to the reporters at the dock about his not being identified with spiritualism. "I am more interested in the survival of the soul's personality," he declares, every time he is approached. "Hypnotism has given me many evidences that there is a consciousness greater than our living consciousness, dependent on our removal from the distracting forces of life. Death, I am beginning to surmise, will let loose this unused store of memory, and by it our ego will persist."

I mentioned the fact that we were all striving to pierce the veil of mystery, and were talking in terms of infinity; I suggested that probably we would arrive at a point in our philosophic reflections when the human intelligence could go no further. "Our intelligence, such as it is," he replied, "is not capable of conceiving the infinite. We cannot conceive of infinite space or infinite time. I do not believe that, with the limitations of our brain, and of our earthly selves, we will ever be able to feel or to realize reality. Besides, the question of time and space, from the human point of view, is unsolvable; it probably does not exist in reality, but is for us only one of the many diseases of our brain."

We got on the subject of Ibsen's play, "Emperor and Galilean." You will recall that in this, one of Ibsen's greatest dramas, and likely to be among those few pieces which, in the future, [Continued on page 118



© Central News

At the Blue Bird Ball given to welcome the author of "The Blue Bird" to America. In front of M. Maeterlinck on his left is Madame Maeterlinck. Beside her, playing with a big blue feather fan to symbolize the bird of happiness, is the New York matron who originated the ball, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt

The Story of the Week

Raids on the Reds

THE Government of the United States has smashed its declared enemy the Communist Party as an insect might be smashed by the hammer of Thor. Perhaps never before in American history have such wholesale arrests and deportations been carried out by the Department of Justice. The "Buford," on which were deported some 300 revolutionary leaders, will be but the pioneer ship of an argosy destined for some port in Russia. In a single day's raids more than two thousand persons were held for examination and eventual deportation if found to be advocates of revolution in this country.

Arrests were made in practically every industrial center of the country under the direction of Attorney General Palmer and Superintendent Flynn of the Bureau of Investigation. Nearly all of the persons arrested in the raids were aliens; most of them being either Jews from Russia or Slavs from various parts of eastern Europe. The raids covered also revolutionary newspapers, such as the *Novy Mir*, and the headquarters of the Communist organizations. Propagandist literature, party membership records, red flags and other insignia, photographs of Russian leaders and other properties were seized as evidence for further prosecutions.

The alien revolutionists are being deported under provisions of the immigration laws relating to persons advocating the use of violence against the Government of the United States. Membership in either the Communist or Communist Labor Parties is considered, by the majority of prosecuting officers, as fully meeting the requirements of the law. These two parties are closely similar in doctrine and methods. They claim affiliation with the "Third International" at Moscow, which is a federation of the Socialist parties of various countries advocating immediate seizure of political power by the proletariat. These parties ought to be carefully distinguished from the "official" Socialist parties of western Europe and the United States, which advocate constitutional methods of attaining socialism and are therefore not under the ban of the law. The Communist and Communist Labor parties, however, have but recently broken away from official socialism and hold to the economic doctrines of Marx altho favoring the aggressive political policy of the Bolsheviks.

While the federal prosecutions are primarily directed against aliens belonging to the two Communist parties, the dragnet of the raids has included many other shades of "red." This has been especially the case where state or municipal authorities have attempted to outrival the zeal of the federal prosecutors. The Industrial Workers of the World, tho concerned with labor struggles rather than with politics as such, have been brought into close association with the Communists because of their belief in "direct action" and their emphasis on the class struggle. There are also anarchists who would prefer the abolition of all government to the creation even of a proletarian Government; some of these are advocates of assassination and others preach the doctrine of non-resistance. There are orthodox Socialists, such as Congressman Berger, who have come into conflict with war legislation. Finally

there are many persons whose only sin is a fondness for bad company. All of these more or less revolutionary groups are popularly lumped together as "Bolshevist" altho only the Communists really fit the name.

To combat all these groups of revolutionary radicalism the work of repression has been supplemented by counter-propaganda. The Governor of New Jersey has summoned a conference of civic leaders to discuss ways and means of fighting radicalism. In New York an association of "United Americans" has been formed and national committeemen selected for forty-one states. The purpose of this organization is "to preserve the Constitution of the United States, with the representative form of Government and the right of individual possession which the Constitution provides; to stand firm for law and order; to foster among our people high standards of individual and corporate conduct, and to advance the prosperity and happiness of all the people of the United States." The movement has the backing of a number of captains of industry, such as Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; H. H. Westinghouse; Allen Walker, of the Guarantee Trust Company; Otto Kahn; John Kirby, president of the National Lumbermen's Association; Milo Campbell, president of the National Milk Producers' Federation, and M. L. Requa, of the Sinclair Oil Co.

As a part of the movement against the I. W. W., Judge Webster of the Superior Court in Spokane, Washington, has made permanent a temporary injunction forbidding membership in the Industrial Workers



© Underwood & Underwood

Moonshine in New York lacks the picturesqueness of the old Kentucky days, but this still hidden in a barn up in the Bronx broke the efficiency record as well as the law, until it was raided and eighteen barrels of real whiskey confiscated. City Detective Pickett got the first clue of the still when automobile after automobile stopped at the unfashionable address—and then drove on

of the World, the use of the funds or the carrying on of the activities of the organization, or the advocacy of its principles. The importance of the decision lies in the fact that the I. W. W. has numerous adherents among the lumbermen and miners of the Northwest.

Anti-Bolshevik Laws

CONGRESS was one with the Attorney General in his resolution for 1920 to rid the country of dangerous radicals, but there are many members who fear he may have overplayed his hand in the first week's raids.

The Attorney General has said, and a majority of Congress agrees, that strengthening the deportation and sedition laws is necessary to permit the Government to deal adequately with the Red menace. A revolution in the country against dragnet raids, such as followed the slacker raids during the war, might seriously endanger the success of this legislation in the two houses.

There is in Congress perhaps a score of men ready to fight against the enactment of any further "repressive legislation." Senator Johnson, for instance, believes that a winning presidential issue can be made in a fight for "free speech." Until the full results of the raids are known it will not be clear whether the Department of Justice has taken from or provided them with additional material for their fight.

Attorney General Palmer has indicated that the deportation of Communist party members rounded up by his agents will be delayed because of the vagaries of the existing deportation laws. The House passed a bill strengthening these statutes some weeks ago, but it has not yet received the attention of the Senate. It was dur-

ing the last session that Mr. Palmer first called attention to the fact that his department was unable to proceed properly against native-born seditionists because of the lack of a statutory definition of sedition. He renewed his pressure for additional legislation when Congress reconvened after the holiday recess, expressing "the very earnest hope that Congress will enact into law a measure adequate to meet the grave situation now confronting us."

The definition of sedition desired by the Attorney General is given in the first section of the bill he prepared:

"Whoever, *with intent* to levy war against the United States, or *to cause the change, overthrow, or destruction of the government or any of the laws* or authority thereof, or to cause the overthrow or destruction of all forms of law or organized government, or to oppose, prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law of the United States or the free performance by the United States government or any one of its officers, agents or employees of its or his public duty, commits, or attempts or threatens to commit, any act of force against any person or any property or any act of terrorism, hate, revenge or injury against the person or property of any officer, agent or employee of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of sedition."

The italics give a clue to the objection that will be brought against the Palmer definition, but it will be seen that, before there can be a conviction for sedition, there must be an *act of violence* or an attempt or threat to commit such an act. The section is perhaps unfortunately worded.

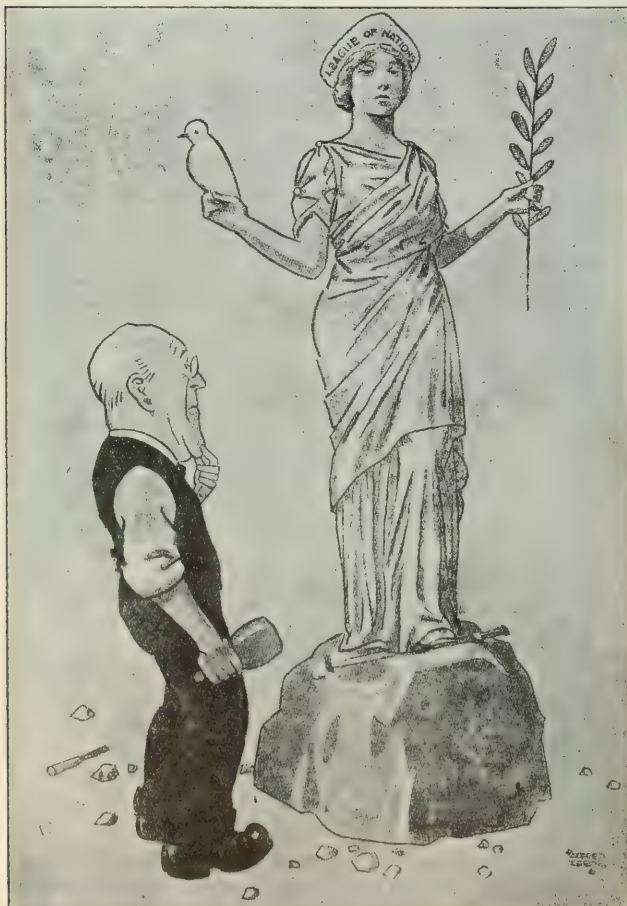
The bill also provides punishment for "promoting sedition." In addition to others, the bill outlaws "all acts tending to incite sedition." Its opponents will object that the revelation of any flagrant injustice might tend to incite sedition as defined by the bill, altho this might be farthest from its purpose.

Other provisions are for the deportation of aliens and the withdrawal of citizenship from naturalized aliens convicted of sedition after they have served their sentences. Many other bills for these purposes have been introduced. The hoppers of the Senate and House run over with the new alien and sedition bills presented daily.

The Senate now has before it a bill by Senator Sterling, which probably will be made into an omnibus measure, as were the first and second espionage acts passed during the war. The bill is very like the Palmer measure except that it declares non-mailable all written or printed matter advocating or advising violence "as a means toward the accomplishment of economic, industrial or political changes." The alleged misuse of somewhat similar powers conferred upon Postmaster General Burleson during the war will provide one of the principal avenues of attack against the bill.

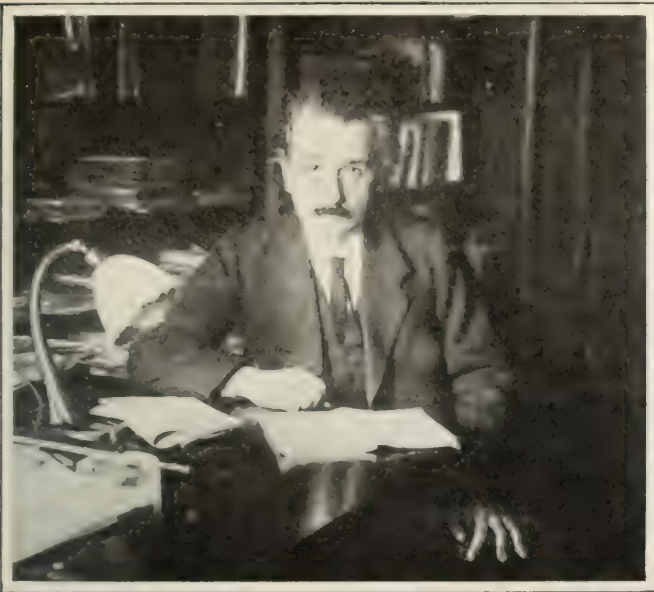
Republican leaders of the House have agreed to push for quick passage a comprehensive sedition measure drawn by Representative Graham, of Pennsylvania, which provides a death penalty for acts of treason or the killing of any innocent person in movements to overthrow the government or to prevent the government from carrying out its laws. Action is expected in the House long in advance of the Senate, for the lower body has the more decided views on the subject of sedition.

Victor Berger, Socialist congressman-elect from the Milwaukee district, who previously had been barred from the House because of his conviction under the espionage act, did not claim his seat, as had been expected, when Congress reconvened. The action of former Republican Leader Mann in announcing that he would oppose the summary expulsion of Berger that



London World.

Pygmalion Wilson: "I wonder if she'll ever come to life"



© Wide World

Dr. Albert Einstein, the Berlin professor, whose new law of gravitation has been confirmed by British astronomers. The startling deductions from Einstein's "Theory of Relativity" have been already discussed at some length in *The Independent* of November 29, December 13, December 20 and December 27

had been planned, may cause some delay, but is not likely to cause the House to reverse its decision.

The Senate investigation of the status and activities of Russian envoys in this country may be extended to include an investigation of the raids conducted by the Department of Justice as a result of the sensational charges of Santeri Nuorteva, secretary of the Russian Soviet Bureau in New York.

"We have conclusive evidence," Nuorteva said in a formal statement, "that agents of the Department of Justice have actively participated in the organization of the Communist party of America and that those very planks in the program of the party, which now form the basis of the persecution of thousands of people, have been drafted and inserted into that program by such government agents. We also are prepared to show before the Senate committee that some other radical activities, the instigation of which has been charged to the Russians, in reality were managed and inspired by secret service agents. We can prove that the chief figures in certain celebrated bomb plots were agents of a similar nature. In other words, some officials have been establishing in America the sinister institution which is known in Europe as the system of 'agent provocateur.' We are ready to bring out all facts concerning this charge, the gravity of which I fully realize."

Senators have refused to accept the Nuorteva statement, but will give him an opportunity to submit any proofs he may have when he takes the stand before the investigating committee. Since Nuorteva and Martens, self-styled "Bolshevik Ambassador," have said they will not contest deportation proceedings, the committee hopes to learn during the inquiry the real extent of Bolshevik activities in the United States and to be able to judge just how much unrest is due to them.

Secretary of State Lansing, in submitting to Senator Lodge a mass of evidence for use in the investigation, said it "showed conclusively that the purpose of the Bolsheviks is to subvert the existing principles of government and society the world over, including the countries in which democratic institutions are established." The soviet envoys will be asked to state whether this, in fact, is their purpose.

It is recognized that in passing new sedition bills

Congress will be dealing with the effects rather than the causes of current unrest. If the situation is as grave as the activities of the Department of Justice indicate it is necessary to deal with effects first and causes afterward.

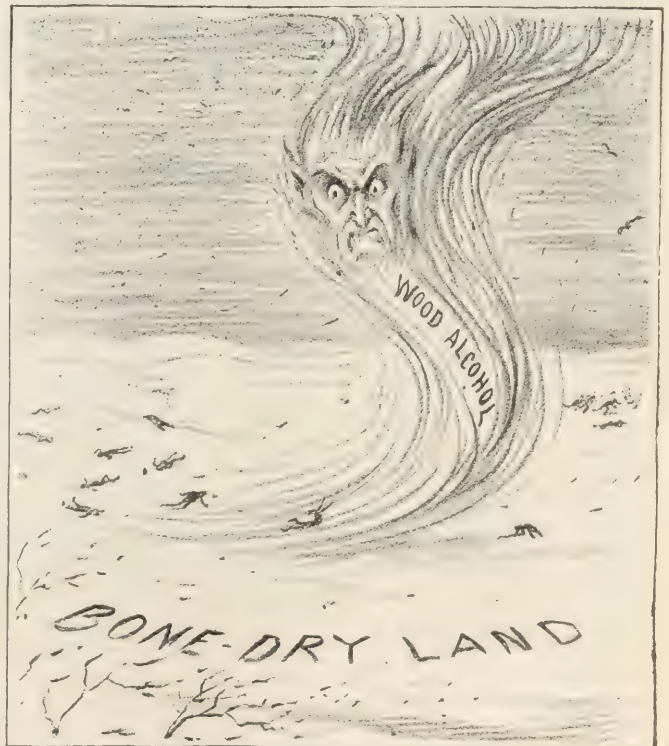
One of the principal causes of world unrest, but one which the Senate refuses to recognize, is the delay in reestablishing a state of peace. This fact has been repeatedly pointed out, but the treaty continues to lie in the Senate deadlocked and may remain so long after the proposed sedition bills have been enacted.

R. M. B., Washington

Alcohol Poison Cases

THE drinking of wood alcohol, misbranded whisky, during the festivities of Christmas week killed more than a hundred persons and resulted in blindness or other serious injury to many more. There were several centers for the distribution of the poison, but the heaviest death toll was in the Connecticut valley. Several arrests of suspected persons followed the alcoholic massacre. In the Catskills a "moonshiner" bearing the alias of "Russo the Red" has been taken into custody. In Massachusetts sixteen suspects have been charged with murder. In Brooklyn eighteen barrels of denatured alcohol, containing as much as ten per cent of wood alcohol, were discovered in a garage. An Internal Revenue agent estimated that this supply of alcohol could cause the death of 20,000 men if sold in the retail whisky trade. The police are investigating a number of deaths from wood alcohol which occurred in Passaic, New Jersey.

The public has now been warned by the authorities, by men of science, by the press and by the nature of the cases themselves that wood alcohol, especially when mixed with ordinary grain alcohol or doctored with flavoring materials, cannot be told from ordinary beverages without a chemical analysis. The only safe rule, even for the most hardened opponent of prohibition, is to taste no alcoholic drink which comes from an un-



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

The desert has its demon



Photographs from Gilliams Service

How Uncle Sam Hunts Icebergs

After the "Titanic" disaster in 1914 the United States undertook, at the request of other governments, to patrol the danger zones of icebergs. Coast guard cutters locate the icebergs that may menace the transatlantic steamship lines and send out broadcast warnings of them by wireless



Uncomfortably close to a dangerous iceberg in the North Atlantic. Part of the patrol's job is to estimate the extent of the submerged portion, which is far greater of course than the visible part of the iceberg

The United States steamship "Androskoggin," one of the cutters on iceberg patrol, from the deck of which several of these photographs were taken



The crew of the "Androskoggin" on shore for drill. Land, even as bleak as this, is a relief after weeks of looking only for icebergs. At the right is a sailing vessel which was rescued from dangerous ice fields and is being towed to safety by the United States patrol boat



known source. The danger of poison and the revelation of what some distillers will do for profit are powerful weapons for the advocate of prohibition, but friends of the saloon urge that the real moral of the wood alcohol cases is that the outlawing of the liquor trade has forced confirmed drinkers to satisfy their thirst outside of the law and in the risk of death.

The fight against constitutional prohibition now centers in New Jersey. Not only is the constitutionality of the eighteenth amendment to be tested in the courts, but a bill has been proposed, nominally for the local enforcement of the amendment by "the concurrent power reserved to the State," which makes it lawful to buy and sell beers and wines with an alcoholic content of not more than 26 per cent on the ground that such beverages are not "intoxicating liquors" within the meaning of the constitution. According to the *New York Times* "multitudes of signatures" have been obtained for a resolution not only to oppose constitutional prohibition but "to vote against any candidate for political office, regardless of party affiliations, who favors its enforcement" when law. This, of course, is as lawless and anarchistic a declaration as any deported Bolshevik has been guilty of making, as it is an open challenge to every public servant to violate his oath of office by refusing to enforce the existing law.

So far as the Volstead enforcement law is concerned the Supreme Court has decided that Congress, under its war powers, had the right to prohibit the sale of liquor containing more than one-half of one per cent alcohol. The Court limited the scope of this restriction to the period since the passing of the Volstead Act last October; which means that brewers who sold "non-intoxicating" beverages containing more alcohol than this minimum during the period of war-time prohibition but prior to the enactment of the Volstead law are exempt from prosecution. The Volstead law was upheld by Chief Justice White and Justices McKenna, Holmes, Pitney and Brandeis; dissenting opinions were given by Justices Day, Van Devanter, Clarke and McReynolds. This decision does not directly affect the legal questions involved in the eighteenth amendment, as the basis of the decision was the special powers of Congress during a state of war.

A Census de Luxe

DURING the fortnight beginning January 2 the United States has been reckoning with its hosts. The work is conducted by a veritable army of enumerators, whose reports as compiled by the supervisors will be turned over to a force of 4000 clerks to reduce to statistical form. Besides ascertaining the population of states and cities, the Federal Census Bureau will obtain information as to age distribution, literacy, place of birth, ownership of homes and occupation.

To reassure foreigners, unfamiliar with the methods and purposes of the American census, the Government has made use of every avenue of publicity to make known that information given to the census enumerator is strictly confidential and cannot be used as a basis for individual taxation or for any other purpose injurious to the person giving the information. In addition to the census of persons the Bureau will collect data on the industrial and agricultural resources of the nation.

Under the provisions of the constitution a census has been taken every tenth year since the foundation of the Government. The results for the present year should prove particularly interesting, as the five years of world war greatly checked immigration and our own participation in the war "uprooted" many Americans from



Knott in Dallas News

No fuel shortage here

their former homes either to seek employment in the munitions factories of the great industrial centers or to find new homes after a year or two of service in the army. The census is being taken unusually early this year in order that the statistics, at least of population, may be available before summer.

How the Candidate Crop Comes On

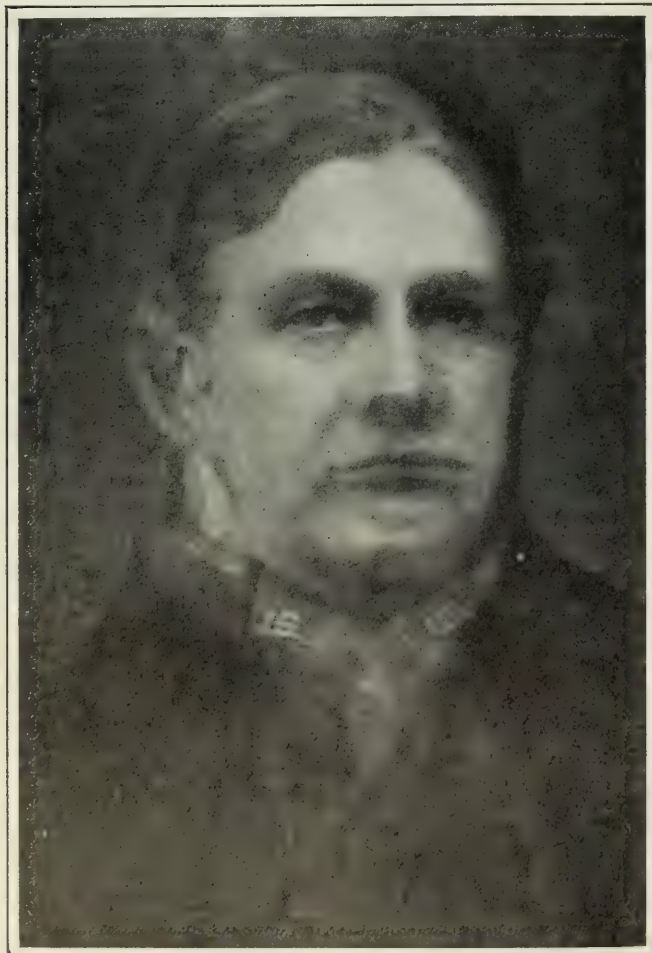
THE close approach of Presidential primaries in certain states, such as South Dakota, has forced persons cherishing secret hopes for next November to stand up and be counted. By New Year's day General Leonard Wood, Senator Hiram Johnson of California, Governor Lowden of Illinois and Senator Miles Poindexter of Washington avowed their candidacy for Republican indorsement in the South Dakota primaries. The Democratic Convention in the State offered to support President Wilson "if he decides to become a candidate," and ex-Ambassador Gerard has filed his petition as an independent candidate for the Democratic nomination. Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts refused an offer of indorsement for the Vice-Presidential nomination by the South Dakota Republicans. It is believed that this refusal implies that he desires to enter the race for the Presidency.

Among Republicans General Wood seems to have a slight lead over his competitors. Governor Allen of Kansas, mentioned for President by William Allen White of the same State, has refused to be a candidate for any office but the Governorship and has announced that he favors General Wood for President. Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, a prominent Democrat, has left his party for the sake of helping the Wood campaign.

The ill-health of President Wilson makes it most improbable that he will seek a third term, even if the vindication of his work at Paris should be one of the issues of the campaign. But the uncertainty on this point has somewhat retarded the announcement of Democratic candidacies and there are fewer well-launched "booms" among the Democrats than among the Republicans. Several members of the cabinet are mentioned for No-

vember, especially Attorney General Palmer, now particularly prominent because of his prosecution of revolutionary agitators, Secretary of War Baker and Mr. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury. It is not certain, however, that Mr. McAdoo is willing to enter the race this year. Petitions are being circulated in Michigan in behalf of William Jennings Bryan, three times the Democratic nominee. There appears to be considerable sentiment in both parties in favor of Mr. Hoover, former Food Administrator, but he has not declared himself and it is even uncertain to which party his preference inclines.

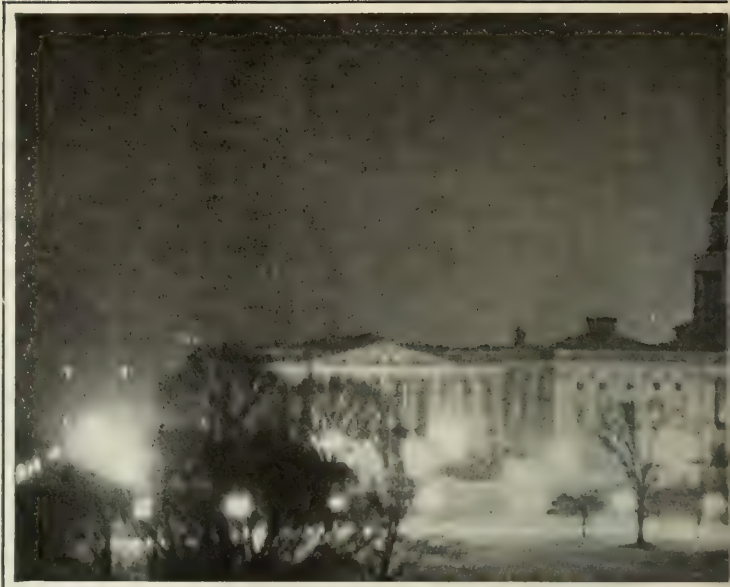
Attempts are being made to compel the candidates to take a definite stand on issues of the day. Senator Borah has written an open letter to Governor Lowden of Illinois requesting him to declare himself against the League of Nations; pointing out, with considerable truth, that "party platforms are not quite so important as the views and convictions of the successful candidate." Governor Lowden replied that his objections to the League of Nations Covenant "have been removed by the reservations adopted by the Senate" and that he favored ratification of the Treaty subject to these reservations. Senator Borah and other uncompromizing enemies of the Peace Treaty have announced their intention of sending similar questionnaires to other Republicans seeking nomination. President Nicholas Murray



Courtesy of the New York World.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE

A composite photograph of the ten men mentioned oftenest for the Republican nomination for 1920: Gen. Leonard Wood, Senator Borah, Senator Hiram Johnson, Governor Lowden of Illinois, Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts, Senator Knox, Senator Poindexter, Senator Cummins and William Howard Taft. Herbert Hoover, since he is definitely identified with neither party, is included in both the Republican photograph and the Democratic one on the opposite page. One description sums up the characteristics of this composite Republican face as "that of an energetic, efficient, aggressive, peremptory realist"



© Reid.

This photograph of the capitol at night has interest, for the bright light in the wing points

Butler of Columbia University, who is a candidate for Republican indorsement, has been asked to state his views on the question of enforcing prohibition and he has replied unequivocally that, whatever his view of the merits of a law, he would sustain its most rigorous enforcement so long as it remained on the statute books.

Closing up the Peace Conference

ALL the necessary ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles were ready two months ago and the League of Nations might have been established any time since, but the negotiations with Germany over minor matters have been prolonged, possibly not so much on account of the difficulty of agreement as in the hope that America might become one of the charter members of the League. The aid and advice of America were needed in the work of reconstruction, and, besides this, each of the Allies, as well as Germany, trusted that the United States, being comparatively disinterested and having no territorial ambitions in Europe, might act as a neutral arbitrator on the various commissions and check the aspirations of its rivals. But the distress of Europe due to the continuation of the state of war is so great as to admit of no further dilatoriness and January 10 has been set as the date for the exchange of ratifications and the formal declaration of peace.

Owing to this unanticipated delay in the ratification of the document that was signed at Versailles on June 28 some of its provisions have become inappropriate. It is stated in Article 5 of the Covenant that "The first meeting of the Assembly and the first meeting of the Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America." But the United States is not yet a member of the League! It is stated in Article 304 that the President of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, which is a sort of Supreme Court of the League to determine the interpretations of the treaty, shall be chosen by M. Gustave Ador in case the Council of the League fails to agree. But M. Gustave Ador, then President of the Swiss Confederation, has since retired from office at the expiration of his term and is now a private individual! But probably the anomalous position of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Ador will not prevent them from acting in the capacity designated.

The treaty stipulates in Article 87 that a plebiscite or referendum of the inhabitants of Upper Silesia, to decide whether they shall be annexed to Poland or remain with Germany, shall be held within fifteen days



... historical significance as well as æsthetic
... Senate's midnight struggles with the treaty

from the coming into force of the treaty, and that this area, until its destination is determined, shall be under the authority of a commission of four men designated by the United States, France, Great Britain and Italy, and that troops of the Allied and Associated Powers shall occupy the disputed territory. The Supreme Council planned to send 20,000 troops into Silesia, 5000 from each of the four Powers. The German Government protested against such a large number as an unnecessary expense to be added to Germany's burdens, and asked that the force be reduced 25 per cent. Marshal Foch replied that the refusal of the United States to take part in the occupation would automatically cut down the force by the desired amount, but that Germany would have to continue to pay for the upkeep of American troops remaining on the Rhine.

The Fiume question is said to be in the way of settlement, but Italy is equally exercised over the disposition of Constantinople, especially since the arrival of the Bolsheviki on the Black Sea opens a prospect of renewing the important Italian trade with these ports. As a well informed Italian of the moderate party in touch with Premier Nitti, frankly put it:

Odessa, formerly the chief port for Italian shipping, was sealed thruout the war, and since the war the harbor is jammed with American and British shipping transporting ammunition supplies to General Denikin. As they already are in possession there is little doubt that one of these Powers will develop ultimately a claim to control Odessa and Italy will be left out in the cold.

As the time for the delivery of the Turkish treaty approaches the question of Constantinople becomes acute and is causing serious friction between France and England.

Using the Panama Canal

SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER, on returning to Washington recently after an inspection trip to Porto Rico and the Panama Canal, characterized the Canal as the greatest artificial thing ever made by man, and expressed the opinion that if world commerce should require another canal, the United States could build it thru Nicaragua, this government having acquired that right. He predicted that the commerce passing thru the Canal would continue to increase as it had done in the past. Mr. Baker said that up to the time of his visit, he had thought that the Canal was overmanned, that the construction forces there were too

large, and that the expense of maintenance was too high, but that he had changed his opinion as regards all this.

The usefulness of the Canal depends on things being certain, and this certainty—for example, the fact that a ship can pass thru the Canal any time of the day or night—stimulates commercial enterprise, such as the establishment of lines of steamers. The present route thru the Canal saves most of the ships from 5000 to 9000 miles, so that the net cargo time saved is incalculable.

The mechanical arrangements of the Canal are perfect, and the sanitation of the Canal Zone is one of the great triumphs of modern ingenuity and science.

America is building the most formidable air fort in the world to protect the Panama Canal. Recently 276 aeroplanes were shipped to the Isthmus to increase its air forces. The station known as French Field is located on the Atlantic side of the Canal. The situation is ideal for both naval and military machines which make up the defensive forces. The Canal is very vulnerable. An enemy could approach, launch its seaplanes and drop bombs, any one of which might put the locks out of commission. Many of the most skillful flyers in America are stationed at the Canal and the defensive air fleet will be powerful enough to repel any possible attack.



Courtesy of the New York World.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE

A composite photograph of ten men prominently mentioned for the Democratic Presidential nomination: Secretary Daniels, Secretary Baker, Vice-President Marshall, Speaker Champ Clark, Senator Underwood, Senator Cox, Senator John W. Davis, William C. McAdoo and William Jennings Bryan. Herbert Hoover, because his politics are undeclared, is included in both this photograph and the Republican one on the opposite page. It is interesting to contrast the characteristics that come out in the two photographs. The Democratic face has been described as "that of a philosophic, serene, kindly, judicial intellectual."

The Waziri War

A minor war of unusual troublesomeness and persistence is occupying the British on the northwest frontier of India. The Waziris have always been notorious as among the boldest thieves and murderers of all the border tribes. Between 1852 and 1902 eight British expeditions were sent against them, and now for the last seven months they have been holding out against a larger and better armed force than has ever been brought to the border before. It is only the Mahsud branch of the Waziri tribe who are in revolt and their fighting strength is estimated at 10,500 to 14,000 fighting men, only partly supplied with rifles. On the other hand, the British force of Indian troops includes seven brigades of infantry, five cavalry regiments and three mountain batteries, which, with followers, number about 50,000. Most reliance, however, was placed upon the four squadrons of British airmen, who, it was expected, would overawe the superstitious tribesmen and speedily reduce them to submission. In this rocky mountainous region, cut by ravines and covered with scrub, the native who knew the paths and was accustomed to feudal fighting was often more than a match for the military trained in the conventional methods of massed maneuvers. But the airman, soaring above the woods and hills, can take a birdseye view of the whole, and he, while out of reach of harm, can drop high explosives on the native fastnesses. In fact, it was hoped, a year ago, that the difficult and dangerous task of guarding the frontier might mostly be taken over by this new arm of the service.

So last November, when 250 of the Mahsud headmen were summoned to a Jirgah or conference, Bristol fighting planes kept circling overhead during the ceremony in order to show the tribesmen what fate awaited them if they refused the terms imposed by the British ultimatum. General Climo, who has charge of the campaign, attended the Jirgah in state and every effort was made to impress the natives with the power and splendor of the British Raj.

But the Mahsud chiefs were insolent and defiant and the twenty-four hour ultimatum period was allowed to lapse without the delivery of the arms demanded by the British. So at the appointed time seventeen airplanes, carrying four tons of high explosives, left the British camp for the hills. Descending to 300 feet the aviators dropped their bombs on the Waziri villages and reduced them to heaps of dust. This punishment was repeated at intervals during the following month, but, instead of frightening the Waziris into submission, seems to have had the opposite effect, for they grew bolder and carried their raids almost to the Indus River. On December 19 the Waziris charged Sand Bag Hill, a strategic point essential to the safety of the British columns, and, after a fight of several hours, drove the British out with heavy casualties. The British recovered the position on the following day.

This is only one of several incidents which have severely shaken the prestige of the British on the fron-

tier. In another of the border raids the British lost a battery of mountain guns, the only case in history where the tribesmen have captured artillery. When General Eustace with 2000 men from Kohat marched against the Afridi he found himself surrounded at the border town of Thal by an Afghan force ten times his own and using guns that outranged his. The British force was kept invested, living on half rations and heavily bombarded for a week, before the siege was relieved. The *London Times* calls this "perhaps the most discreditable episode which has happened on the Indian frontier for the last fifty years."

These border troubles started last May with an invasion of India by the Afghans thru the Khyber and other passes. The invasion was checked, but several months of inconclusive fighting resulted in an inconclusive peace which left the Afghans still on the British side of the boundary and released them from the obligation of carrying on negotiations with foreign powers exclusively thru the British Government. And still, eight months after the Afghans crossed the border, there is an Afghan force in the city of Wana

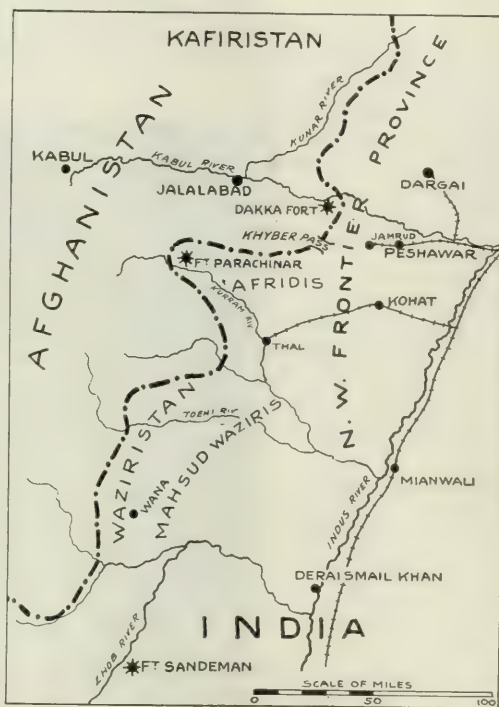
in Waziristan. On the opposite side of Afghanistan the Afghans have occupied the Merv oasis, which was long the bone of contention between the British and Russians. This brings them into direct contact with the Bolsheviki, who, by the collapse of the Kolchak front, have regained Turkestan. An Afghan ambassador has visited Moscow and the Soviet Government is said to be providing the Amir with the subsidies which the British have withdrawn.

The Collapse of Anti-Soviet Campaigns

THE Bolsheviki have made four great gains, two in war and one in peace. They have inflicted crushing defeats upon Denikin, Yudenitch and Kolchak and they have concluded an armistice with Esthonia. The last may prove to be the most important of the three, for altho Esthonia is a new-born nation, not yet strong enough to stand alone, it is the first to come to terms with Soviet Russia. And since all other

governments except the Soviet have so far refused to recognize the independence of Esthonia, gratitude and self interest will draw Esthonia closer to Soviet Russia and alienate her from the Allies. It was in fact in direct defiance of the Allies that Esthonia entered upon peace negotiations with the Soviet. According to rumor the Allies threatened to include Esthonia in their blockade of Soviet Russia if peace was made.

The Esthonians are said to have driven a hard bargain at the Dorpat conference, for they were able to get their own terms owing to the anxiety of the Bolsheviki to stop the war on this front and to secure an outlet to the sea. Joffé, the head of the Soviet delegation at the Dorpat conference, went farther than his instructions authorized in making concessions to the Esthonians. They secured not only the extreme frontiers they claimed but also that a neutral zone some seven miles wide be established on the eastern side of the



A NEW WAR ON AN OLD BATTLEFIELD
The Afghans and Waziris of the northwestern frontier of India are causing the British much trouble as they attack at strategic points



The Wayfarer

An impressive spectacle in which drama, opera and pageantry are combined to present the spiritual message of Christianity triumphant. "The Wayfarer" was first produced in Columbus, Ohio, for the Centenary Celebration of the Methodist Church and it has just been presented by the Inter-church World Movement on an even larger scale in New York, with a cast, including the choir, of over 2500 persons. The part of The Wayfarer, taken by Walter Hampden (center), symbolizes the average man torn between faith and doubt. At first he is oppressed by his fear of Christianity's failure in the war; then Understanding comes to him and shows him how, thru all the ages, faith in God has triumphed over mankind's darkest trials



Incidental to the production of "The Wayfarer" there has been wide discussion of the Methodist Church "amusement ban," still in force in the Methodist Book of Discipline, a paragraph of which directs the trial of a church member thus: "In cases of neglect of duties of any kind; imprudent conduct; indulging sinful tempers or words; dancing; playing at games of chance; attending theaters, horse-races, circuses, dancing parties, or patronizing dancing schools, etc. . . . On the third offense let him be brought to trial, and if found guilty and there is no sign of real humiliation, he shall be expelled." A few critics have disapproved "The Wayfarer" as going contrary to this old ban, but most of the discussion aroused has questioned the advisability of keeping a rule that puts church members today in the dilemma of a choice between common sense and conscience



"By the waters of Babylon"—the Jews in captivity lamenting their lost altars. This episode from "The Wayfarer" points out that the promise of the Messiah came when the Jews were in deepest despair and had least reason to hope for deliverance



"In a Flanders village"—The opening scene symbolic of the cruelty and horror of world war—in which The Wayfarer finds cause for his discouragement over world events and his doubt of the potency of Christianity to set things right

boundary, which shall be kept free from occupation by either party for two years. The Bolsheviki withdrew their demand that Esthonia expel the troops of General Yudenitch and all other anti-Soviet forces before the armistice was signed. On the other hand the Esthonians promise that their territory shall never again be used as a base of operations against Soviet Russia. The Gulf of Finland which gives access to Petrograd and is bordered on the southern side by Esthonia is to be perpetually neutralized by international agreement. Obviously such an agreement between Esthonia and Soviet Russia alone is of no effect at present for Finland holds the northern shore of the Gulf and the British fleet controls its waters.

The Bolsheviki are evidently willing to make almost any political and territorial concessions in return for economic advantages. The signing of the armistice with Esthonia is expected to make a breach in the blockade and open an avenue for trade. Two American fur-buyers have been waiting in London for such an opportunity, each of them with \$2,000,000 to spend on the immense stock of furs that has been locked in Russia for several years. Litvinov, of the Soviet Foreign Office, who is negotiating at Copenhagen with the British commissioner O'Grady over the exchange of prisoners, makes the following appeal for peace:

Russia's re-entry into economic intercourse with the rest of the world is of equal importance to Russia herself as to the Allies. Great Britain and America have large economic interests in Russia which can be made more secure by the Soviet Government than any other *régime*. A Soviet Government will have no political ax to grind in international entanglements and will not allow itself to be drawn into any political alliances and combinations as long as the capitalist system continues in the rest of the world, and will, therefore, discriminate between countries only according to their economic strength and their ability to provide for Russian needs in machinery. It will have to look, therefore, chiefly to Great Britain and America.

But whether the Bolsheviki succeed in getting an out-

let to the Baltic or not their advance southward has brought them again to the Black Sea. The Soviet Foreign Minister, Tchitcherin, has called the attention of Italy to the opening of the Black Sea ports and asked for the resumption of commercial relations with Italy.

It is less than a month since Denikin was expressing full confidence in his ability to overthrow the Bolsheviki. But now his army is cut in two and the two halves are flying to right and left. Denikin who expected to be in Moscow in August has removed his headquarters from Russian soil to the shelter of a warship on the Sea of Azov.

The campaign started last June by General Denikin was the most formidable attack that Soviet Russia has had to face. The British warships in the Black Sea bombarded the coast towns and the British tanks plunged thru the Bolshevik lines. He was also provided by the British Government with 277 airplanes and 100 officers and 300 airmen from the Royal Air Force volunteered for his service. A Cossack force under General Mamoutov got in behind the Soviet front and ravaged the country to within 175 miles of Moscow. The Bolshevik leaders recognized their danger and prepared for flight.

But Denikin in Ukrainia made the same fatal mistake as Yudenitch in Esthonia. He ignored the desire of the border peoples for independence. The Ukrainians considered the Cossacks scarcely less cruel and lustful than the Bolsheviki. Consequently when the tide turned Denikin found few friends in the country he had conquered. The Red drive southward cut his army in two; one part retreating southwest toward Odessa and the other southeast toward the mouth of the Don. Much of the munitions and supplies provided by the British for Denikin's troops have fallen into the hands of the Soviet forces. They have also by this southward movement gained possession of the Ukraine, which contains most of the iron, coal and grain of Russia.

In Siberia, Admiral Kolchak, former Supreme Ruler of the All Russian Government of Omsk, has disap-



Paul Thompson

Keeping school under difficulties in devastated Belgium



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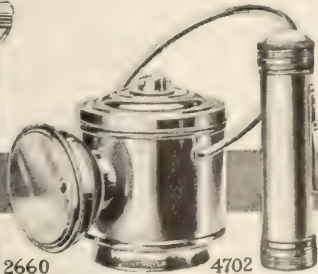
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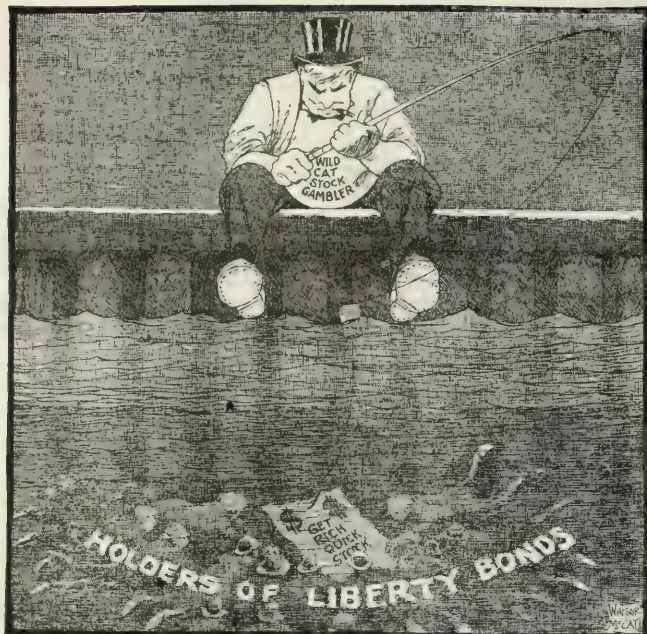
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Fishing for suckers

peared and General Semenov (Semyonov) has succeeded to whatever power and authority remained to him. Kolchak's concessions to liberal sentiment came too late to save him. The zemstvos (provincial legislatures) declined to trust him. The Social Revolutionists rose in revolt and are said to have captured Irkutsk, the city to which Kolchak removed his government when driven from Omsk. Japan, who has had more troops in Siberia than all the other Powers combined, is now said to be sending more with intent to hold back the Bolsheviki at Lake Baikal. Semenov has been supported by the Japanese in his opposition to Kolchak.

The Hungarian Government which succeeded the Soviet is executing so many Communists that the Supreme Council at Paris has been obliged to call a halt and intervene on behalf of some of the more moderate members of Bela-kun's régime. According to Austrian Socialists the number of victims of the Soviet did not exceed 500, while more than three times that number have already been executed by the present Government.

The cashier of d'Annunzio's administration at Fiume has decamped with \$200,000 from the treasury.

On the night of January 3 three hundred armed Sinn Feiners attacked the police barracks at Carrigtohill in Cork. After handcuffing the police and carrying off the arms and ammunition one end of the building was blown up by bombs.

Paderewski, who had announced his intention to resign the premiership of Poland and return to the piano, has been induced to reconsider and remain in office.

Bulgarian republicans are trying to overthrow the monarchy. At a demonstration in Sofia they attempted to rush the palace but were held in check by the troops. In the ensuing fight more than a hundred persons were killed or wounded.

That all disputes over wages do not lead to strikes, but that there is much quiet but effective work being done all the time by the Department of Labor, is shown by the weekly reports of the Department. For example, for the week ending December 20, the Department reports that it settled eleven labor disputes affecting 5,000 laborers, while there were before it for adjustment 76 controversies not yet in the strike stage, and 26 strikes. And for the week ending December 27, it was reported that three adjust-

ments had been made and that only two new conflicts had come to the attention of the Department, the smallest number in years.

Such results show that the machinery is at hand for adjusting, it would seem, disputes of larger proportions, such as the steel and coal strikes, were advantage only taken of the opportunity. But at least the success of the Department in dealing with small strikes may be an augury of similar success in the future in adjusting bigger disputes.

During the year 1918 Spain has had four totally different governments. There have been ten political crises and forty-four changes in the cabinet.

On January 1 the last of the American Expeditionary Forces, 300 officers and men under Brigadier General Conner, left France for America. Brest, the American port, was closed on the same date.

The Australian Government has decided to deport all persons of German birth with the exception of about fifty.

On January 3 ten Mexican States were shaken by an earthquake centering in the neighborhood of the volcano of Orizaba, about 70 miles west of Vera Cruz. Mexico City felt the shock but sustained no serious injury. The greatest damage was done within the State of Vera Cruz, where scores of persons were killed and entire villages wrecked.

Canada seems to have got ahead of us in bringing the war officially to a conclusion, at least if prohibition is to be taken as an index of the continuation of hostilities and its absence is to be identified with peace. Wartime restrictions including those on drinking and betting on horse races ended officially in Canada on January 1. The Government proclaimed this official conclusion of the war in an order which reads:

Existence of war can no longer be urged as a reason for maintaining these extraordinary regulations as necessary or admissible for the security, defense, peace, order and welfare of Canada.

The armistice which concluded hostilities became effective November 11, 1918. The expeditionary force has been since withdrawn and demobilized, and the country generally is devoting its energies to reestablishment of the ordinary avocations of peace.

In these circumstances it is considered that the time has arrived when the emergency government legislation should cease to operate.

Canada is, however, not entirely free from wartime restrictions, for these are still maintained on coal and sugar, pulp and paper, treating with the enemy and censorship.

President Wilson has signed the McNary Act continuing the United States Sugar Equalization Board thru 1920. This measure authorizes him to buy in the Cuban sugar crop for the benefit of the United States. A statement from the White House, however, makes clear that the President will not exercise the powers conferred on him by this provision of the law. Two reasons are given: that Cuba no longer maintains a unified selling agency and that the American Government would therefore have to buy in an open, competitive market which might drive prices higher, and secondly that such large crops are expected from Cuba and from Hawaii, Porto Rico and parts of the United States that the level of prices is almost certain to fall in the near future.

Cuba ought to have plenty of sugar, and plenty of money with which to buy other things, according to reports of the Island's prosperity, which depends of course largely upon the production of sugar cane. The Island has a population of 2,500,000, and the sugar crop this year with the high prices prevailing, will, it is estimated, bring in nearly \$800,000,000. In contrast with this, we have the southern states with a population of 25,000,000 raising as their chief crop cotton worth \$2,000,000. In Cuba, therefore, more than one-third of this sum will be distributed among a population only one-tenth as large. Every dollar of this sum is paid into Cuba from other countries. It is as tho the entire world production of gold for two years were dumped

into Cuba as measured by the world's production of gold and the Cuban sugar crop.

Henry Ford has announced a plan for the distribution of a ten million dollar bonus among the 90,000 workmen of the Ford plant. The bonus is varied according to income and length of service.

Treasury and State Department officials call the rumor that Great Britain intends to borrow thirteen billion dollars from the United States an absurdity. The British Treasury confirms this, saying that Great Britain "will not borrow a single dollar from the United States for the purpose of loaning in Europe."

Dr. Copeland, Health Commissioner for New York City, reports the lowest death rate ever recorded since the Board of Health was organized. In 1919 it was 12.39 per thousand as compared with 16.71 in 1918 and 13.94 as the average for the years 1913-1917. This improvement was due to the decrease in infant mortality and in tuberculosis.

The Department of Labor reports that during the months of war the number of children gainfully employed showed a marked increase in many parts of the United States. The recorded violations of state child labor laws were increasingly numerous, especially after the Federal law had been declared unconstitutional.

President Miller of the F. W. Dodge Company estimates that building contracts amounting to \$2,800,000,000 will be awarded during 1920 in the northern states east of the Missouri for residential and industrial purposes. This estimate represents a marked increase over the figures for last year and indicates a revival of the construction industries after the war.

Never before have the farms of the United States harvested crops to so great a value as in the past year. The total estimate is \$14,092,740,000, exceeding the previous year by a billion and a half dollars, and the acreage was 359,124,473, two and a half million acres more than the year before.

By January 1 the Construction Division of the U. S. Shipping Board had delivered 6,000,000 tons of shipping within the year 1919—a record several times greater than that of any previous year in our history.

Gambling even in a private club is prohibited by a new German law under penalty of both fine and imprisonment.

Paderewski, the pianist, has resigned as premier of Poland and has been succeeded by Skilski with a coalition cabinet.

Dr. Giuseppe Motta has been elected President of the Swiss Confederation. He is a leader of the Catholic Conservative party from the Italian section and was President in 1915.



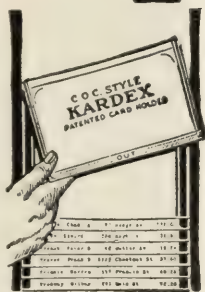
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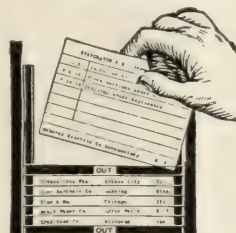
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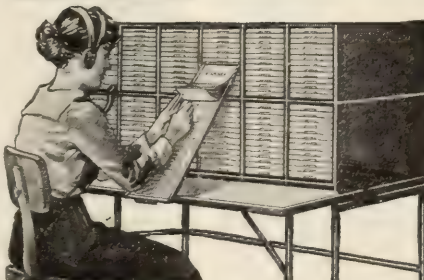
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Spending Billions on Our Roads

By John R. Eustis



No wonder the mules balk at roads where the wagon is up to its axles in mud

IT seems the fate of these United States to run to extremes. Our war record is one example, in that we went from a state of almost total unpreparedness to the position of having one of the most completely equipped armies in the field. Our attitude toward highway improvement is another example. From an era of total neglect, nationally, of this important unit in the trinity of transportation—railways, waterways and highways—we have entered a period of tremendous expenditures and great activities in rebuilding and hard surfacing the important roadways of the nation.

The new order results largely from the national government's adopted policy of matching dollars with the various states; Federal Aid it is called. Over a quarter of a billion dollars was made available during this year from the Federal Treasury, and apportioned among the states. Each state can secure its apportionment by agreeing to add an equal amount and spend the entire sum on main highways. Under this stimulus state appropriations for highways have been doubled and tripled.

Prior to the year before last when this new governmental policy really became effective, the British Government was spending more money annually on the roads of the British Isles (which roughly have a mileage only ten per cent of that of the highways of the United States) than our government was expending on its own roads. Comparison with other European countries was even more disparaging to us. Today, or rather for the year 1919, there is being spent on highway construction and improvement in the United States, more money than has been utilized for the same purpose in any two or even three European countries during any similar period of time.

The amount of money being expended this year in the United States for highway improvement approximates a half billion dollars; the total for this year and next is likely to considerably more than double this impressive figure. Of the 1919 expenditure about \$125,000,000 is from the Federal Treasury, being allotted under the Federal Aid Act, and the balance appropriated by states and countries. Of course an effort has been made to coordinate this vast expenditure of public moneys, to have it devoted first to improving the main arteries of traffic and especially to completing needed systems, rather than to follow the customary practice in this country of "first improving the road by the commissioner's home." However, in the case of the national government there is no adequate arrangement to insure the needed coordination. The control is in the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture, but there is a bill pending before Congress which if en-

acted will provide a separate governmental department to take charge of the Federal Government's participation in highway improvement.

It is interesting to note the extent to which the various states are engaging in the great work of providing the United States with a comprehensive system of real highways. In the following table one column gives the amount of money each is spending in 1919 on its roads. The other column gives the mileage in each state of the system of main connecting arteries of travel:

	Dollars	Miles
Alabama	\$1,000,000	2,700
Arizona	6,250,000	1,600
Arkansas	4,297,398	3,000
California	20,000,000	3,000
Colorado	4,742,000	7,083
Connecticut	8,000,000	950
Delaware	8,528,000	650
Florida	8,000,000	.....
Georgia	7,911,000	5,500
Idaho	2,100,000	2,200
Illinois	2,100,000	4,800
Indiana	12,000,000	2,000
Iowa	20,498,534	6,000
Kansas	8,000,000	.....
Kentucky	3,500,000	8,000
Louisiana	2,000,000	5,000
Maine	1,630,000	1,353
Maryland	6,750,000	1,300
Massachusetts	6,000,000	1,200
Michigan	15,000,000	4,500
Minnesota	11,127,986	12,700
Mississippi	7,000,000	.....
Missouri	5,413,079	7,500
Montana	6,300,000	2,400
Nebraska	2,005,000	4,000
Nevada	1,377,499	1,400
New Hampshire	1,630,000	1,390
New Jersey	6,500,000	3,147
New Mexico	4,000,000	6,250
New York	2,000,000	12,287
North Carolina	5,000,000	3,356
North Dakota	1,083,000	4,000
Ohio	13,321,500	9,880
Oklahoma	3,600,000	10,700
Oregon	8,000,000	4,800
Pennsylvania	8,780,000	10,235
Rhode Island	1,470,000	800
South Carolina	7,000,000	2,550
South Dakota	6,767,376	6,000
Tennessee	3,650,996	.....
Texas	60,480,000	12,620
Utah	10,092,794	3,660
Vermont	1,797,650	4,300
Virginia	3,400,000	3,740
Washington	6,500,000	3,374
West Virginia	2,000,000	4,600
Wisconsin	3,200,000	5,000
Wyoming	6,500,000	3,100
Total	\$340,394,536	203,523

[Continued on page 118]



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When the War Department sought to classify the various motor trucks according to a

fixed number of standard models this GMC ¾ Ton Truck was picked as it stood for class AA in place of a design developed by Government engineers.

Again the GMC ¾ Ton Model had measured up to the need—it had done more, for its great margin of safety justified Government engineers in adopting it for both the ¾ ton and 1 ton classifications.

GMC Model 16 had speed and flexibility for the greatest range of action over roads of the most extreme character. It possessed the super-strength of chassis and developed motive power that enabled it to qualify in the one ton class.

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The Thrift Week Diary

"My other piece of advice, Copperfield," said Mr. Micawber, "you know. Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure nineteen nineteen six, result happiness. Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure twenty pounds ought and six, result misery."

Saturday, January 17—National Thrift Day.

Benjamin Franklin celebrates his 214th birthday today. When we celebrate a great man's birthday it is only decent respect to do so in a way that would not displease him. Nobody would celebrate February 22 by telling lies. Nobody should celebrate January 17 by a visit to the paying teller's window at the bank.

Call on the receiving teller instead. It may be a long time since he has seen you. Call early and resolve to call often.

Money may be the root of all evil, but that is no reason for uprooting it all the while. Let your money lie in the bank. It will be working for you and bringing more money to keep it company. Birds of gold and silver plumage flock together from the eagle on the quarter to the eagle on the twenty-dollar gold piece.

Sunday, January 18—Share With Others Day.

It seems strange at first thought to insert a day for giving in a week consecrated to the importance of saving. But there is a reason; two reasons in fact.

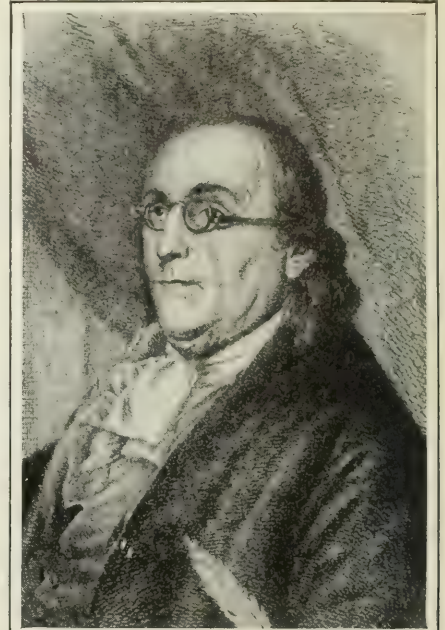
If you do not save you cannot give. Do you go to the spendthrift when raising money for a good cause? The spendthrift may have a generous heart but his pocketbook is apt to be empty at the moment when giving counts for most. With a bank account to your credit you need never be embarrassed when called on to be generous. Be able to be benevolent.

The second reason for associating saving and giving is "to take the curse off" the practice of economy. Saving for saving's sake is miserly. Saving for your own needs in the future is sound common sense. Saving for the sake of human welfare is laying up treasures in Heaven.

Monday, January 19—National Life Insurance Day.

Are you a husband? If your wife outlives you will she face poverty?

Are you a father? Do you wish your death to cancel the chances of your children for education and a good start in life? Would you handicap them?



From the original painting in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania

"Make no expense but to do good to others or yourself."—Benjamin Franklin

Are you a soldier? Have you kept up your insurance after being demobilized? The Army gave you a good start on insurance; why give it up?

Even the bachelor without responsibilities may well take a look ahead and think what an endowment policy or an annuity may mean to him beyond the "dead line" of employment when age or ill health leaves him dependent on past earnings.

Tuesday, January 20—Own Your Own Home Day.

Of course, spend money now and then. That is what money is made for. But don't cheat yourself doing it. Buy some solid, lasting happiness so that even fifty years to come you will never regret the vanished dollars.

One investment in happiness that pays constant dividends is the buying of a home. Be your own landlord if possible.

Wednesday, January 21—Make a Will Day.

This somewhat unpleasant duty is often postponed like a visit to the den-

What Thrift Week Is

The United States Government, The American Bankers' Association, the United States League of Building and Loan Associations, The National Federation of Construction Industries, The National Association of Real Estate Boards, The National Association of Life Underwriters, The Canadian Life Underwriters' Association, The American Life Convention, The Retail Credit Men's National Association, The National Credit Men's Association (Wholesalers), The Retailers' Commercial Union, The Association of Life Agency Officers, The General Federation of Women's Clubs, are cooperating with the Young Men's Christian Association in promoting a National Thrift Week beginning January 17, 1920, for the purpose of teaching young men and boys to think straight about their money matters in the realms of earning, spending, saving, investing, and giving.

tist. Perhaps you haven't done it yet? Nothing like having such a duty "over with" and well forgotten, and your conscience will trouble you from time to time unless and until this little matter is attended to. Why not today?

The meaning of the will lies in the word. If you are indifferent as to the fate of your fortune you need not make a will. Some relative (or lawyer) will probably get it after others have taken the trouble to straighten out your estate. But if you have any *will* in the matter, if you *care*, you must make your will and do it now.

Another piece of real economy is to consult a *good* lawyer.

Thursday, January 22—Thrift in Industry Day.

Wealth can't be saved unless it is created; industry is the foundation of thrift. But thrift pays the debt by aiding industry. Take the thought to business with you today of being watchful for possible economies in connection with your occupation. Am I spending needlessly for equipment? Am I wasting money by not having the equipment which I need? Where can I save? What are the "leaks?" These are questions not only for the factory owner or merchant but for the farmer and housewife as well. Every occupation from poetry to pig raising has its possibilities of wise economy, which means simply thoughtfully directed expenditure.

Friday, January 23—Family Budget Day.

We all scold Congress and the President from time to time for not giving us a national budget. But budget making begins at home. If it is wise (as it most certainly is) for the Government to plan ahead the probable items of expense for the ensuing year it is equally wise for the little Republic of the Home to do the same.

Perhaps the family budget is even more essential than the national budget, for a thrifless Government can make ends meet by increasing taxes or borrowing money or inflating the currency. But the individual income is not so elastic. What you do not plan for in January you may have to do without in November. It is almost impossible to save unless you find out "where the money goes."

Take a look at the road before you start on the new year and plan your trip in advance.

Saturday, January 24—Pay Your Bills Promptly Day.

The advice to pay your bills promptly is good for any day. It seems almost insulting to label one day in the year in this fashion; just as "Go-to-Church Sunday" seems to imply that on fifty-one Sundays in the year one is playing golf! We will assume that as believers in the Golden Rule you pay your debts as promptly as you like them paid when you are creditor.

Even so, this day may be useful. Examine your accounts so carefully that you can say with certainty: "I owe no one anything save love, friendship and charity."



Food Up 85%

So statistics show at this writing, compared with pre-war cost. That's the average on common foods.

On this account, about 9 in 10 are underfed. So states a Chicago Board of Health authority.

That is, most men don't get what men must have—3,000 calories of nutriment per day. So the facts here stated are of paramount importance.

One Cent Per Dish

Buys the Supreme Food—Quaker Oats

Quaker Oats is prepared from the greatest food that grows.

It is almost a complete food—nearly the ideal food. In energy units it yields 1810 calories per pound, while round steak yields 890.

Yet Quaker Oats costs one cent per big dish. A whole dish costs you no more than a bite of meat.

Saves You 88%

Foods are compared by calories, the energy measure of food value. A man must have at least 3,000 calories per day, a boy at least 2,000.

At this writing, some necessary foods cost as follows on this basis:

Cost Per 1000 Calories

Quaker Oats	5½c
Average Meats	45c
Eggs about	70c
Average Fish	50c
Vegetables	11c to 75c

So Quaker Oats, per 1,000 calories, costs you 88 per cent less than meats, eggs and fish on the average.

Let Quaker Oats cut down your breakfast cost. Serve the costlier foods at dinner.

Quaker Oats

With That Matchless Flavor

When you buy oats get Quaker Oats for their exquisite flavor. They are flaked from queen grains only—just the rich, plump,

flavorful oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel. Don't miss this extra flavor when it costs no extra price.

15c and 35c per Package

Except in the Far West and South

Packed in Sealed Round Packages with Removable Cover

(3289)

DURAND STEEL RACKS



STEEL is a great space-saver; it is cleanly, fire-proof and indestructible.

Durand Steel Racks are the only kind worth considering, on account of their durability, finish, honest workmanship, and their adaptability to all purposes.

Consult with us regarding your problems in connection with Durand Steel Racks or Lockers. Catalogue of either on application.

DURAND STEEL LOCKER CO.
1572 Ft. Dearborn Bk. Bldg. Chicago
972 Vanderbilt Bldg. New York

Master Workshops of America

(Continued from page 95)

in their own line found better, safer, quicker, cheaper, kinder ways of doing things? How was competition largely overcome and leadership attained?

Wanting answers to dozens of questions like these, I read the literature of the company; talked with the president and nine other officials, made a regular tour of the plant with a party of visitors, then a supplementary tour with a special guide and a stenographer to take notes; and finally made a study of the history of the organization by conferring with old-time helpers of the founder. Some of the main points of interest are condensed in the following paragraphs:

The company states, clearly and openly, the objects and ideals for which it stands. Among them: "To demand in all things purchased the best on the market; to supervise and raise personally as much as possible of the goods packed under the Heinz name; to discard everything in which the most rigid inspection detects the slightest flaw; to provide every known facility and equipment which can raise or maintain quality standards; to secure for every department and detail of the work the most capable and efficient men and women; to insure so far as possible the comfort, welfare and happiness of all employees; to consider at all times every thought and suggestion looking to the improvement of Heinz products, and their adaptability to the requirements of the public."

The first aid to purity and quality of production is cleanliness. Each bit of fruit or vegetable is washed clean by automatic sprinklers. The bottling tables are of white tile, scoured and polished every day. The kitchens are sanitary to the point of snowy freshness. The girls who fill cans or bottles wear white caps and uniforms; nurses and physicians retained by the company see to the health of the women workers. All cans are sterilized before being filled. The floors, of hard maple, do not catch dirt. Even the outside of the buildings, made of a washable kind of brick, must be regularly scrubbed. And the casual dust of the atmosphere is forbidden to intrude when the workers aren't around, for "the sun never sets upon an uncorked bottle or unsealed can."

The next notable feature is care, plus chemical science. Cherries and berries are picked and hulled by hand. Before the peanuts can go into peanut butter, the small "heart seed," bitter and indigestible, must be removed, also any burnt or discolored nuts. Baked beans are really baked, by old-fashioned dry oven heat—not boiled or steamed. Preserving kettles and sauce tubes are made of refined silver, to safeguard the food against possible corrosion of acid on tin. Fruit cans are lined with a golden enamel, baked on, which is said to form the best container ever devised, air-proof, light-proof, dust-proof, germ-proof. Each of the millions of tin cans turned out every year has the improved style of crimped ends, to keep

the solder from touching the contents. And each of the millions of glass bottles used every year is annealed by a special method to insure against breakage. An original pneumatic device tests the filled cans by atmospheric pressure, and automatically rejects the imperfect ones.

The system of chutes, conveyors and machines is a marvel of ingenuity and speed. You observe the raw tin going toward a machine—five minutes later you discover it completely transformed into a can of beans, filled, sealed, ready for shipment. The result of this kind of action means huge production. Thirty million bottles of ketchup have been put up in two months of preserving season; and in one day 45,000 quarts of strawberries have been received fresh from the garden, hulled, washed, preserved, sealed and packed. However, speed never destroys accuracy; the label on a bottle must be in the correct place to one-sixteenth of an inch.

This blended rule of science and conscience goes clear back to the kitchen. To prevent the chance of adulteration of spices, workers in charge of spice mills grind on the premises all seasonings like ginger, pepper and cloves, which are imported clean and whole, direct from the fields. No pure food inspector has yet been able to arrest a Heinz product.

Workers at the Heinz plant are never subjected to autocratic punishment—a wrong deed carries with it an automatic penalty. A girl who packs a bottle of pickles wrong has to do the same job right over; being paid by the piece for this work, she loses time and money from her carelessness; and she falls to disgrace in the opinion of her associates—a worse casualty here than the loss of money. A guide who misrepresents a fact, method or policy to any visitor thereby makes himself liable to immediate discharge. The rule, however, is to surround official firmness with such evidences of personal kindness that the firmness can hardly be felt. This explains in large measure the devotion, the constancy, of the Heinz workers, 494 of whom have enjoyed between five and ten years of continuous service, 204 others between ten and fifteen years, 105 others between fifteen and twenty years, and 122 over twenty years.

But, finally, the key to a great business lies in the wisdom of the presiding genius of the organization. A personal talk with Mr. Howard Heinz, eldest son of the founder, and now president, of the H. J. Heinz Company, revealed some of the principles and policies determining the conduct of the institution.

"First," he said, "there must be an impelling force in life, a dominant purpose and vital energy pushing the man forever on and up, over obstacles and thru barriers, till he attains the goal of his powers and his dreams. The impelling force may be the result of

BUXTON

KEY KASE

Saves Your Pockets



Flat, smooth, neat. Fits vest or hip pocket without "bulging"—saves your clothes. Two keys on each separate hook. Each key easy to find, even in the dark; can't get lost or, but rest assured, dependable. If not at dealers, order from us.

Genuine Cowhide		
4 hooks	-	.35
6 hooks	-	.50
8 hooks	-	.75
Goat Morocco Lined		
4 hooks	-	.75
6 hooks	-	1.00
8 hooks	-	1.25

MORE DEALERS!
wanted to supply the big call for Key Kases. Quick turn-over, good profit. Write

L. A. W. Novelty Co.
Dept. D, Springfield, Mass.

25c to \$1.50

want, poverty, hardship—or of a huge ambition—or of a deep affection for the loved ones who depend on a man's work for happiness—or of a limitation that spurs a fellow to show the stuff he is made of in spite of the handicap—or of a competition that keeps him on his mettle and up to his quality standard. We aim to rouse the energies and enthusiasms of our workers, then to guide these forces of achievement into proper channels.

"The round man must not be stationed in the square hole, nor the square man in the round hole. Our method is to try out each man in both places. If the man is neither square nor round, but oblong, we make an oblong position to fit the man. We study how to adapt the work to the worker. Few employees know that they are misfits, until their employer finds it out—and gives them a chance to make good in the work they like because they can do it well.

"Mutual confidence and pride are fundamental. We are as proud of our workers as they are proud of their work. The ancient idea that only a professional man could be a real artist has been exploded. Whoever holds a job in a business can be, should be, a great industrial artist, eager to make each bit of work as fine, as perfect in its own way, as the masterpiece of a painter, sculptor or musician.

"There must be no driving of employees. They want leading—not driving. We never say to one of our people, 'You must do this or that.' We tell them why a certain thing should be done, how it can be done; then we leave the matter to the conscience and intelligence of the employee.

"A merchant or manufacturer must be able to plan, work, and if necessary fight for the public he serves. Our company started the national fight for Pure Food laws. We spent fifteen years and hundreds of thousands of dollars in the battle to protect the public—even before the public wanted to be protected, or knew the peril in food adulteration.

"We carried the whole matter to President Roosevelt. He said the weakness of our position was that we were alone; the public was indifferent. We managed to find thirty food companies whose ideals were similar. They joined us—tho our natural competitors. Chiefly by their help, we won the fight. Now the public demands clean, pure, wholesome food in closed containers; and the unprecedented growth of our business may be traced to the fight we undertook for a principle.

"I should say that almost any man will make good if you turn over to him a hard enough task, a big enough responsibility, after you have trained him to handle it, and have supplied a real incentive. One of the great joys of our work is to see our workers measure up to our expectations. When you expect more of a man, you make more of him.

"The secret of a great success? An idea great enough and a principle good enough are bound to bring world leadership."

Fight Film To Save Your Teeth

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities



It is Film that Ruins Them

This is why brushed teeth discolor and decay. And why old methods of cleaning have proved so inadequate,

Your teeth are covered with a slimy film. It clings to them, enters crevices and stays. That film is the cause of most tooth troubles.

The tooth brush does not end it. The ordinary dentifrice does not dissolve it. So, month after month, that film remains and may do a ceaseless damage.

That film is what discolors—not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Also of many other troubles.

Dental science, after years of searching, has found a way to combat that film. Able authorities have proved the method by many careful tests. And now, after years of proving, leading dentists all over America are urging its daily use.

Now Sent for Home Tests

For home use this method is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And a 10-Day Tube is sent without charge to anyone who asks.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to day by day combat it.

The way seems simple, but for long pepsin seemed impossible. It must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. But science has discovered a harmless activating method. And millions of teeth are now cleaned daily in this efficient way.

Let a ten-day test show what this new way means. The results are important, both to you and yours. Compare them with results of old-time methods and you will then know what is best.

Cut out the coupon now so you won't forget.

Pepsodent PAT. OFF.
REG. U. S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

Now advised by leading dentists everywhere

See What It Does

Get this 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears. Learn what clean teeth mean.

Ten-Day Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 940, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Name.....

Address



Mellin's Food

With Mellin's Food, milk and water the mother can make any formula that may be required to suit the particular needs of her baby.

Write now for our book, "The Care and Feeding of Infants."

Mellin's Food Company,

Boston, Mass.

Reading advertisements has helped to make this a united country

Jim Hawkins props his feet on the rose festooned porch railing in an Oregon suburb and reads the same motor car advertisement that Cousin Peter is studying as he rides home from work in the New York subway.

In Arizona you can buy the same tooth paste and tobacco that are used by the folks in Maine.

California fruit growers advertise their oranges and lemons to the people of the East. New Hampshire factories make ice cream freezers for Texas households.

There can be no division in a country so bound together by taste, habit and custom. You can meet up with anybody in the United States and quickly get on a conversational footing because you both read the same advertisements.

Advertising is the guide to what's good to buy. Advertisements give you the latest news from the front line of business progress.

Reading advertisements enables you to get more for your money because they tell you where, what and when to buy. And it is a well-known fact that advertised goods are more reliable and better value than the unadvertised kinds.

Spending Billions on Our Roads

(Continued from page 112)

The total road mileage in the United States is 2,750,000, of which less than ten per cent has any kind of surfacing, and less than two per cent is suited to heavy motor traffic. Records of the Department of Agriculture show that new roads are being opened in the United States at the rate of fifty thousand miles per annum, while prior to this year only fifteen thousand miles were improved each twelve months. One interesting fact in connection with the foregoing table is that with one or two exceptions the states where the proportion of motor vehicles to population is largest, the amount of money being expended for highway improvement is also largest.

Not a little of the credit for both the big scope of the highway improvement under way and the tendency to permanent construction must be given to the men who served in our army in France. There they had ample opportunity to study the finest system of highways in the world, and to note its economic value to that nation as a peace time institution as well as a military protection.

Maeterlinck, the Robust Mystic

(Continued from page 98)

will keep him famous, Emperor Julian is converted from heathenism to Christianity, and then back to heathenism. It has been often suggested that what modern civilization most needed was a healthy infusion of the pagan element, which we have so often thought incompatible with Christianity. I asked Maeterlinck about it.

"It seems to me," he said, "that our distinctly modern civilization, in its efforts to spiritualize itself, is returning to pantheism. The problems of one God and of pantheism are the same. They are in the same circle. God is all and all is God. There is no difference. So that the word pantheism, which one often takes in its most disadvantageous meaning, in its most absolute, its most profound sense refers to God. When one says, 'God is all,' one is able to say nothing more majestic, more all-embracing, or more true."

We smoked, and had some of the Christmas sweets, while in the dimly lighted studio there passed figures as tho they had stepped out of a Maeterlinck drama. Secretaries and stenographers were attending to a deluge of invitations coming by each mail; it looks as tho Maeterlinck were threatened with becoming a cult. I think he is sane enough, certainly he has enough humor, to keep himself separate from such misplaced adulation. I watched him as he gazed down upon the dancers at the Blue Bird Ball. A pair of shell-rimmed pince-nez were raised now and again, and a sad expression flitted across his face. "If this is the human race," he seemed to say, "take me back to the instinct of the hive and to the intelligence of flowers!"

New York

Teachers' Rights

(Continued from page 96)

"I am of the opinion that uniform systems of school accounting would result in a saving which might be applied to teachers' salaries. My observations lead me to the conclusion that the business management of schools could be greatly improved if competent men were held responsible for this work. School authorities might well avail themselves of the services of experienced secretaries, accountants and purchasing agents."

Here is a suggestion with regard to our mental attitude:

"In almost every city in the Middle West the best building is the high school building. To it every visitor is escorted. The local advertiser mentions it. All the citizens are proud of it. Within the walls of this triumph of architecture are men and women working on pitifully low wages. Their tenure of position is precarious. The public smiles at them as being 'only teachers,' and because of this the pupils listlessly go through the work without comprehension of the enormous economic waste they are indulging in."

With regard to their right to share in the democratic government of schools teachers have sent us statements just as positive. Nobody seems to be satisfied with conditions as they are at present. A few teachers think we should do away with school boards altogether. But most of our correspondents favor a middle course, suggesting that the powers of local boards be greatly curtailed, and that teachers have an equal share with local boards in the control of the schools. An executive writes as follows:

"The power to decide all matters, large and small, must be taken away from local authorities, and be rationally divided among three bodies, first the state central authority, made up of specialists and experts, second the local school board, and third the teachers. In other words, when the school board meets, the representatives of the teachers must sit in as equals, not as inconsequential servants."

Another teacher tells how executives should be chosen, in her opinion:

"School boards should be chosen by some system of proportional representation and should be supplemented by members elected by teachers from their own number. A body so selected should be capable of choosing a superintendent; i. e., an expert general manager wisely. On all committees working under this expert, members elected from the teaching force should serve. In some such fashion the responsibility for choice of teachers, principals, and other supervisors should be divided."

One correspondent points out several strong arguments for giving teachers a voice in the selection of executives:

"In the first place a committee selected by and from the faculty would be more competent to judge of the merits of a man professionally than the average school board. Under this

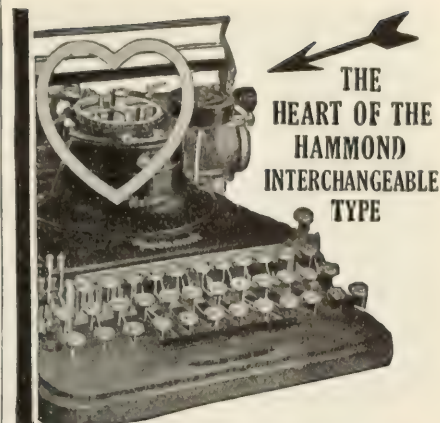
method the principal would be more apt to give the teachers credit for their work. The school would not be a one-man affair and all would hold the interests of the school closer to their hearts. If such a plan were adopted the principal need not be subservient to his teachers for fear he would lose his place. If the question of dismissal should come up the faculty as a whole would be fair. Lastly, the democratic method of electing the executive would be emphasized if this method were adopted. Of course there should be wise guidance but the democratic principle should be recognized and fostered. Also the teachers as a group would be recognized as a real part of the school and their place in the community would not be such a minus quantity."

It is perhaps just to remark that such a system would not only make teachers more contented but might relieve the best executives of the onus of facing many unpleasant situations alone and unsupported. The community may question the decision of Mr. Smith, Principal, who suspends Johnny Jones for bad behavior, if Johnny's father is a popular or influential citizen. But if the faculty as a whole, or the committee of teachers representing the faculty acts with Mr. Smith, the community may be led to see justice in the decision and Johnny may learn to toe the mark. Personal unpopularity as a result of such a necessary decision will not attach itself to one person, only.

In his very interesting book, "What Happened to Europe," Frank A. Vanderlip expresses the following opinions with regard to giving labor a voice in the management of industry:

"Perhaps there is no single mental effect of the war that is more significant than the changed attitude of European employers to the whole labor question. There is a disposition to examine the very fundamentals of labor's dissatisfaction and to accept as not only necessary, but probably as desirable, a quite new status of the workers, particularly in relation to giving them a really effective voice in the management of industry. This does not mean any tendency toward anarchy in industry. A larger voice in industrial management on the part of labor is not translated either by labor or employers to mean a voice that extends to commercial policy. More than anything else it seems to me to mean that labor shall be taken into the confidence of employers, shall be informed in regard to aims, advised with in respect to difficulties, listened to when it wishes to make suggestions in regard to shop practice, and conferred with about shop conditions, and particularly about shop foremen."

Surely if a capitalist be willing to grant such a measure of self-government as the right of laborers in industry, it is not extreme to ask for similar powers for one of the finest of professions.



THE
HEART OF THE
HAMMOND
INTERCHANGEABLE
TYPE

MAIL Coupon for FREE Pamphlet

"How President Wilson Frightened the Lords at Midnight", and a NEW FOLDER telling all about this wonderful writing machine that gives --

**The POWER of
EMPHASIS**

110 advertisers used *Italics* to drive home important points in a recent issue of *The Saturday Evening Post*.

\$5000.00 per page was the rate they paid to get their message to Post readers -- the important words were emphasized in *Italics*.

The Power of Emphasis as given by the use of *Italics* is even more vital in the personal message than in the paid advertisement

Make your writing TALK, with the—

**Hammond
MULTIPLEX**

"Many Typewriters in One!"

Over 365

Different Type-Sets, Including All Languages
Any one of which may be substituted in a few seconds: "Just turn the Knob"

Note the above samples of Multiplex type.

This marvelous, INSTANTLY interchangeable type feature is only one of the many reasons why thousands of prominent men and women in all walks of life prefer and personally use the Multiplex.

Let us send you the free Folders, which explain the unique features of the Multiplex. They will prove an education in writing machines to you, and we are glad to send them to any interested reader of this publication.

Fill out the Coupon and mail to us now—before you turn this page and possibly forget. You incur no obligation.



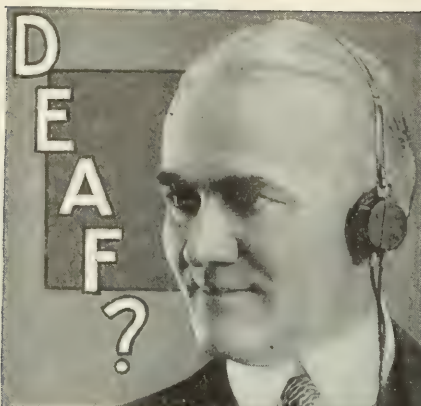
Also — an Aluminum
PORTABLE Model
For Traveling — for home. Weighs about 11-lbs. Full capacity. Ask for special folder

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER CO.
533 East 69th Street New York City

Name

Address

Please write your occupation below.



This Smile Says "I HEAR CLEARLY"

If you are hard of hearing you have embarrassing moments—so do your friends. Is it not worth while to see if all this embarrassment can be avoided?

350,000 persons are now hearing clearly by aid of the Acousticon.

A New York physician says: "It is of great value to me. I should have been obliged to give up the practice of medicine long ago if I had not obtained this best of all devices for the aid of hearing."

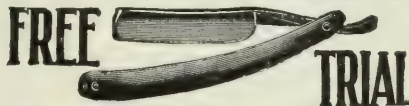
WE OFFER YOU THE FAMOUS ACOUSTICON

For 10 Days' FREE TRIAL
NO DEPOSIT—NO EXPENSE

Just write, saying, "I am hard of hearing and will try the Acousticon." Give it a fair trial amid familiar surroundings—thus you can best tell what it will do for you.

Remember, however, that the Acousticon has patented features which cannot be duplicated. So no matter what your past experiences have been, send for your free trial today.

DICTOGRAPH PRODUCTS CORPORATION
1320 Candler Bldg., New York



Cut out this ad and mail it to us, with your name and address (no money); and we will send you our FAMOUS KARNAK RAZOR by return mail, postpaid. You may use the razor for 30 days FREE; then if you like it, pay US \$1.85. If you don't like it return it. SEND NO MONEY. MORE COMPANY, Dept. 350 St. Louis, Mo.

PISO'S
for Coughs & Colds

As protective as a woolen muffler

Because Piso's protects us from chronic coughs by soothing and relieving throat-irritation. It relieves hoarseness, too. Keep it in the house for immediate aid. Piso's proved its worthiness in grandmother's day, and has been the reliable, home standby ever since.

30c at your druggist's. Contains no opiate. Good for young and old

Most of the other reforms which teachers want need not be discussed to be understood. It is only necessary to state them, as we have stated them at the beginning of this article and to hope that a growing interest in teachers and in education will lead an enlightened and kindly public to demand these reforms with and for the teachers, for the sake of children. It remains, therefore, to consider ways and means of securing the chief reforms. The following methods of solving problems are suggested: a publicity campaign, organization of teachers for collective bargaining; a Department of Education in the Federal government with a Secretary of Education in the cabinet and getting the public to visit the schools and talk with teachers.

One teacher says we should begin work with

"Educational films full of school facts as they are in our movies, weekly; advertisement of needs and shortcomings through the American Press; bulletins from legislative presses stating educational conditions existing in each state; sermons from pulpits in each locality setting forth urgent needs. Educate the public and do it with the fastest, surest carriers, the willing-handed, eager-hearted (poorly taught) public school army of over 26,000,000 children."

Another gives this advice to the public:

"Learn to appreciate your employee by inspecting the quality and amount of service she is rendering you. It will be a joy to her to have you show your interest by visiting her work-room. Co-operate with her in her demand for obedience and good work from your children: she is fairly intelligent and usually truthful, so you may depend upon her judgment; she is not antagonistic to your children, she is in her profession to 'love them into light.' Therefore co-operate with her. Remember that the teacher is a human being and that outside of the school-house she holds equally with you a claim in fee simple to certain inalienable rights for which our forefathers fought, the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Here is the plea for organization as one man makes it:

"Better pay is the sole hope. Teachers should organize, not necessarily in the American Federation of Labor, but in some way to bring their influence to bear. No set of people need hope for betterment until they begin to fight for themselves. There is too much tommy-rot talked about the teacher's altruistic service. No matter how high the pay goes it will always be so low as to leave room for altruism."

It may be pertinent to remark that teachers have already begun to form unions in many large cities and that the movement for organization is spreading. Some leaders believe that these unions gain strength by affiliating with the A. F. of L. and others think that the profession should be organized to stand alone for the rights

of teachers. But the hope of a single teacher getting much by individual bargaining seems to have gone forever, and collective bargaining seems to be an issue very much in the minds of the progressives who are thinking of these matters.

Here are other suggestions:

Raise education to the dignity of war, navy, agriculture, by having a Secretary of Education in the President's cabinet; put teachers on committees for various public services, as well as bankers, brokers or manufacturers; pay them according to ability, experience and efficiency, as in commercial and industrial occupations; publish in weeklies and dailies articles and news which recognize the development of future citizens as important as the establishment of a new industry or a strike on a railroad; cease regarding them as a class apart from the progressive life of the community, a relic of medieval scholasticism. Compel by law school boards to attend educational conventions and associations."

And here is a job suggested for the not yet founded Department of Education in Washington:

"A farm paper wishing to sell tractor advertising has conducted a systematic and detailed investigation to find out what is the matter with the tractors on the market. They now have a well organized catalog of facts which they are turning to good account. Could not the Bureau of Education at Washington perform a national service by sending out detailed questionnaires to thousands of teachers, organizing the information gained, and advertising the results."

These letters and others show that the teachers still have faith in the American public, that they believe their case only needs to be stated and discussed and understood to secure a betterment of conditions. They believe that the American public wants the best things for American children and that it will take some means, sooner or later, to help teachers who make their demand for better conditions heard. They believe that the public will agree that happy teachers are better teachers than unhappy ones, and that the public, eventually will echo their demand and say:

"Give them a living wage and a living life!"

Five previous articles in this series on "What's the Matter with the Teacher's Job" have set forth the chief grievances as expressed by hundreds of teachers themselves—low pay, inefficient school board administration, lack of respect in the community, curtailment of personal rights, unwise choice of school executives.

Winston—My career at college is like an open book.

Winnie—Illustrated with cuts, I suppose.—Widow.

A Eugenic Marriage—"The desideratum of things artistic," mused the guy with the temperament, "would be a wedding between the girl on the front page of a current magazine and the fellow on the collar advertisement."—Indianapolis Star.

The Oil Age—And Its Needs

(Continued from page 90)

sands. The value of this oil shale will depend upon the cheapness of its reduction and this must be greatly lessened by the value of by-products before it can compete with coal or the oil from wells. There is every reason to believe, however, that some day the production of oil from shale will be a great and a permanent industry. And the country could make no better immediate investment than to give a large appropriation for the development of an economical shale reducing plant.

Yet with all the optimism that can be justified I would urge a policy of saving as to petroleum that should be rigid in the extreme. If we are to long enjoy the benefits of a petroleum age, which we must frankly admit fits into the comfort-loving and the speed-loving side of the American nature, we must save this oil.

We must save it before it leaves the well; keep it from being lost; keep it from being flooded out, driven away by water. Thru the cementing of wells in the Cushing field, Oklahoma, the daily volume of water lifted from the wells was decreased from 7520 barrels to 628 barrels, while the daily volume of oil produced was increased from 412 barrels to 4716. This shows what can and should be done in all the oil fields of the United States.

We must save the oil after it leaves the well, save it from draining off and sinking into the soil, save it from leaking away at pipe-joinings, save it from the wastes of imperfect storage.

Then we come to the refining of the oil. How welcome now would be the knowledge that we could recover what was thrown away when kerosene was petroleum's one great fraction. (The loss in refineries is still startling, some 14,556,000 barrels last year; 4½ per cent of the crude run in the refineries.)

The self-interest of the American refiner, notably the Standard Oil Co., has done a work that probably no mere scientific or noncommercial impulse could have equaled, in torturing out of petroleum the secrets of its inmost nature. And yet one cannot help believing that in that residue which goes to the making of roads or to be burned in some crude way there may be things chemical that will work largely for man's betterment. It is the fact, too, that where the oil is produced by some small companies which have not the financial ability to make it yield its full riches there is a greater danger of loss of this kind.

Coming to the use of petroleum in its various forms we find a field of promise. The engine that doubles the number of miles that can be made on a gallon of gasoline doubles our supply. That is where we can apply the principle of true conservation—find how little you need; use what you must, but treat your resource with respect. Has the last word been said as to the carburetor? Mechanical engineers do not think so. Have all possible mixtures which will save oil and substitute



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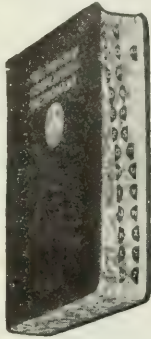
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cheaper and less rare combustibles therefor been tried?

There are possible substitutes for some petroleum products, but not for the whole barrel of oil; furthermore, petroleum is the cheapest material, speaking quantitatively, from which liquid fuels and lubricants can be made; therefore, any substitutes obtained in quantity must cost more. Alcohol can be substituted for gasoline, but only in limited quantity and at increased cost. Benzol from by-product coking ovens also can be used, but quantitatively is totally inadequate. For kerosene no quantitative substitute is known. Lubricants can be obtained from animal and vegetable fats, but mostly are inferior in quality and there seems no hope of obtaining them in quantity. Fuel oil can be largely supplanted by coal, but for the internal combustion engine there is no quantitative substitute.

We have ventured on a great ship-building program. Our people are once again to respond to the call of the sea. On private ways and on Government ways, ships are being built to go round the world—ships that are to burn oil under boilers and produce steam. I presume that there is a justification for this policy, perhaps one that is as good, if not better, than can be made for the railroads of the West pursuing the same policy. I submit, however, that there should be justification shown for the construction of any oil-burning ship which does not use an engine of the Diesel type. To burn oil under a boiler and convert it into steam, releases but 10 per cent of the thermal units in the oil, whereas if this same fuel oil were used directly in a Diesel engine, 30 to 35 per cent of the power in the oil would be secured. Substitute the internal-combustion engine for the steam boiler and we multiply by three or three and one-half the supply of fuel oil in the United States. Instead of our fuel-oil supply being, let us say, 200,000,000 barrels, it would at once rise to 600,000,000 barrels or 700,000,000. I recognize that this is an impractical and unrealizable hope as applied to things as they are, but there is no reason why this should not be a very definite policy as to things that are to be. We are in the petroleum age, and how long it will last depends upon our own foresight, inventiveness, and wisdom.

Already we are importers of petroleum. We are to be larger importers year by year if we continue—and we will—to invent and build machines which will rely upon oil or its derivatives as fuel. Our business methods have been, and doubtless will continue to be, developed along lines that make a continuing oil supply a necessity. Some of that oil must come from abroad, as nearly 40,000,000 barrels did last year, and for that we must compete with the world. For while we are the discoverers of oil and of the methods of securing it, and refining it, piping it, and using it, our pioneering is but a service unto the world.

This situation calls for a policy prompt, determined, and looking many

years ahead. For the American Navy and the American merchant marine and American trade abroad must depend to some extent upon our being able to secure, not merely for today, but for tomorrow as well, an equal opportunity with other nations to gain petroleum from the fields of the world.

I have given much thought to this problem of adding to our petroleum supply and it has seemed to me but fair that we should first make every effort to increase the domestic supply through the methods that have been indicated: (1) The saving of that which is now wasted, below ground and above ground; (2) The more intensive use, through new machinery and devices of the supply which we have; (3) The development of oil fields on our withdrawn territory and in new areas such as the Philippines.

In addition, we must look abroad for a supplemental supply and this may be secured through American enterprise if we do these things:

(1) Assure American capital that if it goes into a foreign country and secures the right to drill for oil on a legal and fair basis (all of which must be shown to the State Department) that it will be protected against confiscation or discrimination. This should be a known published policy.

(2) Require every American corporation producing oil in a foreign country to take out a Federal charter for such enterprise under which whatever oil it produces should be subject to a preferential right on the part of this Government to take all of its supply or a percentage thereof at any time on payment of the market price.

(3) Sell no oil to a vessel carrying a charter from any foreign government either at an American port or at any American bunker when that government does not sell oil at a non-discriminatory price to our vessels at its bunkers or ports.

The oil industry is more distinctively American than any other of the great basic industries. It has been the creation of no one class or group but of many men of many kinds—the hardy keen-eyed prospector with a “nose for oil” who spent his months upon the desert and in the mountains searching for seepages and tracing them to their source; the rough and two-fisted driller, a man generally of unusual physical strength, who handled the great tools of his trade; the venturesome “wild-catter,” part prospector, part promoter, part operator, the “marine” of the industry, “soldier and sailor, too”; the geologist who through his study of the anatomy of the earth crust could map the pools and sands almost as if he saw them; the inventor; the chemist with still and furnace; the genius who found that oil would run in a pipe; these and many more, in most of the sciences and in nearly all of the crafts, have created this American industry. If they are permitted they will reveal the world supply of oil. And upon that supply the industries of our country will come to be increasingly dependent year by year.

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The Board of Directors of the above Company at a meeting held January 6th, 1920, declared a CASH dividend of 1 1/2 Per Cent on the Preferred Stock, a CASH dividend of 2 1/2 Per Cent on the Common Stock, and a dividend at the rate of 2 1/2 shares of Common Stock on every One Hundred (100) shares of Common Stock outstanding, all payable February 2d, 1920.

The Transfer Books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on January 15th, 1920, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on January 26th, 1920.

C. N. Jelliffe, Secretary.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A Dividend of two per cent. (\$1.00 per share) on the COMMON Stock of this Company, for the quarter ending December 31, 1919, will be paid January 31, 1920, to stockholders of record as of January 2, 1920.

H. F. BAETZ, Treasurer.

New York, December 23, 1919.

MIDVALE STEEL & ORDNANCE CO. Dividend No. 13.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company, held Wednesday, January 7th, 1920, a quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share was declared, payable February 1st, 1920, to stockholders of record at close of business January 17th, 1920.

Books will remain open.

WM. B. DICKSON, Treasurer.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY 61 Broadway, New York.

Jan. 5, 1920.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the General Development Company held this day, a dividend of 50c. per share on the capital stock of the Company was declared, payable February 20th, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 5th, 1920. Books will not close.

SAM A. LEWISOHN, Treasurer.

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How to Study This Number

The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

I. The Oil Age—And Its Needs. By Franklin K. Lane.

1. The title is based on such expressions as "The Stone Age," "The Glacial Age," and "The Age of Chivalry." What is the advantage of using such a title? What is meant by the title and by the various expressions on which it is based?
2. Write five somewhat similar titles for articles on our own times.
3. By what methods does the writer emphasize his principal points?
4. By what methods does the writer maintain coherence?

II. A Message from the French Provinces to the United States. By Marcel Knecht.

1. Imagine that you are Marcel Knecht. Write a short letter to the editor of The Independent summarizing the points presented in the article.
2. Explain exactly what is meant by saying that the press of the world is one of the forces that is leading humanity towards a broader civilization.
3. Explain how your school paper may aid in making your school a better school.
4. In a single well-formed sentence present the principal thought contained in the article.

III. Anti-Bolshevik Laws.

1. What are the principles that govern the making of a logical definition?
2. Write a definition of "Bolshevik" as applied to people in Russia, and a second definition of "Bolshevik" as applied to people in the United States.
3. Analyze grammatically the sentence beginning: "Whoever, with intent to levy war against the United States."
4. Imagine that you have the opportunity to speak before a body of "Bolshevik" people in the United States. Explain to your hearers how people in the United States may remedy any existing evil without recourse to anything except legal means.

IV. Maeterlinck, the Robust Mystic. By Montrose J. Moses.

1. What has Maeterlinck done to deserve being called "The most important literary figure in the world today"?
2. What is the French Academy? What, in the United States, corresponds to the French Academy?
3. What is the Nobel Prize for Literature? What authors have won the prize? Tell about the works of any of these authors.
4. Who is "Emerson"? How can Maeterlinck be a disciple of Emerson?
5. What is meant by "the Elizabethan drama"? Why should Maeterlinck be interested in the Elizabethan drama? Name five Elizabethan plays not written by Shakespeare.
6. What is "a poetic sense"? How can it be cultivated?
7. Give an oral description of the appearance of Maeterlinck.
8. Tell the story of "The Blue Bird." What does "The Blue Bird" mean?
9. What characterizes Maeterlinck if he is worthy of the name, "sage"?
10. What characteristics of Tennyson's poetry are indicated by calling Tennyson "the most musical of poets"?
11. Explain the following literary terms: marionette drama, naturalism, realism, romance.
12. Tell the story of Desdemona and Othello.
13. What are the characteristics of Emerson's Essays?

V. The Plant That Made the Pickle Famous. By Edward Earle Purinton.

1. Write a paragraph explaining the sentence, "All fiction pales beside the real romance of business."
2. Draw from the article a set of rules for gaining success in business.
3. Tell the story of Mr. Heinz's "little house."
4. Give a talk explaining what the article says concerning present-day treatment of working people.
5. Endeavor to prove the proposition: "An idea great enough and a principle good enough are bound to bring world leadership."

VI. Teachers' Rights. By Marguerite Wilkinson

1. Endeavor to prove to a school board that it is good economy to pay salaries that will attract the best teachers.
2. Explain which suggestions in the article are most important and most practical.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. The Oil Age—And Its Needs.

1. Quote three or four passages from this article which justify Secretary Lane in calling the present "The Oil Age."
2. Consult the Encyclopedia Britannica or some other similar work. Write a brief history of the petroleum industry, paying especial attention to the development of the industry in the past ten years.
3. A century or more ago the development of the coal burning steam engine was one of the factors in the Industrial Revolution. How far is the internal combustion engine causing a second industrial revolution today?
4. Why does Secretary Lane urge a policy of saving as to petroleum? What savings does he suggest?
5. "... we should first make every effort to increase the domestic supply," etc. "In addition, we must look abroad for a supplemental supply." What methods for doing these two things are advocated?

II. The United States and France—"The Things We Have in Common."

1. "Nations hardly know each other." What evidences does the author furnish to prove this assertion? What remedies does he suggest?
2. How did the French and British Governments cement the agreement known as the "Entente Cordiale"? Show that the United States Government and the French Government are using similar methods now.
3. Can you see any weakness in the argument that: "French provinces and American states are the real basis for a practical understanding between our peoples"?

III. Presidential Candidates—"How the Candidate Crop Comes On."

1. When does President Wilson's term of office expire? In view of this fact why is there so much discussion of candidates at the present time?
2. Name some of the probable issues that will be factors in the election next November.
3. "Among Republicans, General Wood seems to have a slight lead over his competitors." How do you account for this?
4. Upon what grounds may each of the other candidates mentioned ask for the votes of the people of this country?
5. What steps will have to be taken between this and the final election of a new president?

IV. The Radicals and the Government—"Raids on the Reds," Anti-Bolshevik Laws."

1. What steps has the United States Government thus far taken in its attempt to suppress the revolutionary movement? What further steps are proposed?
2. Compare the present attitude of the Government with the attitude of the Federalists one hundred and twenty years ago.
3. Discuss this statement: "It is recognized that in passing new sedition bills Congress will be dealing with the effects rather than with the causes of current unrest."

V. The Treaty of Peace—"Closing Up the Peace Conference."

1. Why has the final ratification of the Peace Treaty been so long delayed?
2. What provisions of the Treaty will have to be modified as a result?
3. What effect will the fact that the United States has not yet ratified the Treaty have upon its enforcement?
4. Mention three or four questions which have grown out of the war which must be settled in the future.

VI. Factors in Industrial Efficiency—"The Plant That Made the Pickle Famous."

1. On the basis of this article enumerate four or five of the chief factors in industrial efficiency.
2. "Five good results are accomplished by the regular opening of the plant to visitors." Make this sentence the topic sentence of a paragraph on the benefits of publicity.
3. "The company states, clearly and openly, the objects and ideals for which it stands." What are these objects and ideals? How are they accomplished?
4. What are the evidences that the Heinz Company believes in democracy and humanity in dealing with its employees?

The Independent

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GERALDINE FARRAR—I believe in rouge.

HENRY T. FINCK—Why is pie disappearing?

MISS ANNE MORGAN—The League of Nations is a dream.

HERBERT C. HOOVER—I am perfectly contented with my present work.

THE POPE—Modern society is attempting to set itself above God.

PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE—Bolshevism cannot be suppressed by the sword.

W. J. BRYAN—The Republican platform is privilege supported by force.

MADAME PADEREWSKA—I seldom worry because I am so Americanized.

VICTOR L. BERGER—The American Federation of Labor is led by a rotten lot.

HERBERT N. CASSON—When the devil can't go himself he sends a lawyer.

FLORENZ ZIEGFELD, JR.—Blondes seem to be fewer today than they used to be.

E. C. GORDON—Secrets in business are merely the camouflage of inefficiency.

NIKOLAI LENIN—There will be Soviets in Berlin, Washington, Paris and London in 1920.

JESSE T. LASKY—The managerial attempt to create a movie star seldom if ever succeeds.

C. F. HINGHAM, M. P.—Ten thousand pounds a year men never write asking for a position.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY—Thru religion we can best accomplish the emancipation of Turkish women.

MAURICE MAETERLINCK—If New York were as beautiful as its women I should want to linger here forever.

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO—We will carry the torch and spread the flame thruout the world where oppression exists.

HENRY FORD—The Standard Oil Company and the United States Steel Corporation are two big interests in this country that we have got to take our hats off to.

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HEALTH COMMISSIONER R. S. COPELAND—I do not see that any serious harm has resulted from the use of cosmetics.

REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN WILL N. HAYS—I would rather a woman join with our opponents than belong to no party.

SIR OLIVER LODGE—A radium atom firing off a particle of positive charged helium is like a two ton gun firing a 100 pound shot.

LORETTE C. LYNCH—One particularly efficient young housewife I know goes so far as to keep two or three guest towels and a bit of untouched soap on the shelf in case of emergency.

What the Teachers Say

The Independent series of articles on "What's the Matter with the Teacher's Job?", published in the issues from December 13 to January 17, not only showed an impressive unanimity of opinion on the part of teachers all over the United States as to the injustice of their position today, but also stimulated many more teachers to write us their corroboration of the grievances presented and to thank us for giving them a chance to tell the American people just what is the matter with the teacher's job today. The president of a normal school in Wisconsin writes:

I want to thank you for running the series of articles on "Are Teachers Underpaid" in your excellent magazine. You will be a great help to a needy cause. Would it be possible for you to run the articles as reprints in pamphlet form for more general distribution? I should like to put the articles into the hands of every mother and father in Wisconsin. If we are to get more pay for our teachers, we must get the taxpayers interested. In Wisconsin we have provided for two bonus funds for the soldiers of \$15,000,000 each, and the boys deserve every bit of it: we are voting from \$2,500,000 to \$5,000,000 in every county to build good roads, but we can't get a fair salary voted for teachers. We need just such help as you are giving us.

A man who has decided to leave the teaching profession, after sixteen years of success in it, endorses especially Mrs. Wilkinson's article, "Why Is a School Board?" He writes:

I cannot forego the opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the well directed "wallops" which Marguerite Wilkinson has been landing in the vital regions of "School Boards." Politics is the great handicap of all our public institutions.

A teacher in Ohio thanks us especially for bringing out the social aspect of the teacher's problem:

If you knew how bitter the best and sanest teachers are becoming you would indeed fear the danger that is threatening our schools today. The attitude taken by superintendents such as those written of in these articles, is the greatest menace to the teaching body of the United States. When initiative and freedom of opinion are denied to American teachers, then we may fear for the future of our country.

Mrs. Wilkinson is planning to include her articles published in The Independent in a book on "What's the Matter with the Teacher's Job?" and she would be glad to have any further material from the teachers themselves.



Underwood & Underwood

Circus Stunts on a High Plane

A Canadian lieutenant at Camp Borden, Ontario, climbing nonchalantly out over the top of his aeroplane 3000 feet in the air, while the pilot kept the plane moving at the rate of about a hundred miles an hour. The photograph was taken, of course, from another plane flying alongside

The Independent

January 24, 1920

A Solution of Our Treaty Tangle

By Hayne Davis

Readers of The Independent of a decade ago will remember many illuminating articles by Mr. Hayne Davis on a federation of nations to establish peace on earth. The first of Mr. Davis's articles for The Independent, "The Outcome of the Declaration of Independence," may be justly considered the forerunner of the present day program of international cooperation. The following suggestions for compromise between the Hitchcock and Lodge reservations have the merit of stating general principles of compromise rather than specific points

WHEN President Wilson appeared before the Senate of the United States on January 8, 1918, and disclosed the lines along which his thoughts were running at that time, he explained that he did this because the Senate, under our Constitution, has a function to fulfil in our foreign affairs in cooperation with the Chief Executive.

In taking this course the President departed from the custom of our Chief Executives. Heretofore they have not taken the Senate into their confidence in advance of negotiating a treaty. The custom has been to conclude a treaty by reaching an agreement on its terms, between the chief executives of the nations concerned, and then to submit to the Senate this completed document, signed by the executives who negotiated it or the secretaries of state of the countries concerned. In two notable instances of recent occurrence, our Chief Executive refused even to resubmit to the other nations concerned a treaty which was amended by the Senate. The first instance was that of the general arbitration treaty negotiated under Roosevelt's instructions, and providing for the arbitration of all questions which do not affect the national honor or vital interests of the signatory powers. Provision was made for the signing of an additional document in each instance before the actual submission of any particular question to arbitration, under this general treaty. The Senate changed a few words of the proposed treaty so as to require this additional document in each case to receive the Senate's approval, before the controversy could actually go to a court of arbitration. This gave the Senate concurrent authority with the President to pass judgment upon the fact of whether any particular question at issue was one affecting vital interests or national honor, and therefore not to be arbitrated under the terms of the general treaty already agreed upon, or whether the question at issue did not affect this nation's honor or vital interest and therefore had to be submitted to arbitration, as agreed by the Roosevelt treaty. The President



Chapin in St. Louis Republic

This dirigible seems lost in the fog

was so displeased by this amendment made in the general arbitration treaty which he had negotiated, without any previous consultation with the Senate, that he pigeonholed the treaty as amended by the Senate, and would not permit the other nations concerned to decide whether they would prefer to approve the treaty in the amended form or to reject it. The Hague Conference of 1907 came along, and, after that conference, President Roosevelt got out the treaties as amended by the Senate, submitted them to the other powers concerned, and they were approved by all those powers (eight, I think) and are still in force.

When Mr. Taft became President he negotiated a general treaty of arbitration which he regarded as an improvement on the Roosevelt form. He did not consult the

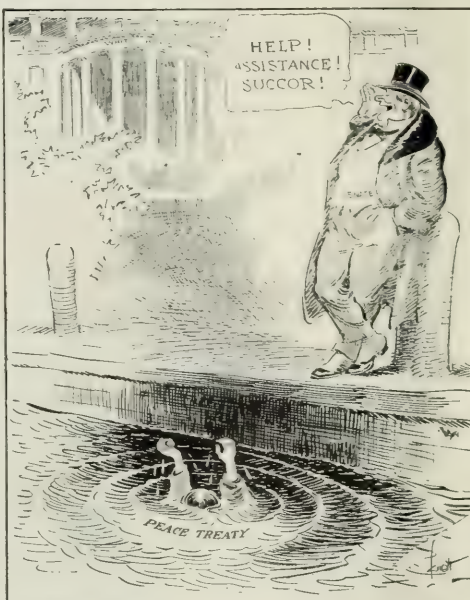
Senate in advance. When the treaty had been signed by the authorized representatives of the other signatory powers, President Taft submitted it to the Senate. Again the Senate agreed upon an amendment. President Taft refused to permit the other countries concerned to pass upon the Senate's proposed amendment. Thus the Taft improvement of the Roosevelt general treaty of arbitration was killed—Mr. Taft might say by the Senate amendment; the Senate could say by Mr. Taft's refusal to let the other countries concerned form and express their opinion upon the Senate amendment. Certainly responsibility for the death of his own proposal falls upon Mr. Taft, as he declined to permit the other powers an opportunity to reject or to concur in the Senate amendment. Today we have therefore the Roosevelt general arbitration treaties in force, which are not nearly as good as the Taft proposal, even with the Senate amendment added, in my humble opinion.

The proposals made by both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft were important. Each marked a step forward upon the way toward the reign of law in place of war, in the affairs common to all nations. The proposal made by Mr. Wilson in his address to the Senate on January 8,

1918, contained some paragraphs which, taken together, constituted the most important political proposition ever put forward by a responsible statesman. These several paragraphs outlined in general principle the President's idea of a League or Union of Sovereign Nations to prevent a recurrence of such conflicts as the one then at its height, and to establish justice and peace among all nations as a permanent heritage for our children, and as a present benefit for ourselves, if such a thing be found in fact a present possibility. On this most important political proposal ever seriously made by a person occupying the highest political office of a great nation, the President did well to depart from the custom of his predecessors by taking the Senate and people of the United States, and of all the other nations concerned, into his confidence in the early stage of negotiation. This gave to statesmen and people of every country all the time from January 8, 1918, till January 18, 1919, when the Peace Plenipotentiaries first met in Paris to consider the momentous questions raised by the President in his address to the Senate in January, 1918. A number of the senators expressed themselves on these questions from their places on the floor of the Senate. Reverberating echoes were audible, even amid the din of war, from all parts of the world, to those who had attentive ears. Finally the President's proposal to the Senate of January 8, 1918, came back to the Senate in the closing months of 1919 in the form of the proposed Covenant for a League of Nations, as a part of the treaty of peace, to end the world war of 1914-1919. Be this proposal good or bad, be it a realization of America's mission among the nations—as some think—or a betrayal of American rights—as others assert and reiterate, the fact is the President took the Senate and the people of the whole world into his confidence on this momentous question, at the earliest possible moment, as fully as the stress of time and circumstance permitted, more freely than any other President ever did in the negotiation of any treaty heretofore entered

into by our nation with any other power. The founders of our nation were so anxious to secure practical unanimity among our trusted statesmen, before the taking of any important step in our foreign affairs, that they gave to one-third of the senators plus one the power to veto a step proposed by the President and approval by two-thirds of the senators less one. This same clause of the Constitution lays upon each

and every Senator a grave and individual duty, regardless of all personal and party considerations. He would be recreant to the highest duty of his office and to the trust his office stands for if he permitted any consideration to deprive this nation of his own individual and best judgment of what the nation's welfare and its people's rights demand. The fundamental principle of democratic government—majority rule—has been set aside in matters of this kind, and so the individual responsibility of each Senator has been magnified when the question is one which involves the determination of the nation's foreign policy.



Knott in Dallas News

After pushing her in

At Paris the President and his colleagues, whether of the American, British, French, Italian, Japanese or other national delegation, were so pressed by the multitude of questions to be decided, and by the exigency which demanded speed in bringing the war to an end, that none of them had time duly to consider all the grave questions that were before them, whether they concerned the peace treaty in general or the Covenant of the League of Nations in particular. They all recognized that much that was there and then decided would need to be reconsidered later and might need modification. In fact, the President so stated in express and unmistakable language. Working under the heavy pressure of circumstances and the demand for speedy action, they produced the best they could, in view of the ascertained state of mind actuating the assembled delegates and the nations they represented. So the completed work of their hurried but conscientious deliberations came in due course before the United States Senate for its judgment. I say judgment, not approval, because, under our Constitution, this nation cannot take a step, even a good step, altering or even advancing, in its foreign policy, till the President and two-thirds of the senators see that this step is desirable. The senators, or, rather, two-thirds of them, have to be satisfied that the proposed step is desirable, or they have no right to commit the nation to go along that road.

As the President and his colleagues at Paris were working under great pressure while formulating the treaty of peace and the Covenant of the League, so the senators have been considering this treaty and the Covenant under similar pressure. The war, tho actually ended, is still legally going on. International commercial and social, as well as political, readjustments cannot take place properly until the war is over legally. The reconversion of our nation from a warring and consuming power to a peaceable and productive power is taking place, with all the strain this places upon our legislators, as well as upon our citizens generally. Further-

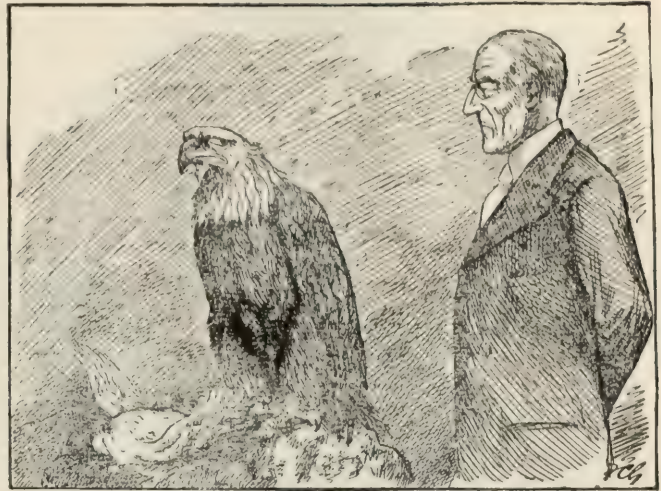


Thomas in Detroit News

An appeal to reason

more, the nation is beginning already to suffer the pangs incident to the birth of another President for the nation. The political atmosphere is tense, the political duties immense beyond all precedent, the burden of the lawmakers greater than at any time in the history of our nation, even than when the decision for war had to be made and for the things that its prosecution required. For then there was no choice. Congress did not declare war. It simply recognized that war between Germany and the United States was a fact, due to Germany's act. The fact of war existing, all the other decisions came in due order and almost without serious differences of opinion. Now it is different. A breathing time has arrived, but still the pressure for settlement of the war is intense, and this settlement, according to the proposals before the Senate, includes constituting a League of Nations. Nobody can reasonably claim that consideration has been given, or can be given by the Senate, before action is taken on this treaty, commensurate with the gravity of the issues involved.

Acting under this pressure, a majority of the senators have approved various proposed amendments to the Treaty and to the Covenant of the League of Nations, as thus amended. But for the constitutional requirement of a two-thirds majority of the Senate in order to ratify a treaty the Senate's action taken in November last would have sent the Treaty back to the President with these amendments, and responsibility would then have fallen upon President Wilson, as it did upon Presidents Roosevelt and Taft when the Senate amended the general treaties of arbitration as negotiated by them with various Powers. But fortunately our Congress has reconvened in due course, and an opportunity is thus given for some further consideration of the subject by the Senate before the President again becomes primarily responsible for the final outcome. In these circumstances, our lawmakers, both the chief executive and



Westminster Gazette, England

President Wilson: "I thought I could trust you with it!"

the senators, are entitled to several things, first to the gratitude of the people for the manner in which they coöperated to win the war, to destroy the imminent danger which menaced all nations. The Chief Executive, the Senate, the House of Representatives, the people of the United States, all worked together nobly, heroically, victoriously in this great endeavor, and they cannot now be induced to engage in war with each other over the way to prevent a recurrence of similar dangers in the near or distant future. That is what error is endeavoring to accomplish, but that can and will be prevented, and an expression of mutual gratitude for the good already accomplished, by mutual consideration and coöperation of all concerned, is the beginning of this preventative.

The Chief Executive and the [Continued on page 15]

Men Say the War Is Over

By William E. Brooks

Men say the War is over: that the fields
Where earth lay red and wounded now are green,
All covered by the young and tender grain;
That swords in attic corners gather rust,
While hands that held them guide again the plough;
That distant marts of trade are thronged once more,
And troop-ships wallow laden deep with bales
Of stuffs like Hiram sent to David's son—
So far and so forgotten is the War.

Over? To-day I met her on the street
Dressed as she used to dress in colors fine;
The white garb laid aside, the scarlet cross,
That once on gleaming coif had been the sign
Of mercy and of cheer to wounded lads,
All folded now and also laid away.
Her hands I saw were soft and white again,
Not hard and brown as when she came from France—
But there was that strange look still in her eyes;
And as I watched I wondered if those eyes
Beheld the throng that passed us on the street,
Or . . . evermore . . . the long white lines of cots
Each with its broken weary lad—her lads—

Tossing in pain and whispering of home.
Was it again for her that midnight hour
When the boy who fought at Cantigny went West,
While over him she bends with soft caress
And kissed him as his mother would have done?
Or that dread time, when after San Mihiel,
She'd dressed and dressed until the light was gone,
And then, clean-spent, through the taperless night,
Had gone with bracing words to those who heard
The droning of the coward plane o'erhead,
Seeking its well-loved mark of helpless folk?
Or Meuse-et-Argonne—day succeeding day
When ambulances rolled in endless lines,
Till every nook was filled with animate pain,
And every day cut new lines on her face?
Never a word was said of all that lay,
Back of those eyes. We talked of the day,
How crisp it was, how blue the October skies,
How fine the woods must be all in the gold
And russet of the ripe old year's farewell,
Then she was gone. But can there come a day
When, as men say, for her the War is done?



Press Illustrating



Paul Thompson

Which Leader Will They Follow?

"We cannot rewrite this treaty. We must take it . . . or leave it. . . . The clear and single way is to submit it for determination at the next election."—President Wilson

"We must either secure such compromises as may be possible or present the issue to the country. . . . We cannot go before the country on the issue such an appeal would present."—Mr. Bryan

Democrats at Donnybrook

The Philosopher Errant Strolls About the Fair

By Harold Howland

THE double-barreled banquet with which the Democrats celebrated Jackson Day in Washington must have looked different to different observers. To the Wilsonite it must have been disheartening; to the Bryanite encouraging; to the "good" Democrat, with no factional attachments, disconcerting; to the thick-and-thin Republican with his eye peeled for joints in the opposition armor, cheering. To the wandering Philosopher, coolly but not cynically aloof from the dust and struggle of the arena, it looked diverting—and normal. If there were an Old Farmer's Political Almanac, the Philosopher would expect to find in it in the month of January of any Presidential year the note, "About this time look out for internal party squabbles." If it had been the Republicans at whose board the Philosopher sat as a detached and contemplative—and paying—guest the other night, he would have expected to find just about the same measure of harmony and agreement that prevailed among the Democrats. Harmony in party councils comes after the Presidential convention, not six months before.

There were two veterans among the twelve speakers who took a shot with one barrel at the 800 diners on the top floor of the Willard, and with the other at the 700 in the underground banquet room of the Washington. The Philosopher dined at the Washington, and he ventures by way of irrelevant parenthesis to declare that there never was a better ventilated banquet room than that one two stories below the level of Pennsylvania Avenue. The one veteran, Champ Clark, whose adherents eight years ago were more or less musically protesting that "you gotta quit kickin' my dog aroun'," has lost none of his characteristic dry and pungent humor. He took his text from "the greatest humorist that Missouri ever produced," as he quoted Mark Twain's

dictum, "Blessed is the man that bloweth his own horn, lest it be not blown!" In the spirit of that wise saying, "dauntless the slug-horn to his lips he set, and blew." It was a lusty blast. It was old-fashioned, as befitted a veteran. It ignored the present and was silent about the future; to the past it "pointed with pride."

"We stand proudly on our splendid and unimpeachable record in peace and in war. Any one save a stark idiot can successfully uphold that record from Alpha to Omega. It is wise, progressive and patriotic. . . . For years and years our Republican friends asserted that we did not have the capacity for constructive legislation. . . . Unfortunately for a long time the people believed this malicious gibberish, but in 1912 the American people gave the Democrats another opportunity, and under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson we swept the country from sea to sea. . . . It is only sober truth to say that during the six years in which we controlled both the executive and legislative branches we put more constructive legislation on the statute books than was put on the statute books in twenty-four years of Republican control. . . . The income tax law . . . election of United States senators by the people . . . admitted Arizona and New Mexico . . . bills for the prevention of corrupt use of money in elections . . . the trade commission . . . the war risk insurance bureau . . . the ship purchase bill—once more, thank Heaven, American ships will plow every sea and the American flag will float in every harbor in the world . . . the Clayton anti-trust law . . . a far better and more liberal Philippine bill . . . the Underwood tariff bill—the best tariff law ever put upon the statute books . . . a conservation bill . . . the land bank bill . . . the Federal Reserve Bank law. . . . A Democratic administration participated gloriously in the most colossal war of all time, and our

brave soldiers, acting under the directions of a Democratic administration, brought that war to a successful and glorious conclusion. . . . On the glorious record thus made we confidently appeal to the voters of the land."

Well blown, sir! The Philosopher found himself applauding with the best of them. If that had been all there was to it, the old lion of the House would have said it all and said it well. Several of his associates among the twelve evidently agreed with him that that was all or nearly all, for they rang the changes on the "splendid," "glorious," "unimpeachable" record. But that other veteran, who entered public life more than a quarter of a century ago and has always played the role of stormy petrel, had something else to say. When he was thru, the sticks were out, and the Donnybrook Fair was on.

The quondam Peerless Leader, the still more quondam Boy Orator of the Platte, has a "concern," as the Quakers have it, for leadership. He will always lead, whether anyone will follow or not. Jackson Day, in the year of Grace 1920, was no exception. But the Philosopher suddenly awakes to the fact that he was about to imitate Walter Scott's play-bill, which "announced the tragedy of Hamlet, the character of the Prince of Denmark being left out." For the President of the United States, in spite of his immurement, lo these many weeks, is still the protagonist of the Democratic party, and what he had to say to his fellow-Democrats in banquet assembled was not lightly to be ignored. Mr. Wilson's letter to the diners was a "one track" document. It dealt with neither the party's past nor the party's future, but with the very immediate present. The President recognized that there is but one issue before the country at this moment, the Treaty of Peace with Germany with the interwoven Covenant. He reiterated his demand for the ratification of the Treaty "without changes which alter its meaning." He declared again that "there can be no reasonable objection to interpretations accompanying the act of ratification itself," but insisted that "when the Treaty is acted upon, I must know whether it means that we have ratified or rejected it."

On such an issue, of the Treaty, the whole Treaty and nothing but the Treaty, Mr. Wilson portrayed himself as so determined that he is prepared to "go to the country on it." He wrote: "If there is any doubt as to what the people of the country think on this vital matter, the clear and single way out is to submit it for determination at the next election to the voters of the nation, to give the next election the form of a great and solemn referendum, a referendum as to the part the United States is to play in completing the settlements of the war and in the prevention in the future of such outrages as Germany attempted to perpetrate."

This was straight fighting stuff. The President's shillelagh was out and whirling. In a moment it had been met with a hearty crack by the cudgel of the Democrat who had done more than any other man to nominate Woodrow Wilson for the Presidency eight years ago. Mr. Bryan likes to fight too.

"We must face the situation as it is," said Mr. Bryan. "We must either secure such compromises as may be possible or present the issue to the country." But this latter course, the contemplation of which seemed to disturb the President so little, is not at all to Mr. Bryan's stomach. It would involve a delay of fourteen months, he pointed out, and then would mean success only in case the Democrats should secure a two-thirds majority in the Senate. He might have added, but did not, that even if every Republican senator whose term expires next March were to be replaced by a Democrat there would still be lacking some votes of that two-thirds Democratic majority.

Mr. Bryan elaborated further his disbelief in the proposal to carry the Treaty over as an issue into the campaign. He said:

We cannot afford, either as citizens or as members of the party, to share with the Republican party responsibility for further delay; we cannot go before the country on the issue that such an appeal would present. The Republicans have a majority in the Senate, and, therefore, can by right dictate the Senate's course. Being in the minority, we cannot demand the right to decide the terms upon which the Senate will consent to ratification. Our nation has spent 100,000 precious lives and more than \$20,000,000,000 to make the world safe for democracy, and the one fundamental principle of democracy is the right of the majority to rule. It applies to the Senate and to the House as well as to the people. According to the Constitution, a treaty is ratified by a two-thirds vote, but the Democratic party cannot afford to take advantage of the constitutional right of a minority to prevent ratification. A majority of Congress can declare war. Shall we make it more difficult to conclude a treaty than to enter a war?

So much for the general question. But Mr. Bryan did not confine himself to that. He had something to say about that sorest point of all, Article X:

Neither can we go before the country on the issue raised by Article X. If we do not intend to impair the right of Congress to decide the question of peace or war when the time for action arises, how can we insist upon a moral obligation to go to war which can have no force or value except as it does impair the independence of Congress? We owe it to the world to join in an honest effort to put an end to war forever, and that effort should be made at the earliest possible moment.

So the issue was straightly joined between two factions in the Democratic party. The one, led by President Wilson along the single track of committal to the Treaty as written and the Covenant without amendment or reservation, is all for resistance to the hilt and no compromise. The other, with Mr. Bryan bustling along at its head, is for immediate ratification by whatever road it is necessary to travel to reach that end. They

glare fiercely at each other—and the Republicans chuckle.

Among the twelve there were two uncompromising supporters of the President's position, Attorney General Palmer and Governor Cox of Ohio. Both hurled hot defiance at the Republicans, Palmer with a leaping flame of magnetic oratory, Cox with the cold heat of a merciless, darting rapier. [Continued on page 158]



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Sounding the keynote for 1920

A Message from the United States Government Our Answer to the Reds

By Francis P. Garvan

Appointed by President Wilson Assistant Attorney-General to
Direct the Department of Justice Campaign Against the Reds

WHEN the people of the United States understand the Red movement in this country and thruout the world the present menace to our Government and our institutions will have passed. Until they understand, the danger will persist in spite of the efforts of the Department of Justice to stamp it out.

It is the duty of every loyal citizen to study this movement and its aims and to calculate the effects its triumph would have upon him, his family and his interests. It is the duty of every educator, every editor, every minister to tell again and again what this movement really means.

It is a movement for world domination in the interests of its corrupted leaders in Moscow and their confederates in other countries. Just as Germany went to war under such phrases as "freedom of the seas" and "a place in the sun," forgetting the rule of God in its desire to possess other peoples' property, so the Reds have gone to war, calling for the "dictatorship of the proletariat" and "all power to the workers," but bent upon the same objects. The war just closed and the war just opened are alike, in that both were started in the interests of the rulers and not of the peoples.

The Bolsheviks after more than two years of power

in Russia still promise the people "peace, bread and land," but they have been unable to satisfy the actual needs of the population except by wasteful use of previously accumulated stocks. Even the guarantees of their Soviet constitution have been suspended and the country is ruled by a military dictatorship of self-appointed Communist Commissioners.

Now from Russia the Bolsheviks turn to the other nations of the world, for they know very well that without new fields for action they cannot long continue in power, even in Russia. And in every country they find thousands ready to reach into the fire for their chestnuts.

The American people must understand that it is not the old time soap box orator we have always tolerated that we have to deal with today. It is a movement well financed and well organized, for so rich a prize as the United States is worthy of large investment and the most careful thought in organization.

During the war not much radical agitation was aimed against the government, for the people would not tolerate it, but with the signing of the armistice there came a relaxation of vigilance, and they were willing for anyone, native or alien, to say what was on his mind. At the same time the Department of Justice was, to some extent, disarmed, for the espionage acts under which it was given power to deal with the advocates of violence against the Government during the conflict were purely war legislation inapplicable in times of peace.

Agitators sprung up everywhere and set to work. The year 1919 will be remembered as a year of strikes, many of them fomented and seized upon by revolutionaries to further their ends. Radical newspapers, in English and in many foreign languages, came into being by scores in our larger cities, until now there are some 450 of various shades of radical views being circulated in this country. Many of them have no advertising to speak of, indicating that they are receiving money from outside sources to further their propaganda.

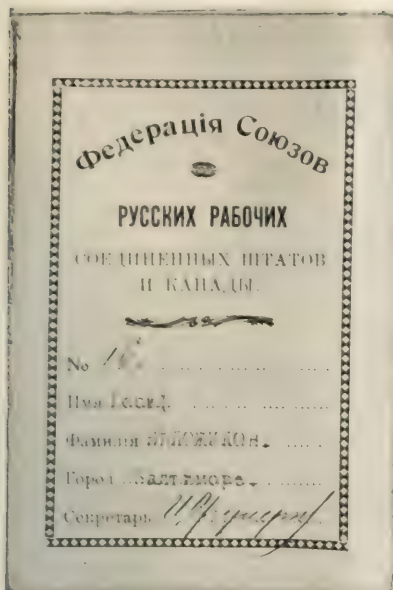
There were dozens of divisions of radicalism at the end of the war, each group holding different views, but now there are only two: the Anarchists and the Communists. The out-and-out anarchists are difficult to apprehend for they meet in secret and are without any records of organization. Frequently members of the various societies are unknown to each other. They are working for the destruction of all government and all law, but are few in number compared with the second group—the Communists.

The backbone of one anarchistic organization, the Union of Russian Workers, was broken by the Department of Justice raids last November and many of its leaders were deported on the transport "Buford." This



Paul Thompson

The force with which he grips his pen and squares his jaw bodes ill for Bolshevism in the United States with Mr. Garvan in charge of the Government investigation and prosecution of the Reds. He has been promoted recently from the position of Alien Property Custodian to that of Assistant Attorney-General



A membership card in the Union of Russian Workers which was held by a laborer in Baltimore, Maryland

organization professed to believe in the Soviet form of government and to be working for its establishment in this country. In reality it was seeking the establishment of Soviets in the United States as a step toward no government at all—a step toward anarchy.

The Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party, against which the present activities of the Department of Justice are being directed, have grown by leaps and bounds since their organization. The Communist

Party was organized September 1, 1919, with an approximate membership of 55,000. Since that time its membership has doubled. It differs from the Communist Labor Party only in name. All the Socialists, except a comparatively small number in the right wing, and all other extremists, became the supporters, if not actual members, of the Communist Party. Recently there has come to light evidence that the two Communist parties were about to join hands in a desperate movement for the overthrow of the Government.

It requires only the reading of the Communist Party manifesto, which is patterned after the manifesto of the First Congress of the Communist International, held at Moscow in March, 1919, and the constitution of that party, to convince any loyal American that its existence is inimical to our institutions and our Government and that it should be stamped out. I wish these two documents might be read by every American citizen. There are thousands of sympathizers with the Communists and other radicals who do not know the doctrines for which they stand. This very sympathy is a stumbling block in the way of the Department of Justice in its present efforts. All misunderstanding as to the aims of the Communist Party should be cleared away.

Its manifesto clearly states:

"Communism does not propose to 'capture' the bourgeois parliamentary state, but to conquer and destroy it. As long as the bourgeois state prevails, the capitalist class can baffle the will of the people."

Again:

"The proletarian revolution comes at the moment of crisis in capitalism, of a collapse of the old order. Under the impulse of the crisis, the proletariat acts for the conquest of power, by means of mass action. Mass action concentrates and mobilizes the forces of the proletariat, organized and unorganized; it acts equally against the

bourgeois state and the conservative organizations of the working class. Strikes of protest develop into general political strikes and then into revolutionary mass action for the conquest of the power of the state. Mass action becomes political in purpose while extra-parliamentary in form; it is equally a process of revolution and the revolution itself in operation."

The program, altho it does not say so in so many words, is an expression of the desire of a group of the people to possess the property of others. To fulfil that purpose it is necessary that all government and all religion shall be destroyed.

Let us consider the property these revolutionaries desire to seize. It is the savings bank accounts of 11,000,000 people, the national bank deposits of 18,000,000 people, the houses of 3,838,000 home owners, the lands of 9,830,000 farm owners. The Liberty bonds held by 20,000,000 people, they would repudiate. To these seizures 100,000,000 honest, God-fearing people are asked to submit for the benefit of a small group of Lenins and Trotskys.

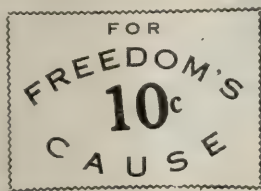
One of the most potent and far-reaching influences used by the Communists and other dangerous radicals in stirring up discontent, race prejudice and class hatred in the United States is the large number of radical newspapers and other publications which are given wide circulation. The overthrow of the Government is frankly urged in many of these publications. The editors of these newspapers and the authors of these books have a subtle method of placing their propaganda before the readers; but the reader understands what is meant.

These publications more than any other one thing are responsible for the spread of extreme doctrines in this country. All efforts are made to get them into the hands of men who will be swayed by their teachings. The subscriber to a radical paper uses it not only for his own information, but also to educate his fellow workers and inculcate them with the doctrines of anarchism, communism and radical socialism, thus enlisting their service for the revolution.

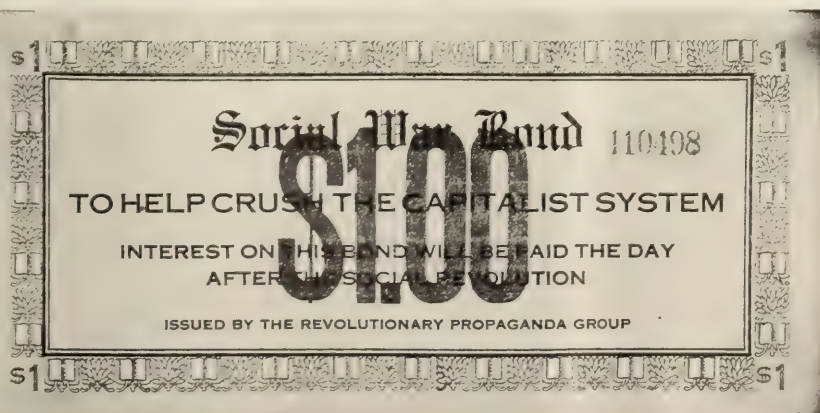
In New York City alone there are some twenty-five papers published in German, Hungarian, Russian, Yiddish, English and other languages that officially represent themselves as the organs of the Communist Party. Some of the statements in foreign languages of these newspapers, all of which are read in the Department of Justice, would be astounding to loyal American readers.

For instance, from an editorial in the *Elore Kepes Folyoirat* of March 16, 1919:

"... On the New Ides of [Continued on page 151]



A "war savings stamp" opposite in intent to those we usually think of by that name. It was issued in this country to aid the revolution against the United States Government



The Department of Justice took this Soviet War Bond in a raid upon Reds here

A Message from the Government of Italy to the American People



Heavy Taxes, Increased Exports, and No Strikes

The Program of Italian Reconstruction

By Professor B. D. Attolico

Minister Plenipotentiary and Italian Commissioner General in
the United States for Financial and Economic Affairs

NOBODY who is familiar with Italy's economic position can fail to appreciate the exceptional nature of the financial strain which the war has placed upon her. The main features of Italian economic structure are such that the consequences of the war were bound to weigh more heavily on her than on any other country. All agricultural exports—a most important item in her foreign trade—had to be suppressed, as the food could not be spared from home. Her greater dependence upon the markets of Central Europe, the shortage of tonnage and shipping facilities, the deficiency of raw materials of every kind, the grave submarine menace to which the Mediterranean was exposed, these not only severely curtailed, but almost killed, her industrial export trade; while the tourist trade and emigration, which played in her trade budget a more important role than in that of any other country, were completely destroyed.

Italy suffered from all the economic disadvantages of the war, but she enjoyed none of the advantages which it brought. England, for instance, had to become a manufacturing emporium for the Allies, which implied an immediate economic benefit to her people. France had the tremendous advantage of the presence of the Allied armies on her soil, which meant a steady influx of fresh blood into her economic organism. Nothing of this kind occurred in Italy.

But it must be remembered that the greater the compression, as compared with other countries, of our export trade, the greater will necessarily be the margin of our recovery. The fewer the war industries Italy was put in a position to create during the war, the less complicated will be the difficulties of transformation. The higher the proportional cost of freight on our imports, the more noticeable will be the benefit which, in time, we shall derive from the lowering of the cost of transportation. The greater the disadvantage of the displacement of supplying or importing markets during the war, the more conspicuous, in due course, will be the benefit of the return to normal conditions. In other

words, Italy eventually will benefit from the severity of her past sacrifices. Then, again, Italy's future is assured, more perhaps than by any other factor, by the proportionately larger amount of labor which she has available, while the value of labor, as a factor in the general economy of nations, is certainly higher than it ever was before.

It is not possible to show in a few words how remarkably well Italy has done, and is doing, in the way of her economic recovery. For the moment, I wish to call attention to two conspicuous features of our situation: the steady increase of our export trade and the courage of our fiscal policy.

During the last few months not a single strike of any importance has taken place in Italy. The great mass of the country has been and is hard at work. In many instances, in several Italian industries, the workers, at their own request, are working more than eight hours daily, and production is at full speed. Increased exportation is of course resulting from increased production. This increase is relatively greater than in any other European country. From the monthly statistical bulletin of the Supreme Economic Council the following figures are taken showing in thousands of pounds sterling the exportation from the United Kingdom, France and Italy:

		United Kingdom.	France.	Italy.
1913	Monthly average	43,770	22,934	8,372
1914	Monthly average	35,893	16,229	7,368
1918	November	43,219	11,764	8,180
1919	January	47,343	12,028	9,026
1919	February	46,915	11,609	10,433
1919	March	53,109	16,364	12,234
1919	April	58,482	14,103	12,152
1919	May	64,345	17,101	11,746
1919	June	64,562	19,133	16,250
1919	July	65,315	24,735	15,067
1919	August	74,773	.....	18,132
1919	September	66,500	27,760	22,540
1919	October	79,061	.....	25,520

The foregoing data are all the more striking if reduced to relative figures. Taking 100 as representing the average monthly exportation of the United Kingdom,

France and Italy, in the two years preceding war, we obtain the following:

	United Kingdom.	France.	Italy.
1913 Monthly average	100	100	100
1914 Monthly average	81.98	70.96	88
1918 November	98.76	51.29	97.60
1919 January	108	52.44	107.80
1919 February	107.18	50.61	124.73
1919 March	122.24	71.35	146.12
1919 April	130.03	61.49	145.15
1919 May	147.00	74.43	140.30
1919 June	147.51	83.42	194.09
1919 July	149.22	107.83	180.20
1919 August	170.85	.....	216.69
1919 September	152.09	121.05	269.23
1919 October	183.02	.....	304.83

Only vague information has reached this country regarding the new financial measures adopted in Italy. Very few people realize that these represent a complete and most drastic reorganization of the old system of taxation. The existing system of taxation on land, buildings, and private income, has been replaced by a single tax "on normal revenue" on a flat maximum basis of 18 per cent, supplemented by a complementary tax of the same character, on a progressive basis, ranging from 1 to 25 per cent.

Extra war profits in Italy have all along been subject to a special war tax, rated progressively, from 24 to 66 per cent. This tax, being graduated according to the scale of income, represents an average levy of about 50 per cent on the total extra profit.

A further levy has now been added by a tax which hits increase of capital derived from the war, the aggregate of all extra profits drawn during the war—after deducting therefrom the amount paid in tax and war-tax. This new tribute is rated progressively, and is imposed on all such balance of war profit, on a graduated increasing scale, at a rate varying from 10 to 60 per cent, representing an average levy of about 45 per cent on the taxable amount. Considered in relation to the total war profit, this tax is to be reckoned as equivalent to 22½ per cent.

It therefore follows that about 72½ per cent of ascertained war profits (i. e., 50 per cent tax and war tax on profits, and 22½ per cent tax on increased capital) is forfeited to the Italian Treasury. It will be seen from this that Italy cannot be considered second to any nation in her dealings with war profits.

For some time past there has been an intention on the part of the Italian Government to issue a compulsory loan, at a nominal interest of say 1 per cent. This idea, however, was discarded in favor of a tax on capital, which has been put into force, beginning from the first of January, 1920, payable within a period of 30 years, and ranging from 5 per cent to 25 per cent.

The tax in question is not imposed on foreign capital, which includes the remittances of Italian emigrants deposited with Italian Credit Institutes or Italian Post Office Savings Banks.

Capitals up to 20,000 lire are exempted.

The various taxes on commercial transactions have been increased, and a tax of 10 per cent has been imposed on all luxury commodities, such as silk fabrics, silk stockings, gloves. At the same time all railroad fares have been increased from 18 to 48 per cent.

The additional revenue which is expected from the new taxation is reckoned at two billion lire per year, which will shortly enable the Italian Budget to balance.

In addition to the above, a free Loan has been issued, with a rate of interest of 5.71 per cent, Italian Treasury bonds being also accepted in payment. Ten billion lire have already been subscribed within the first week of January. A substantial portion of the proceeds of this new loan will be used for the absorption of paper currency, placing Italian circulation (already less inflated than in other European countries) on a sounder basis.

Altogether the financial measures which have been passed by the Italian Government are perhaps the boldest, the most far-reaching, and the most democratic in character yet enacted. The good-will and the discipline of the Italian taxpayer will do the rest.

© International Film

The capital of Italy—in the foreground the Coliseum, with the memorial to Victor Emmanuel II beyond. On the left the Palatine Gardens, and across the Tiber the dome of St. Peter's. This photograph of the city of Rome was taken from an Italian dirigible



How New Metals Are Made

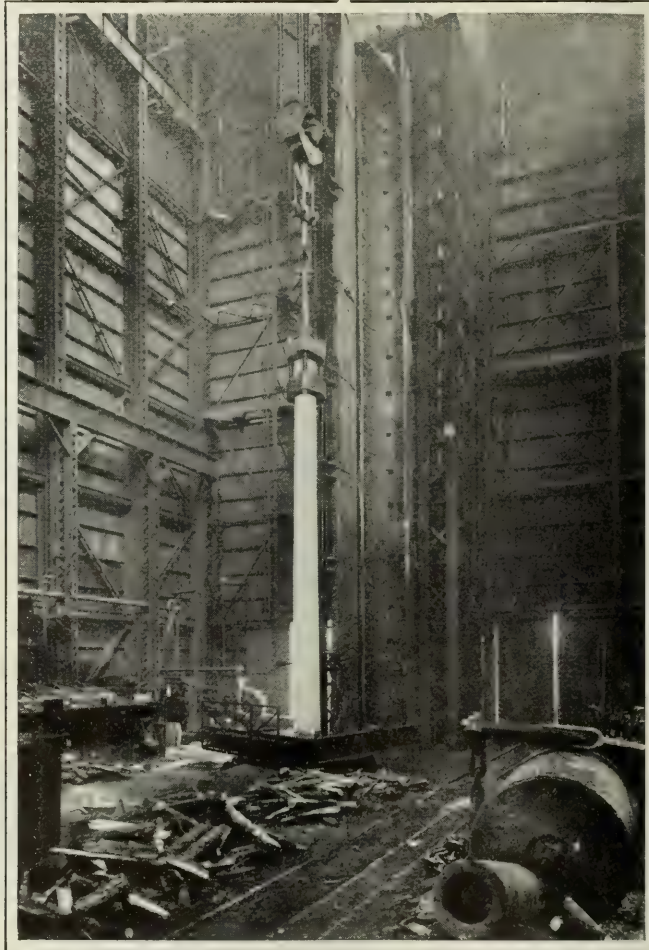
Thank the Chemist Every Time You Turn on
the Lights or Listen to a Phonograph or Carve
the Sunday Roast or Go Motoring in Your Ford

By Edwin E. Slosson

THE primitive metallurgist could only make use of such metals as he found free in nature, that is, such as had not been attacked and corroded by the ubiquitous oxygen. These were primarily gold and copper, tho possibly some original genius may have happened upon a bit of meteoric iron and pounded it out into a sword. But when man found that the red ocher he had hitherto used only as a cosmetic could be made to yield iron by melting it with charcoal he opened a new era in civilization, tho doubtless the ocher artists of that day denounced him as a utilitarian and deplored the decadence of the times.

The value of iron lies in its versatility. It is a dozen metals in one. It can be made hard or soft, brittle or malleable, tough or weak, resistant or flexible, elastic or pliant, magnetic or non-magnetic, more or less conductive to electricity by slight changes of composition or mere differences of treatment. No wonder that the medieval mind ascribed these mysterious transformations to witchcraft. But the modern micrometallurgist, by etching the surface of steel and photographing it, shows it up as composite as a block of granite. He is then able to pick out its component minerals, ferrite, austenite, martensite, pearlite, graphite, cementite, and to show how their abundance, shape and arrangement contribute to the strength or weakness of the specimen. The last of these constituents, cementite, is a definite chemical compound, an iron carbide, Fe_3C , containing 6.6 per cent of carbon, so hard as to scratch glass, very brittle, and imparting these properties to hardened steel and cast iron.

With this knowledge at his disposal the iron-maker can work with his eyes open and so regulate his melt as to cause these various constituents to crystallize out as he wants them to. Besides, he is no longer confined to the alloys of iron and carbon. He has ransacked the chemical dictionary to find new elements to add to his alloys, and some of these rarities have proved to pos-



From "America's Munitions"

THE NEW STEELS THAT WON THE GREAT WAR

A 41-foot tube for a 12-inch gun that has just been drawn from the furnace, where it was tempered at white heat, and is now ready for quenching in the plant of the Midvale Steel Company

sulfur, any or all of them, and be spry about it, because if they do not get the report out within fifteen minutes while the steel is melting in the electrical furnace the whole batch of 75 tons may go wrong. I'm glad I quit the laboratory before they got to speeding up chemists so.

The quality of the steel depends upon the presence and the relative proportions of these ingredients, and a variation of a tenth of 1 per cent in certain of them will make a different metal out of it. For instance, the steel becomes stronger and tougher as the proportion of nickel is increased up to about 15 per cent. Raising the percentage to 25 we get an alloy that does not rust or corrode and is non-magnetic, altho both its component metals, iron and nickel, are by themselves attracted by the magnetic. With 36 per cent nickel and 5 per cent manganese we get the alloy known as "invar," because it expands and contracts very little with changes of temperature. A bar of the best form of invar will expand less than one-millionth part of its length for a

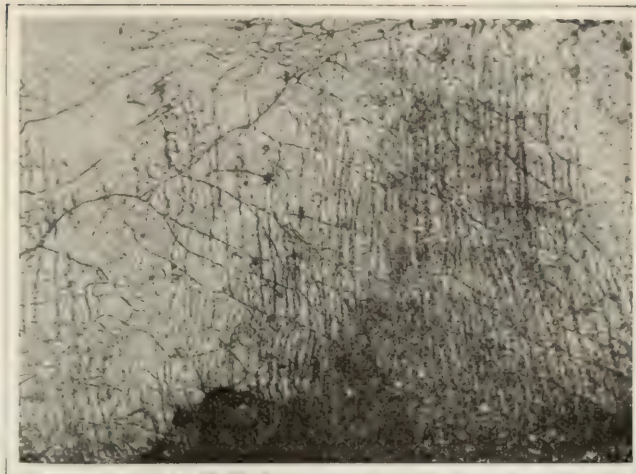
sess great practical value. Vanadium, for instance, used to be put into a fine print paragraph in the back of the chemistry book, where the class did not get to it until the term closed. Yet if it had not been for vanadium steel we should have no Ford cars. Tungsten, too, was relegated to the rear, and if the student remembered it at all it was because it bothered him to understand why its symbol should be W instead of T. But the student of today studies his lesson in the light of a tungsten wire and relieves his mind by listening to a phonograph record played with a "tungs-tone" stylus. When I was assistant in chemistry an "analysis" of steel consisted merely in the determination of its percentage of carbon, and I used to take Saturday for it so I could have time enough to complete the combustion. Now the chemists of a steel works laboratory may have to determine also the tungsten, chromium, vanadium, titanium, nickel, cobalt, phosphorus, molybdenum, manganese, silicon and

rise of one degree Centigrade at ordinary atmospheric temperature. For this reason it is used in watches and measuring instruments. The alloy of iron with 46 per cent nickel is called "platinite" because its rate of expansion and contraction is the same as platinum and glass, and so it can be used to replace the platinum wire passing through the glass of an electric light bulb.

A manganese steel of 11 to 14 per cent is too hard to be machined. It has to be cast or ground into shape and is used for burglar-proof safes and armor plate. Chrome steel is also hard and tough and finds use in files, ball bearings and projectiles. Titanium, which the iron-maker used to regard as his implacable enemy, has been drafted into service as an oxidizer, increasing the strength and elasticity of the steel. It is reported from France that the addition of three-tenths of 1 per cent of zirconium to nickel steel has made it more resistant to the German perforating bullets than any steel hitherto known.

With the introduction of harder steels came the need of tougher tools to work them. Now the virtue of a good tool steel is the same as of a good man. I' must be able to get hot without losing its temper. Steel of the old-fashioned sort, as everybody knows, gets its temper by being heated to redness and suddenly cooled by quenching or plunging it into water or oil. But when the point gets heated up again, as it does by friction in a lathe, it softens and loses its cutting edge. So the necessity of keeping the tool cool limited the speed of the machine.

But about 1868 a Sheffield metallurgist, Robert F. Mushet, found that a piece of steel he was working with did not require quenching to harden it. He had it analyzed to discover the meaning of this peculiarity and learned that it contained tungsten, a rare metal unrecognized in the metallurgy of that day. Further investigation showed



Microscopic photograph of a piece of metal that has been stressed showing how fractures develop as a plate cracks

the new tungsten tools will plow thru steel ten times as fast and can cut away a ton of the material in an hour. By means of these high-speed tools the United States was able to turn out five times the munitions that it could otherwise have done in the same time. On the other

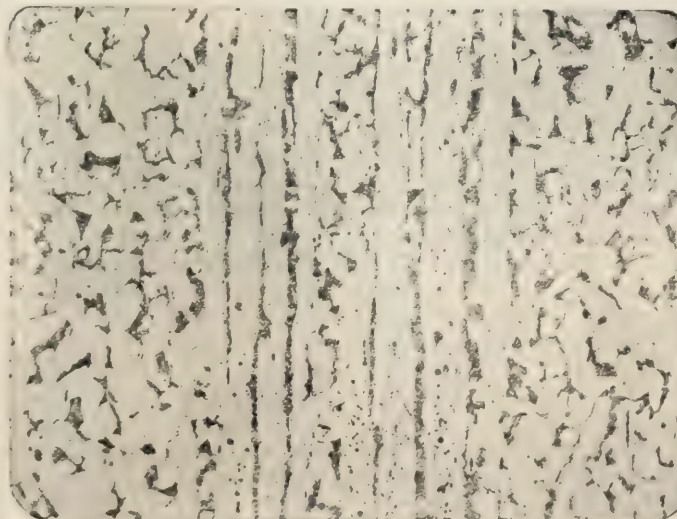
hand, if Germany alone had possessed the secret of the modern steels no power could have withstood her. A slight superiority in metallurgy has been the deciding factor in many a battle. Those of my readers who have had the advantage of Sunday school training will recall the case described in I Samuel 13:19-22.

By means of these new metals armor plate has been made invulnerable—except to projectiles pointed with similar material. Flying has been made possible thru engines weighing no more than two pounds per horse power. The cylinders of combustion engines and the casing of cannon have been made to withstand the unprecedented pressure and corrosive action of the fiery gases evolved within. Castings are made so hard that they cannot be cut—save with tools of the same sort. In the high-speed tools now used 20 to 30 per cent of the iron is displaced by other ingredients; for example, tungsten from 14 to 25 per cent, chromium from 2 to 7 per cent, vanadium from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, carbon from .6 to .8 per cent, with perhaps cobalt up to 4 per cent. Molybde-

[Continued on page 156]



Section of 11 gauge galvanized fence post stock that easily met all the required conditions. Structure shows it to be a clean steel uniform in composition. Magnified 100 diameters



Section of 11 gauge galvanized fence post stock which broke in forming. Structure shows segregation and non-metallic inclusions. Magnified 100 diameters. These microphotographs on this page are from the Titanium Alloys Manufacturing Company

The Folly at Albany

It Is Time for American "Statesmen" to Begin to Be Grown Up

By Franklin H. Giddings

Professor of Sociology and the History of Civilization, in Columbia University

POLITICAL cleavage on the fundamental question of representative government in a democracy went down to bed rock when the Assembly at Albany suspended five regularly elected Socialist candidates from membership in that body, pending investigation of their loyalty and fidelity to

the Federal Constitution and the Constitution of the State of New York.

The incident was bound to happen, in this state or elsewhere. War necessitates ruthless curtailments of individual and political liberties jealously asserted and maintained in peace. Curtailment inevitably provokes resentments, and irritated men and women, radical by nature and often unbalanced, say and do things that border on criminality, or, in frequent instances, are defiantly criminal. And this abnormal war psychology does not immediately subside when peace is reestablished. It continues to make mischief. It never does or can subside until citizens of well balanced minds and practical wisdom take the initiative, and, as rapidly as possible, restore the ante-bellum conditions.

Viewed in the light of history and of sound political philosophy, the action at Albany was glaringly unwise; and that it was indefensible from the standpoint of American constitutional principles we are warned by Mr. Charles F. Hughes, a former justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, a recent candidate for the presidency, and a former Governor of the state of New York. In his temperate and carefully reasoned letter to the Speaker of the Assembly, Mr. Hughes performed a public service that was courageous, timely and of lasting value. That many of the strongest leaders of both political parties have taken the same stand is reassuring.

No other one thing came so near to undoing the work of the American Revolution and wrecking patriotic hopes of national unity and stability as the alien and sedition laws. Abraham Lincoln came perilously near defeat in his second presidential campaign because of the too free use of the executive power to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus as a device for keeping Copperheads locked up in jail during the period of the Civil War. These incidents were but repetitions



Keystone View

Four of the five Socialist Assemblymen barred from the Assembly. (From left to right) Charles Solomon, Louis Waldman, Samuel Orr and August Claessens



Keystone View

Socialist Assemblyman, Samuel Dewitt

of the earlier history of civil liberty in England. The "short way with dissenters" works within limits and for a time, but it is a dangerous expedient. It blinds those who use it and insidiously impairs their judgment; and its reactions of resentment are cumulative.

Every defense that has been

made of the Assembly's action at Albany and of similar procedures in general breaks down. It is true that our American legislative bodies are tribunals of final jurisdiction upon all questions of qualification of members; but, as Mr. Hughes reminds us, this high prerogative should be exercised in accordance with the spirit of our institutions. In these institutions two principles are fundamental and imperative.

Our legislatures are representative bodies. The constituencies represented are local electorates. Their will and wish is, and must be accepted as, final, if we are to remain a democratic people. The instant we admit

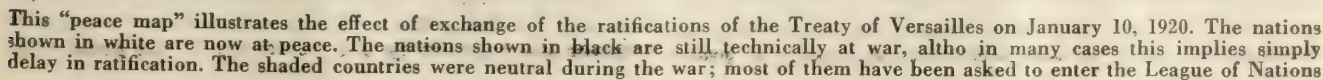
that any central governing body may say who shall and who shall not represent local electorates, we have gone completely over to the despotism of a Robespierre, of a Lenin and a Trotsky; for it was by precisely that method that the Terror governed in revolutionary France, and it is by that method that the central council governs Russia today. Very rarely indeed, if ever, should a legislative body, in the exercise of its prerogative, go further than to decide whether a presumptive member has, in fact, been duly elected and is, in fact, a qualified and loyal citizen.

If charges of disloyalty and unfaithfulness to the Constitution are made, a second fundamental principle of our institutions must be respected. An American citizen is presumed to be innocent of charges preferred against him until the charges are proven. Members of legislative bodies and all other offices of government must make oath that they will support the Constitution and the laws. The willingness of the Socialist members at Albany to take the oath was presumption of loyalty. On their taking that oath they should have been seated. If reasonable probability remained of disloyal activities and of perjury in taking the oath, proceedings should have been instituted, as Mr. Hughes remarks, against them individually, and a finding [Continued on page 159]

The End of the Great War

Also the treaty, supplementary protocol and arrangement regarding the occupation of the Rhine provinces which were signed at Versailles on June 28, 1919, included the name of the United States, no American representative was present at the ceremony of ratification. The American Ambassador to France, Hugh C. Wallace,

Baron von Lersner and Herr von Simson were the first to sign, next Premier Lloyd George, then followed Premier Clemenceau, Premier Nitti of Italy, Baron Matsui of Japan, Paul Hymans of Belgium, and the delegates of the other countries named above, in alphabetical order. Premier Clemenceau, as he passed the seats



of the German delegates after signing the document, informed them that the repatriation of the German prisoners in France would begin immediately and that the first trainload was about to start for the frontier.

After the exchange of ratifications Premier Clemenceau, in accordance with agreement, handed to Baron von Lersner a note stating that if on examination it is found that the Allied experts have overestimated the tonnage of floating docks available in German harbors, as the Germans claim, the amount demanded may be reduced by not more than 125,000 tons. The original demand in the Allied note of November 2 was for 400,000 tons of floating docks, cranes, tugs and dredgers to compensate for the loss of the German fleet interned at Scapa Flow and sunk by the German officers on the day the Treaty of Versailles was signed. The German commissioners contended that they did not have such a tonnage and that to surrender all their harbor appliances would ruin German commerce and prevent the regeneration of the country.

In an interview after the ratification ceremony Baron von Lersner said:

Execution of the Treaty of Versailles imposes upon Germany the heaviest sacrifices ever borne by a nation in modern times. We lost in the west and in the east territories that belonged to Prussia for many centuries. We have assumed enormous economic obligations. Nevertheless I am glad that peace is at last reestablished because it will give back to Germany her beloved sons still prisoners abroad.

My great regret is that the United States is the only country with which Germany is still in a state of war. I hope, however, that this situation soon will be changed.

We have already, even without being obliged by the terms of the treaty, delivered a considerable quantity of products, including 2,500,000 tons of coal, to France, and I can say that Germany will go to the utmost limit of possibility in fulfilling all the obligations she has incurred. It will mean hard times for Germany, but with the recovery of our ardor for labor and production we hope to meet every emergency.

Baron von Lersner stated further that he feared the effect on Germany and the peace of Europe generally if the Allies should insist upon carrying out literally the provision for the extradition of the large number of

The Peace Calendar

November 11, 1918—Armistice granted to Germany.

June 28, 1919—Treaty signed at Versailles.

January 10, 1920—Exchange of ratifications brings Treaty into effect.

January 16, 1920—Council of League of Nations opens.

January 20, 1920—Germans evacuate northern Schleswig.

January 25, 1920—Frontier Delimitation Commissions begin work. Germans evacuate Upper Silesia, Allenstein and Marienwerder regions.

February 10, 1920—Plebiscite in first Schleswig zone. Germans must surrender shipping.

March 10, 1920—Germany must demolish Rhine fortresses, surrender war material in excess of prescribed amount, reduce naval and aerial establishment, pay shipping indemnity in kind.

March 17, 1920—Plebiscite in second Schleswig zone.

March 31, 1920—German army reduced to 100,000 men.

July 10, 1920—Period for Malmédy and Eupen plebiscite closes.

July 25, 1920—Earliest date for Upper Silesia plebiscite.

May 21, 1921—Amount of reparations due by Germany to be announced; first installment of 20,000,000,000 marks due.

January 1, 1923—Termination of clauses on aerial navigation.

January 10, 1925—Allies evacuate Cologne district. Termination of minimum period of "most favored nation" treatment of Allies' trade by Germany.

January 10, 1930—Allies evacuate Coblenz district.

January 10, 1935—Allies complete evacuation of Germany.

Plebiscite in Saar Valley region.

May 1, 1951—Reparations payments supposed to be completed.

German officers accused of crimes committed in the war.

Your conviction must be the same as mine that the desire of the Entente is by no means to satisfy revenge, but to punish the guilty with equity and justice.

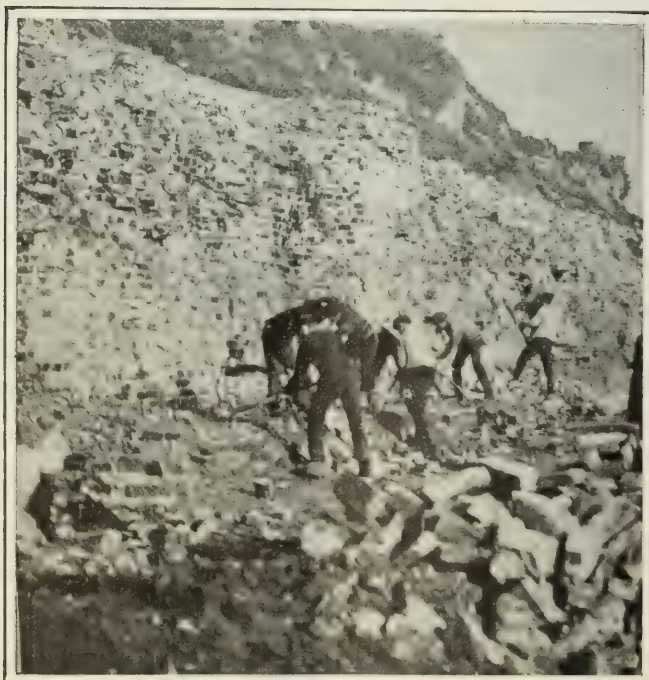
The Entente proposal for obtaining this object, however, far exceeds the demands made by Austria upon Serbia for the punishment of the assassins of the Archduke, demands which were rejected by Serbia with the approval of the Entente. I cannot believe that our former adversaries have any interest in compromising the reestablishment of normal life in Germany by insisting in this question of extradition upon availing themselves unsparingly of rights the real end of which might be attained otherwise.

As an alternative for the trial of the accused in a foreign court composed of their enemies, Baron von Lersner proposed that they be arraigned before the Supreme Court of Germany, with representatives of the Entente as public prosecutors, with the fullest rights of control. This proposition was rejected by the Peace Conference, but the German Government still has hopes of some such arrangement.

Disorders in Germany

THE long delay in the ratification of the treaty, the strong opposition to it in the American Senate, and the manifestations of disagreement among the Allies have hitherto kept alive among the Germans some faint hope that the terms of peace might be alleviated. But now that the treaty is definitely in force they are confronted by a crisis due to the appalling prospect of meeting their unparalleled obligations with a country reduced in resources, destituted by war and discouraged by defeat.

It was rumored on the day the treaty was finally signed that the German Government had been overthrown by an insurrection. This report proved to be untrue, or at least premature, but there have been serious riots in many German cities and it is evident that the Communists or Spartacists are trying to take advantage of the popular disaffection and depression to replace the republic by a dictatorship of the proletariat



International

German workmen tearing down the great German fortress of Kuestrin in Prussia in accordance with the terms of peace

as in Russia, by which Germany may escape all the penalties of the treaty. On the other hand, the monarchists are disposed to view such disorders with secret favor, hoping that if the present Socialist administration proves ineffective there will be a chance for the restoration of the old régime.

The Government is trying to compromise by introducing such a system of industrial management as shall satisfy the demand of the workers for shop control and yet increase production. The bill introduced into the Reichstag provides for councils of workmen in every factory or business employing twenty or more persons. These councils are to advise and assist the employer in running the establishment satisfactorily and efficiently. But this does not satisfy the Communists, who demand that the factory councils, or soviets as the Russians call them, should have unrestricted powers and complete control of the industry. *Die Freiheit*, a radical Socialist organ, called for popular demonstrations against the Government bill before the Reichstag building on the occasion of its second reading, January 13. In response to this appeal 100,000 men and women paraded the streets during the day, and toward evening a mob of about half that number collected in front of the Reichstag building and attempted to force an entrance. The police on the steps were driven in, but the troops fired from the windows with rifles and machine guns and so dispersed the demonstration. Forty-two of the mob were killed and more than a hundred wounded. All Germany has been put under martial law. *Die Freiheit* has been suppressed. All street parades and meetings are prohibited. Gustav Noske, Minister of Defense, has taken command of Berlin and his troops control the city and suburbs.

In Oberhausen, Hamborn and other towns of Rhenish Prussia mobs stormed the town halls, destroyed the archives, and looted the shops. Transportation and industry thruout Germany are disturbed partly by lack of coal and partly by strikes and walkouts. Cities are left without light or power and even food trains are stalled on the tracks. All the clerical staff of Government departments, numbering some 25,000 state employees, marched silently thru Unter den Linden in support of their demand for increase of pay. The cost of living rises continually and new taxes are being imposed. Those who have money, especially the war profiteers, fearing confiscation of their fortunes, are spending recklessly and plunge into all forms of dissipation, gambling and riotous living.

Drastic measures of economy and efficiency are proposed in order that Germany may support the heavy burdens laid upon her. These include the extension of the working day, sumptuary laws to curtail extravagance, compulsory labor of every able-bodied individual, national control of industry, curtailment of unnecessary traveling and commerce, etc. Dr. Walther Rathenau, one of the foremost German economists, maintains that the following measures are necessary to ward off ruin:

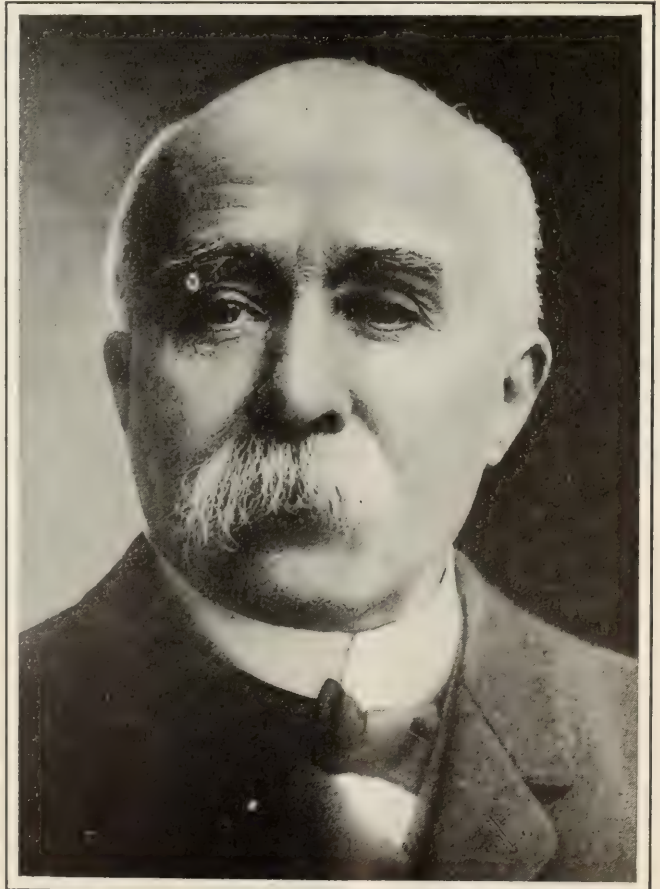
First, nothing must be exported except what is absolutely necessary for manufacture. Secondly, nothing must be imported that is not absolutely necessary. Thirdly, no luxuries should be manufactured for the home market; only necessities. Fourthly, the system of transportation must be thoroly reorganized; repair shops should, if no other way is possible, be turned over to workmen's coöperating organizations, which must see to a reasonable amount of labor being done. Fifthly, coal production must be increased no matter at what sacrifice. Mines should multiply the number of pits and provide housing for their workmen. Sixthly, all available waterpower must be harnessed immediately. Seventh, all coal devouring establishments not absolutely necessary should be immediately closed.

Clemenceau's Defeat

CLEMENCEAU, "The Tiger," once a teacher in a Connecticut girls' school, next a radical journalist who upset more cabinets than any other man ever did, later premier exercising almost autocratic powers during the greatest war in history and at last securing a triumphant place that makes France one of the five dominant powers of the world and gives her an increase of territory more than double the original size of the country—Clemenceau who has for more than fifty years been a leader in public life, has now at the age of 79 narrowly missed the goal of his ambition, the presidency of the French Republic. On January 16 the Senate and Chamber of Deputies met at Versailles in joint session to select a successor to President Raymond Poincaré, who has reached the end of his seven-year term and has been almost unanimously elected senator from the Department of the Meuse.

For weeks previous to the election Clemenceau's name was the only one prominently mentioned, but when the newly elected representatives of the people came to caucus Paul Deschanel had 408 votes to Clemenceau's 389 and the Tiger retired from the race. Deschanel is an enemy of Clemenceau's. Twenty-six years ago Clemenceau wrote an article for his journal, *La Justice*, criticizing Deschanel so harshly that he challenged Clemenceau to a duel in which Deschanel was severely wounded over the eye.

Owing to the suspension of elections during the war there were 240 seats out of 300 to be filled in the senatorial election of Sunday, January 11. One-third of the



The most powerful man in France—for fifty years a leader in public affairs—Premier Clemenceau now passes from the political field. But as he himself said, when he was proposed for president: "With a good pen and ink, and the paper on which to write down fine and strong ideas of justice and truth, one is, in a democracy like ours, king of the world"

Senate should have been elected in 1915, and another third in 1918 and there had been 24 deaths among the Senators. Besides this the restored provinces of Alsace and Lorraine had now the right to return 14 new Senators. French Senators are not elected directly by popular vote but by an electoral college for each department, composed of the Deputies and Councillors of the department and of delegates chosen by the municipal council of each commune.

The election of senators on January 11, like the election for deputies on November 16, showed a decided drift toward the Right. The Conservatives, Clericals and Royalists gained in the Chamber of Deputies and the Socialists of the extreme Left, the so-called "Bolsheviks," had their representation cut down from 105 to 54. In the senatorial election the first returns show the following figures: Conservatives, 11; Liberal Republicans, 8; Progressives, 11; Republican Left, 42; Radical Socialists, 66, and Republican Socialist, 1.

This indicates that both houses of the new parliament will continue under the control of the *blocc* or solid majority of radical republicans and moderate socialists who have for the last five years supported the Government in the prosecution of the war and the making of peace. The question is who shall take the place of Clemenceau as premier. Clemenceau's own choice is said to be André Tardieu. He was a member of the French Peace Commission and, altho comparatively young, has an exceptionally thoro knowledge of foreign affairs, including personal familiarity with the United States. If, however, the late premier should not retain the power to nominate his successor the post may go to his rival, Aristide Briand. He first came into politics as Socialist and joined with the late Jean Jaurès in founding the Socialist paper, *Humanité*. But he left the party to enter the cabinet in 1906 and carried thru with considerable skill the delicate and difficult task of separating church and state. He succeeded Clemenceau as premier in 1909 and distinguished himself by crushing a general strike on the state railroads by calling the men to the colors and then setting them at their old work under military command. Briand again became premier in 1916 but was not able long to hold the office.



Central News

British troops answering an emergency call in Dublin—an incident of the Sinn Fein riots which culminated recently in an attempt to assassinate Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland



Press Illustrating

The new President of Switzerland—Dr. Giuseppe Motta. Switzerland does away with all the fuss and fury of presidential campaigns by the simple process of elevating each member of the national council in turn to the office of President. And no President can administer the office with an eye to reelection

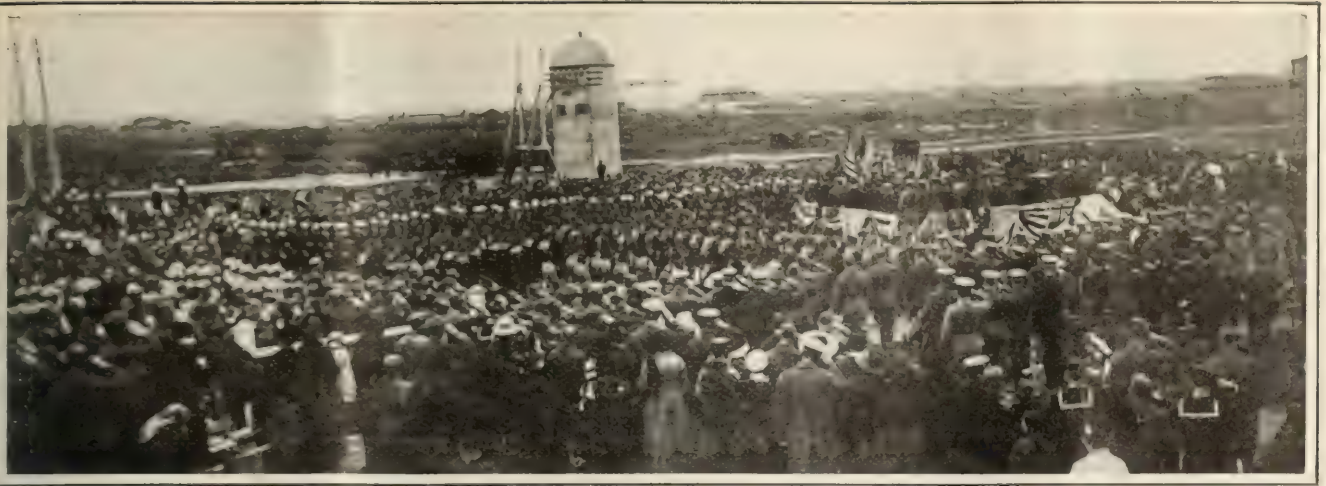
One of the questions which will be brought before the new parliament is the proposal to renew relations between France and the Vatican and for such negotiations Briand would be more acceptable than such violent anti-clericals as Viviani.

Troubled Mexico

ALTHO the relations between the United States and Mexico are not, perhaps, as strained as they were a month ago, the Department of State is pressing the Mexican authorities to do justice with regard to a number of recent murder cases. Three more Americans have been shot in the Tampico oil district and representations have been made to the Carranza Government as to the disorderly conditions prevailing in this region. Several older controversies, such as the arrest of Consular Agent Jenkins and the murder of Mr. Wallace, an American citizen, last November, at the hands of a Mexican soldier, are still matters of diplomatic negotiation. It is estimated that eighteen Americans employed by the Tampico oil companies have been killed during the civil disturbances of the last few years.

In spite of these outrages, however, the general condition of Mexico seems to show improvement. The War Department announces that American army men are now permitted by the Mexican authorities to travel to points in the United States over Mexican railroads. The Carranza Government, which has already far outlasted any of the numerous régimes which Mexico has known since the deposition of Porfirio Diaz, controls a larger proportion of the country than at any previous time. Unfortunately the oil districts in which foreigners are most interested are just the parts of the country where the forces of law and order are weakest. Tampico suffers not only from bandit raids but from the lawless conduct of "regular" soldiers, who are more used to guerrilla warfare than to the dull routine of police work.

Three perils threaten the prosperity of the oil districts: the possibility of legislation hostile to foreign interests, the possibility of renewed civil war or at



AMERICAN THROUGH SERVICE

French, British and American troops united in this memorial service at Archangel for the Allied soldiers who died for Russia

least of increased banditry, and the recent volcanic disturbances. A technical expert of the Mexican Government has stated that the recent volcanic outbursts and earthquakes have altered the geological formation of the region affected and may have seriously injured the oil fields. Recent reports of the loss of life in the earthquake area indicate over 2000 deaths. A fresh eruption in the San Miguel district killed over 200 persons. Some 300 square miles in the state of Vera Cruz have been laid waste and the survivors of the earthquake are left without food or water. The city of Coutzlan has been wiped out with a death roll of more than one thousand. The Mexican Government is collecting funds for the relief of the earthquake sufferers. General Aguilar has sent a strong force from Cordoba to police the earthquake region, and, incidentally, to drive out the rebels under General Felix Diaz, who occupy many of the villages.

The Army in Transition

MUCH uncertainty surrounds the future military establishment of the United States as, indeed, of every other nation which must make the transition from a temporary war time basis to the permanent organization of peace. The army reorganization bill before the Senate provides a triple establishment: a regular army of 230,000 men and 18,000 officers; an army reserve, and the National Guard. The citizen reserve will contain volunteer veterans of the world war and young men who have received four months' compulsory service at the age of nineteen. It is open to men liable to compulsory service to choose either federal or National Guard training camps, but the latter must be maintained at federal standards of efficiency. Secretary of War Baker has requested Congress to authorize an army of 275,000 until July first in order to maintain the army of occupation in Germany.

As the Treaty of Versailles limits the German army to 100,000 and abolishes compulsory service it is evident that the United States is now a far more heavily armed nation than Germany and that in a future war with Germany (should such be possible) we would have no need of "Allies and Associates." Still even the new military establishment is much smaller than our army on its recent war footing and there has been inevitably wholesale "demotion" of officers holding temporary high rank. The War Department has issued the following order:

The Secretary wishes the discharge of emergency officers and the demotion of regular officers in all cases where the interests of the service will permit, and wishes changes in organization made where practicable, so that the num-

ber of emergency officers and regular army officers holding emergency rank may be reduced to an absolute minimum.

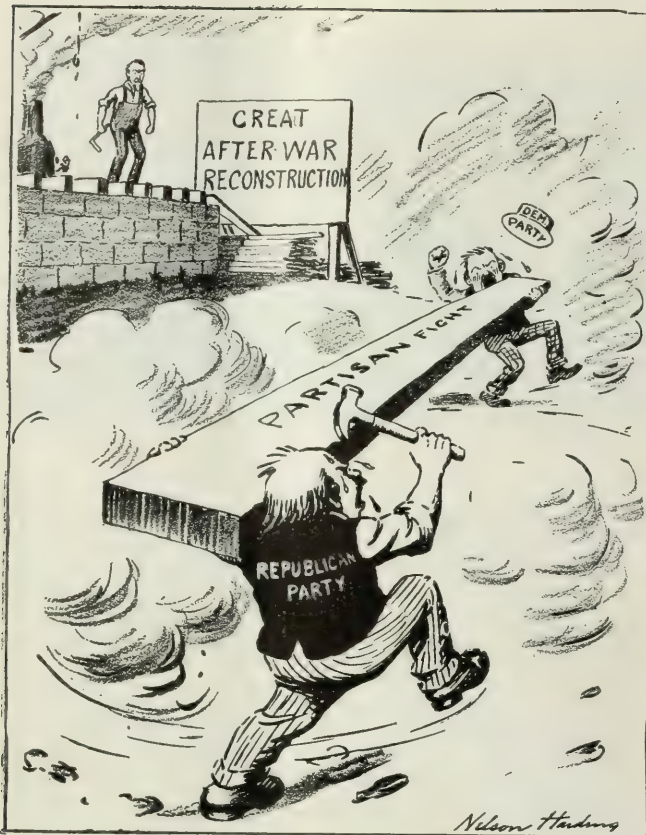
In every case in which an officer retains his temporary rank special cause must be shown. Partly as a result of this loss of rank more than two thousand officers of the regular army resigned from the service last year and retired to civil life.

General Pershing has confuted the charges made before a committee of investigation of the House of Representatives that the American army sacrificed the lives of its soldiers by needlessly continuing to attack the German lines on the day of the armistice. He said that he did not know until the morning of the armistice at what hour hostilities were to cease. As false rumors that the armistice had already been signed had for several days been current in the Allied armies Marshal Foch issued an order on November 9 urging all com-



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"Most certainly super-normal," says Sir Arthur Conan Doyle of this photograph of himself taken by spiritualistic mediums. To avoid even a suspicion of fraud the author of "Sherlock Holmes" examined the camera, loaded it and after he had sat for the photograph took out the plate and developed it himself. It was then that he noticed an extra face on the plate behind his own, a face resembling that of his dead son. "It is very possible," he concludes, "that the whole picture was conveyed onto the plate from some existing picture. However that may be it was most certainly super-normal, and not due to manipulation or fraud."



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Get to work!

manders to "maintain and hasten our action" and "secure decisive results." The French and British forces continued their attacks under this general order up to the time of the armistice and the American army did the same. It was untrue that at any time during the campaign the American army exposed or sacrificed its men unnecessarily.

The War Department announces that a notable feature of reorganization will be the increased attention paid to the education of the recruit for civil life. Instruction courses are being prepared in such vocational subjects as carpentry, blacksmithing, pharmacy, dentistry, mechanics, engineering, draughting, stenography, automobiling, telegraphy and wireless operation, and even gardening; and also in such general subjects as English, geography, mathematics, American history and modern languages. Not all of these subjects will be given at every training camp, but so far as possible each recruit will be placed where he can obtain the instruction which he desires. Congress has appropriated \$2,000,000 for educational work in the army during 1920.

Where the Money Goes

ONE last foreign loan to strengthen the European cordon against Bolshevism and to counter famine in Poland, Austria, Armenia and other destitute areas is under consideration by Congress. The recommendation of Secretary of the Treasury Glass that \$150,000,000 of the funds of the United States Grain Corporation be used to establish foreign credits in this country and that administration of the fund be left with that agency probably will be carried out.

Chairman Fordney of the House Ways and Means Committee had previously announced that no authorization for the establishment of additional credits would be made at this session, but a majority of his committee and of the Congress as a whole is convinced

that the loans proposed by Secretary Glass must be made to prevent infection of those nations whose resistance has been weakened, and the spread of social and economic disease thruout Europe and the whole world.

Herbert Hoover explained that the new loans would fit in with the program of economy in expenditure, since they would tend to build up security for the \$9,500,000,000 in American loans previously extended to foreign nations. Congress was greatly interested and much impressed by Mr. Hoover's testimony. He measured up well as a presidential possibility.

Europe as a whole was recovering from the war with unexpected rapidity, he said. But it was by no means past the possibility of a set-back. Most countries could carry thru the work of rehabilitation without outside assistance. New American loans in these cases would be a hindrance rather than a help. He recommended loans to Poland, Austria and Armenia only to carry them thru until the next harvest, because thousands might die in the meantime.

The situation in Austria, he thought, was very nearly hopeless. She had been stripped by the settlement of nine-tenths of her agricultural lands. She could feed herself not more than three months of the year and her industries would be unable for many years to produce the commodities needed to exchange for an adequate food supply. He indicated that the Austrian settlement was made over the protest of the American Commissioners and was emphatic in his statement that American dollars should not be used to maintain the conditions laid down by the Austrian treaty. This loan should be made as a humanitarian measure, but the European powers should be notified at the same time that they could not look to the United States to guarantee the Austrian settlement in the future.

MR. HOOVER said the previous starvation loan of \$100,000,000 which had been regarded by Congress as pure charity, would not be a total loss. He thought, in fact, that \$88,000,000 could be recovered. And of the contemplated loan a large part would be returned, for there is the basis of a sound economic system in all countries except Austria.

No additional tax burdens should be put upon the American people for feeding Europe, Mr. Hoover asserted. Since the \$150,000,000 would come from the funds of the Grain Corporation—"the only war agency that made money"—no new taxation would be required now.

Secretary Glass gave warning, however, that there could be no reductions in taxation. He impressed Congress with the necessity for economy when he said "should Congress embark upon new fields of large expenditure or further reduce taxes it will be necessary to call upon the country to finance the resulting deficit by the issue of a new liberty loan." Otherwise he promised the retirement of the floating debt out of taxes already provided and a general reduction of the funded war debt.

The House membership has been lectured almost daily since the session opened on the necessity for stringent curtailment of governmental expenditures by its leaders. The subject has been approached from a different angle each time a new appropriation bill was taken up, but always the conclusion has been the same, economy, economy, economy. But it is the habit of leaders, not always to follow even their most fervent preaching and they have joined their colleagues many times in voting increases in appropriations, where the necessity was not apparent.

The increase in the cost of living has led to agitation

Brave Tales of the Sea



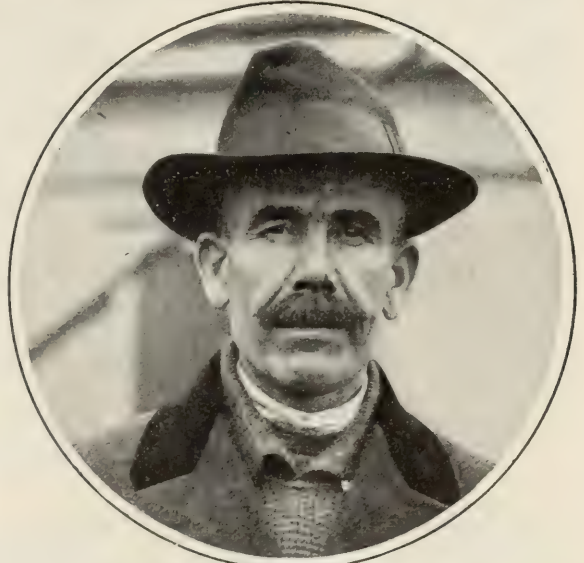
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Mrs. Isabella Oram, of Bristol, Maine, is probably the only woman who has piloted a ship across the Atlantic. She had sailed with her husband, Captain William Oram, for sixteen years during his command of the four masted schooner at the right. When Captain William was taken sick just after they left the Canary Islands on a home voyage his wife took over the navigation of the vessel. The crew was short—both mate and cook had stayed ashore at Las Palmas; Captain Oram grew worse and died during the voyage; storms were unusually heavy all the way across—but Mrs. Oram brought the "Jean L. Somerville" safely to the Florida coast. A bad storm had carried away some of the rigging, so that the ship had to be towed into Mobile Bay



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The story of the boy who saved Holland by stopping up a hole in the dike with his arm has a grown-up counterpart now. When the "Glanee" (above) tore a hole in its hull on the rocks off Plymouth a Cornish fisherman in the crew, Ernest Brown (right), literally jumped into the breach. He wrapped himself in pieces of sail cloth and by forcing his body into the leak stopped it for four hours while the boat was towed into port



International

Anthony Cardon has had enough of sea life. Seven ships have been sunk under him, by torpedo or by a mine, and each time his escape has seemed miraculous. The last was on the "Liberty Glow," sunk recently in the North Sea



by Government employees for increases in salary, and in almost every case these increases have been granted. The increase in prices also affects Civil War veterans and so the House has appropriated \$64,000,000 for increasing pensions. Practising economy at this time is as difficult for Congress as for the rest of the country. There seems no necessity, however, for the omnibus public buildings and river and harbor bills now in preparation, for the first time in several years. Bills introduced for the erection of public buildings and for increases in pensions outnumber general legislative measures more than five to one.

ON the floor the Treaty of Peace has hardly been mentioned since Congress reconvened, but in the cloakrooms, lobbies and private offices it has been the subject of excited discussion. The Jackson Day split between President Wilson and William Jennings Bryan, in which the one declared for making the treaty a campaign issue, if it were not ratified without "nullifying reservations" and the other for immediate peace at any price, gave rise to a fairly general expectation that ratification by the Senate would be rather quickly achieved.

This was due to the expressions of Democratic senators who said they were "standing wholeheartedly by the President," but were inclined to favor the Bryan plan of taking the best bargain they could get to keep the treaty out of the campaign—a contradiction they did not attempt to explain. A revolt against the President's leadership seemed imminent. Scores of conferences were held and it was reported that Republicans and Democrats were very near an agreement on a schedule of reservations, differently worded, but accomplishing the purpose of those proposed by Senator Lodge.

When the air cleared, however, it appeared that the pieces had been well shaken up but had fallen back into the same places as before. The President still holds the whip hand in his power to deposit or to refuse to deposit the Senate's ratification. Democrats now believe



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

When the pie was opened—



Knott in Dallas News

If they're looking for suitable platform timber

it would be the height of political folly to send to the White House a resolution certain to be pigeonholed. Therefore they will not agree to any reservation that cannot be accepted by the President—and the Republicans will agree to no schedule of reservations that can be.

The present compromise efforts of the Democrats give little promise of early ratification. Their purpose is, if possible, to frame a set of reservations with the approval of the "mild reservationist" Republicans that will be rejected by the "strong reservationist" Republicans. Thus they would split the Republican forces in the Senate and the country and at the same time would put the onus of delaying peace squarely upon their political opponents.

Politics is the dominant motive in the present maneuvers. It is too early to assert that all attempts at ratification in advance of the election will fail. The exchange of ratifications, restoring peace in Europe, has brought renewed pressure for speedy and satisfactory action by the Senate from the country and the business interests. This pressure may at any time become so heavy as to outweigh all political considerations. Unless it does, however, the hope that the country will wake up some morning to find the treaty ratified is not likely soon to be fulfilled.

RICHARD BOECKEL, Washington

The New Plumb Plan

MR. GLENN B. PLUMB, whose proposal for public control of the railway systems of the country attracted such general attention a few months ago, has now announced a broader industrial program applicable to the whole range of industry. The importance of Mr. Plumb's proposals lies not only in the detail in which they are presented but also in the endorsement which his railroad proposals have already obtained from the Railroad Brotherhoods and other labor organizations.

Mr. Plumb recognizes four types of American industry: (1) those "individualistic in ownership and operation," such as farming; (2) those "which thru organization have so developed that ownership is separated from labor and concerns itself only in direction and



Thomas in Detroit News

The clean-up squad

supervision of production"; (3) those "based on a grant from society in the shape of a franchise, grant of privilege or monopoly," under which caption he includes the mining industries and others in monopolistic possession of natural resources; (4) all facilities for transportation and communication. In recognizing the first type of industry, still individualistically owned, Mr. Plumb parts company with orthodox socialism; the more so that he is willing to leave such industries in their present legal status and subject to "the law of supply and demand."

For the other three types of industry Mr. Plumb proposes a triple control, with equal division of management and income between the general public and the persons engaged in the industry, which latter half is again equally divided between capital and labor. This involves in the case of ordinary large scale industry legislative action requiring all concerns to grant labor, "as the investors of present human creative effort," equal share of the profits and an equal voice in management with capital, "the investors of past creative effort."

In the case of industries resting on franchises or on natural or legal monopolies, public ownership is demanded, together with "the adoption of a tripartite representation of the public, private capital employed and labor, in direction and control of such industries, with equal authority, and a division of the savings, of efficiency between the public on the one hand, and labor and capital, on the other hand."

It is evident that American labor has been thinking along lines analogous to those which led the Peace Conference at Paris so to draft its labor proposals in the treaty as to provide for participation in labor conferences and in the governing body of the International Labor Office of representatives of the general public, of capital and of labor. A similar type of organization is evident in the special conferences, arbitral boards and other agencies of industrial conciliation which the American Government has established since we entered the war, with the aim of averting strikes or increasing the intensity of production. If a separate labor party plays an active role in the political campaigns of this year, it is predicted that the "Plumb plan for industry" will be one of the leading issues.

Socialists Barred from New York Assembly

FIVE Socialists elected to the New York Assembly have been refused seats in that body pending an investigation of the political principles and forms of organization of their party. These five men constitute the entire Socialist representation in the legislature and all of them represent New York City constituencies: Samuel Dewitt and Samuel Orr from the Bronx, Charles Solomon from Brooklyn, and Louis Waldman and August Claessens from Manhattan. The Assembly voted by 140 to 6 in favor of an examination of the credentials of the Socialist assemblymen by the judiciary committee. On January 12 the Assembly refused by 71 votes to 33 to rescind its action. The minority, who had changed their minds on the question of excluding the Socialists, consisted mainly of Assemblymen from New York City; the "up-state" Republican majority standing by its guns. Many Assemblymen of both parties refused to take any part in the voting.

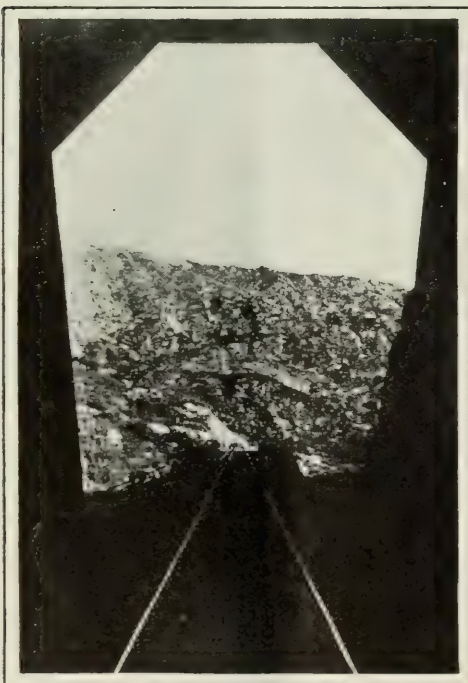
Speaker Sweet justified the exclusion on the ground that the assemblymen had "been elected on a platform that is absolutely inimical to the best interests of the State of New York and of the United States," and that as members of the Socialist party they were dependent on the instructions of a party organization which admitted aliens and even alien enemies to its membership. He later explained to critics of the Assembly's action that the five Socialists were not permanently excluded but simply debarred pending an inquiry, and that if it were found after investigation that the party which they represented did not favor revolutionary methods they would, as a matter of course, be reinstated.

The action of the Assembly aroused very general criticism. Even State Senator Lusk, who has been in charge of the investigation of "Red" propaganda, declared that membership in the Socialist party was not in itself an offense and that it would be necessary to prove individual advocacy of violent methods if the exclusion of the assemblymen was to be sustained. The pastors of twelve New York churches issued a protest against the "proposed infringement of representative popular government." The New York press, tho divided in opinion, was in general severely critical of the action



Phifer in New York Tribune

Between the upper and nether millstones

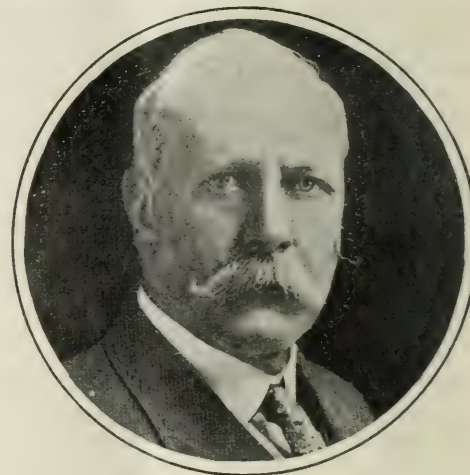


Photographs from Western Newspaper Union

Looking thru the Boundary Tunnel on the San Diego & Arizona

The map at the right shows the route of the new link in our trans-continental railway system. Starting at San Diego it runs down thru Palm City into Mexico, follows the international boundary for a bit, comes up to Pueblo and follows the boundary on the United States side to El Centro, where connections are made with the Santa Fe. Then it turns south again, crosses the boundary where the towns on either side are named Calexico and Mexicali and goes on to Yuma on the Colorado River in Arizona

A Hundred Thousand Dollars a Mile



This link of San Diego and Arizona Railway, recently completed, is one of the triumphs of American engineering. Tho it is only 150 miles long the difficulties of construction brought its cost to \$17,000,000. "Balloon Curve" (above) suggests the problems the engineers had to solve

The man who has been called "the most experienced railroad builder in the world," John D. Spreckels, a California capitalist, and the president of the San Diego and Arizona Railway



of the Assembly. The New York City Board of Aldermen refused to take similar action with respect to Socialist aldermen, and Mr. La Guardia, president of the board, said that the Assembly "is playing into the hands of the Bolsheviki, who justify their lawlessness by asserting that the ballot is not adequate to correct abuses." Mayor Hylan expressed his "regret that such hasty action was taken." Many members of the New York Bar Association joined in a declaration that the action taken by the Assembly endangered "the very foundations of representative government."

Such citations of opinion from men of all parties might be multiplied almost indefinitely, but greatest interest attaches perhaps to the views of Governor Smith and former Governor Hughes. Governor Smith said that the Socialist assemblymen were "presumably innocent until proven guilty" and should have been allowed to retain their seats until "charges in due form should have been presented to the legislature and these men tried by orderly processes." Mr. Hughes wrote a public letter to Speaker Sweet on the legal aspects of the case which has made a deep impression both because it was the opinion of a former justice of the Supreme Court and because Mr. Hughes is one of the national leaders of the Republican party. He said in part:

It is not, as I view it, in accord with the spirit of our institutions, but on the contrary it is absolutely opposed to the fundamental principles of our Government for a majority to undertake to deny representation to a minority thru its representatives elected by ballots lawfully cast.

If there were anything against these men as individuals, if they were deemed to be guilty of criminal offenses, they should have been charged accordingly. But I understand that the action is not directed against these five elected members as individuals but that the proceeding is virtually an attempt to indict a political party and to deny it representation in the Legislature. That is not, in my judgment, American Government.

The opinion of the Socialists themselves is that they were excluded in order to prevent an inquiry into the activities of the Lusk committee. They claim to have evidence, which they desired to produce in the legislature, that the Lusk committee, in its raid on the "Soviet Bureau" and other radical headquarters, had made use of the British secret service. They predicted that the arbitrary action of the Assembly would give a great impetus to Socialism.

Even before the Assembly had taken its daring step, Governor Smith had sounded a general word of caution in his annual message to the legislature. While declaring that the anarchist "should receive no mercy at our hands," he added that we should "resent as sinister and



Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A FAIRY TALE THAT HAS YET TO COME TRUE
"Ma, here's your coal!"

as a new expression of the old Know Nothing spirit the attaching to all citizens of foreign birth the stigma of radicalism." To direct radicalism into safer channels he recommended compulsory health insurance for industrial workers, establishment of the eight-hour maximum day in all industries, the extension of the principle of the minimum wage and of workmen's compensation for those injured in industrial accidents. The most sensational recommendation in the Governor's message was of quite a different character. He expressed doubts as to the legality of the eighteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, and urged that the question of prohibition be submitted to the voters of New York in a popular referendum, in spite of the fact that the legislature had previously acted on the amendment and that more than three-fourths of the states of the Union had already ratified it. He further recommended a resolution in favor of prompt ratification of the treaty with Germany.

On January 13 more than four hundred colleges and universities took part in a straw vote on the question of Treaty ratification. Four options were offered to students and members of the university faculties: ratification without



Spencer in Omaha World-Herald

THE LESSON



Ledge Photo Service

School rooms out-of-doors all the year round have worked so well as a cure for tuberculous children that their benefits are being extended to keep healthy children well. This class is one of several at Bryn Mawr (the town—not the college) where school keeps in the open air even thru a regular blizzard

reservations; rejection of the Treaty; ratification with the Lodge reservations; ratification by compromise between the Lodge reservations and those offered by the Democratic minority. Both Senators Lodge and Hitchcock approved the form of the questions and ballots and the presidents of Columbia, Harvard, Princeton and Yale acted on the advisory committee. Both men and women students voted and the votes of the faculties were separately recorded.

In the result the advocates of any compromise which would secure ratification obtained an overwhelming victory in nearly all the institutions polled, especially in the large eastern universities. A few southern universities gave a plurality to ratification without reservations, and Michigan and some other colleges and universities of the middle west supported the Lodge program. In almost every instance the advocates of rejection were a poor fourth. In most instances the faculty vote was distributed like that of the students in the same institution.

The Soviet armies continue to gain on the southern and eastern fronts. By the capture of Novo-Tcherkask and Rostov on the Don river they have cut Denikin's force in two and have reached the sea. Odessa, the chief port on the Black Sea, has been abandoned by Denikin and occupied by Ukrainian insurgents, apparently acting in sympathy with the Bolsheviks. The tanks, airplanes, cannon, machine guns and ammunition supplied to General Denikin by the British have largely fallen into the hands of the Bolsheviks.

News from Siberia has been conspicuously lacking during the week except for such fragments of the Soviet wireless dispatches from Moscow as are transmitted to America. According to these the Bolsheviks have captured Krasnoyarsk, the central Siberian city where it was hoped Kolchak could make a stand. At Krasnoyarsk the Bolsheviks, according to their own report, took 60,000 prisoners, including the Polish Legion, as well as 20,000 rifles and sixteen guns. The foreign missions have been withdrawn to the southern side of Lake Baikal and it is feared that Irkutsk, to which Kolchak had transferred his headquarters from Omsk, has fallen into the hands of the Reds. At any rate they are reported from Pekin to have entered

Kiakhta, on the Mongolian frontier, 170 miles southeast of Irkutsk.

It is announced from Washington that all the American troops will be withdrawn from Siberia as soon as the Czechoslovaks can be shipped away.

The United Mine Workers of America in convention at Columbus, Ohio, on January 7, affirmed the action of the officers of the union in calling off the coal strike and agreeing to accept the President's proposal for the arbitration of the Coal Commission. Acting President Lewis and Secretary Green convinced the miners that once the Federal Government had intervened the strike became a hopeless one and, if persisted in, would have wrecked the union. As things were, in the opinion of the labor leaders, the union emerged from the strike stronger than ever and could count on the good will of the public, especially since not a single life was lost during the forty days' strike.

On January 6, Rhode Island and Kentucky ratified the woman suffrage amendment to the federal constitution. In both Houses of both Legislatures the amendment was approved by very large majorities. When twelve other states have ratified woman suffrage the constitutional requirement will have been fulfilled and women will vote in all parts of the United States. Suffragists hope that this will be done before the November elections, but that is only possible if the governors of several western states, which are presumably favorable to the nineteenth amendment, will summon the Legislatures in special session to act on the matter.

The increased demand for steel is reflected in the statement of the United States Steel Corporation that their unfilled orders for the last month of the year amounted to 8,265,366 tons; an increase of more than a million tons since November. Still higher figures prevailed during the war, reaching a maximum of over twelve million tons in April, 1917, but since the cessation of active hostilities there has been relatively little future buying. The present increase of orders is all the more significant since it is based on the industrial needs of peace.

The Great American Pig is more prominent than ever in the markets of the world. The pork products exports for 1919 are estimated at \$850,000,000 as against little more than a hundred millions before the war. Some of this increase is an increase of value rather than quantity, the average price of pork per pound having increased from 12 to 32 cents in the course of five years; but the actual quantity exported has increased 150 per cent. The United States, it is estimated, now raises seven of every ten swine in the world.

Mr. Gifford Pinchot, President of the National Conservation Association, has made a public protest against the abandonment by the Government of 160,000 acres of oil land in California to the Southern Pacific Railway. In his opinion the case should have been carried into the Supreme Court. Attorney General Palmer had not pressed the case on the ground that the courts would probably give an adverse decision. The value of the lands in question is estimated at \$500,000,000 by Mr. Pinchot.

The Treasury Department announces that the United States imported nearly \$304,000,000 worth of goods from Japan in 1919. More than half of this value consisted in raw silk imports. During the same year our exports to Japan were over \$326,000,000. Trade with Japan has increased with great rapidity. Four or five years ago we imported only a third as much of the produce of Japan as we imported last year.

The Democratic National Committee has voted to hold the party convention at San Francisco on June 28. There was a division of opinion between the partisans of the city of the Pacific and the supporters of the claims of Kansas City, but the former made the better financial offer for the honor of the convention. The Republicans will meet at Chicago.

Our Answer to the Reds

(Continued from page 133)

March let us, torn proletariats, all understand that our world is but one—Slavery! There is but one opponent—Capital! And our aim is one—To build up in place of the land of misery, in place of the world of slaves, the free land of revolution!"

The *Novy Mir*, whose offices recently were raided by the Department of Justice, had this to say on March 4 in an editorial—"What Do European Workers Think About Our Democracy?":

"... The mask of liberalism has been torn off the face of American plutocracy. Henceforth the European proletarian knows that where the foot of American official justice treads, there dies out the very breath of lice and the 'grass ceases to grow.' The legend of a 'liberal' and 'freedom-loving' America is no more."

These quotations are selected at random and are typical of much of the matter that is being printed in the radical foreign language press.

But, it may be asked, has the Department of Justice no power to deal with agitation and organizations of the kind here set forth? Taking up and considering the various classes of radical activities, in the light of existing criminal statutes, the Department of Justice, after consultation with the leading criminal lawyers of the country is of the opinion that:

Those who have attempted to bring about the forcible overthrow of the Government have committed no crime unless their acts amount to treason, rebellion or seditious conspiracy.

The preaching of anarchy and sedition is not a crime under the general statutes of the United States.

Advising the defiance of law is not a crime under the general criminal laws whether the same be done by printing, circulating literature or the spoken word.

Nor is advising and openly advocating the obstruction of industry and the violent destruction of property a crime under the United States general statutes.

It is obvious that the laws of the United States dealing with sedition need amendment of the sort that is now under consideration in Congress.

But more than laws there is needed a full understanding on the part of the American people of the true meaning of the present Red movement.

When the people understand that this movement is dominated by Leon Bronstein, alias Trotsky, an East Side agitator who never did an honest day's work, and men of his ilk, they will begin to see it in its true light.

When they understand that sabotage, syndicalism and proletarian dictatorship are only new names for robbery and violence against the people, the red flame that has so suddenly burst forth in this country will just as suddenly die out, for it cannot live in an atmosphere in which it is understood.

Washington, D. C.



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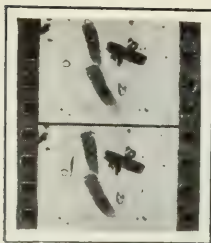
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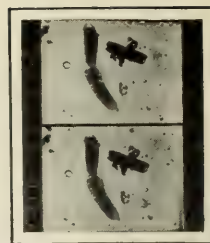
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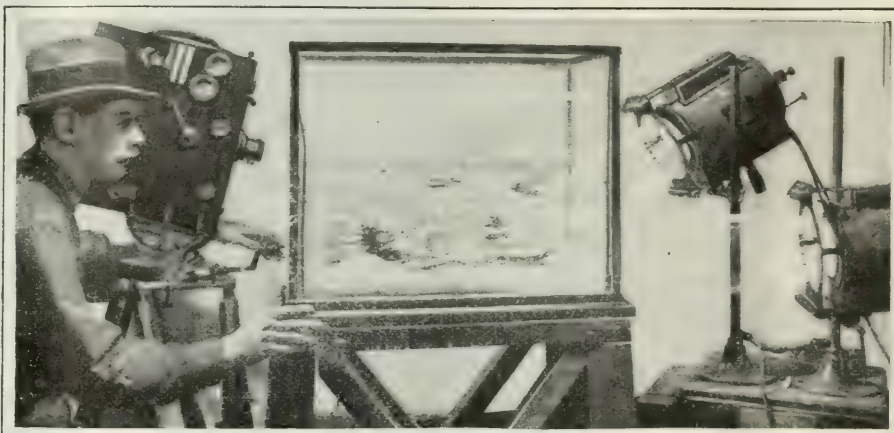


Showing the growth of invisible organisms

HISTORY is repeating itself in the field of cinematography. Long before this art came to be popularly known as moving pictures, all attempts on the part of the real pioneers were directed toward the analyzing of motion or action rather than toward the producing of animated photography. Thus one of the first attempts was when a gentleman, in order to settle a dispute as to how a horse gallops, erected a battery of cameras alongside the racetrack, each camera being actuated by the snapping of a fine thread stretching across the path of the horse. In this manner a succession of photographs, taken at slight intervals, was obtained, and the dispute settled in short order. Another pioneer employed cinematography in order to analyze the locomotion of animals. By taking numerous photographs at a fair rate of speed, it became possible to study the successive steps of any bit of action. Moving pictures were a natural development of the work of the pioneer scientists; and the moving picture dramas and comedies and travelogs and other features of today were a logical business growth. But of late the moving picture is going into new fields, or rather old fields; for these fields are nothing more than the elaboration of the work of those pioneers who worked with crude equipment and materials during the latter part of last century.

Some very interesting work has been done of late in the way of analyzing motion or action of all kinds. One American scientist has set to work making films for this purpose, which, apart from possessing a fair degree of entertainment value, are vital to the scientific world at large. His first attempts have been in the way of analyzing sports, such as baseball, football, golf, and tennis. Taking his pictures at the rate of 128 per second, and projecting them at the usual rate of 16 per second, it is obvious that the action is cut down to one-eighth its normal speed. Thus in the case of a tennis analysis, the player is seen to hit the ball in the most leisurely manner; and the ball, in turn, simply floats through the air with the grace of a spherical balloon.

But motion analysis does not stop with sports. True, it explains the fine points of all sports; for the secret of a pitcher's curved ball, or the antics of an expert tennis-player's balls are soon disclosed. It is in industrial work, however, that this class of cinematography is at its best, since any given method of doing a given job can be studied at length and improved upon. In



Gilltams

Making a motion picture of life under water—a film valuable for educational use

scopical motion picture, which has tremendous possibilities. Already, almost every well-known disease has been the subject of microscopic cinematography, so that doctors and students can now study the action and reaction of the tiny creatures that are responsible for our well or ill being. Still more recently, a professor in a Western college has set to work making motion pictures of metal stresses. That is to say, he makes microscopic motion pictures of a piece of metal being bent time after time until it snaps. Such motion pictures show the fractures of the metal, which spread out gradually in all directions very much like the roots of a growing tree; and engineers and mechanics and architects at last have definite data as to what does take place when metals are stressed for varying intervals.

Motion pictures are quite flexible, to be sure; so that, on the one hand, we have motion analysis by slowing down projection, and motion analysis by speeding up projection, on the other. For instance, a snail's leisurely stroll can readily be analyzed by making motion pictures at intervals of ten seconds for each image or frame. The same pictures, when projected at the regular rate of 16 per second, would show the snail galloping along with the speed, if not the grace, of a race horse. But such pictures are better adapted to the analyzing of plant life. Thus it is possible to take pictures of a growing plant at intervals of say every half hour, during the day and night. In this manner the growth of a flower, from seed to maturity, can be shortened from a month or more in actuality to five minutes in cinematography. The flower on the screen grows while one waits, as if by magic. Aside from the entertainment value, such pictures can be applied to real scientific work. It becomes possible to test the relative value of fertilizers, soils, agricultural treatments, and so on by means of such pictures.

Animal pictures will teach more about zoölogy than any textbook ever written. And the same can be said for travel pictures, which bring to us a sense of the vastness of the world and the difference in customs.

New York

A Solution Of Our Treaty Tangle

(Continued from page 129)

senators are next entitled to clear recognition from one another and from the people of their several rights and duties, in this problem of supreme and unprecedented importance. Each senator is entitled to and is bound in conscience to follow the road that his own judgment says is right regardless of who agrees or disagrees with this. So is the Chief Executive.

Both the President and the senators are next entitled to a square facing of the facts, without any partizan or personal coloring injected into the atmosphere to cloud or distort the situation, and lastly they are entitled to any aid their fellow citizens can give in bringing the true solution of the Treaty tangle into view and general acceptance. The solution seems simple and follows as a necessary consequence from the recognition of the rights of sovereignty possessed by the states entering the League.

1. The proposed League of Nations, whether acting through its council or assembly, or any other agency, has no inherent power. The only power the League can properly have or exercise is to be derived by grant from the sovereign states constituting the League.

2. The states composing the League, after it is formed, will continue in possession and in the free and unimpaird exercise of all the powers of sovereignty, except in so far as they may have expressly delegated power to the League and have expressly deprived themselves of the further exercise of sovereign power in the specific matter delegated to the League.

3. In no part of the League covenant do the constituent states grant to the League the right to decide what constitutes compliance by any state in the League, of the obligations assumed by the state thru ratification of the Covenant. It follows, therefore, that each constituent state is the judge of what constitutes compliance with the obligations it has assumed by becoming a member of the League, or under the terms of international law or other treaties.

4. Therefore, each member of the League has the sole right to judge when a state of facts has arisen which calls for its protection of another member of the League, in the possession of its territory and in the exercise of sovereign power therein, against aggression from without.

5. When a constituent state of the League decides this question it must act thru the agency which has authority to decide this question, under its own constitution.

6. By the terms of the Constitution of the United States this decision would have to be made by the Congress.

7. After deciding that a state of facts calling for action by the United States in compliance with Article 10, Congress would be the sole judge of what constitutes compliance with the



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Cutting large plots of grass with hand mowers is a tedious, expensive job. Labor is scarce and its cost is high. As a consequence, many large fine lawns have deteriorated badly during the past two years.

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promise contained in Article 10. Neither the League of Nations, nor any one or more of its members, nor the President of the United States would have the right to decide this question for Congress. One Congress could not decide it for its successor. Even when Congress declares war it cannot bind a succeeding Congress to carry on the war. In fact Congress is expressly forbidden to appropriate money for the army for a longer period than two years. Why? Just so as to have each Congress free to go on with a war inaugurated by its predecessor, or to stop it at once, as its own free judgment may dictate as right.

8. Article 10 binds each constituent member of the League to respect, and also to defend against external aggression, the territorial and political independence of each member of the League. It follows, therefore, that the League itself has no right to do the very thing it is organized to prevent others from doing—that is to trespass upon the territory of another member of the League or to interfere with its free exercise of its sovereign power in said territory. Consequently the League would be under obligation not only to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of its members, but also to prevent any of its members from interfering with any of the other members, in doing as they think proper in their internal affairs. Thus each constituent member acquires the promise of all other members to respect its own territory and its exercise of sovereign power therein, in return for its covenant to do as it would be done by in these most vital of all national matters.

Recognition of the foregoing political facts would remove the main differences it seems to me which divide the senators who favor ratification. Enumeration of some of these facts in the act of ratification would not only facilitate an agreement to ratify the Treaty by a two-thirds majority but would tend to secure harmonious operation under the Treaty. In fact express recognition of "State Rights" in the act ratifying the Covenant of the League and establishing the League as a political fact of the day, constitute the solution of the present tangle.

The right of withdrawal from the League is also an inherent part of the sovereign power possessed by the nations constituting the League. Express recognition of this right, in Article XXVI of the Covenant itself, will tend to prevent the recurrence of an international civil war from causes somewhat analogous to those which precipitated the war between the states of our Union, and certainly this recognition is a sufficient answer to many arguments against ratification of the Treaty of Peace with the League Covenant as part of the Treaty. If all the things that are apprehended should happen, or in fact any of them, cannot Congress pass an act withdrawing from the League? Yes. Then why argue as to whether these things will or will not happen. Let us try it and see. If they happen let us withdraw. If the

fears prove not well founded no harm has come from submitting the question to proof and demonstration instead of mere discussion. But two years' notice is required. Yes, for actual withdrawal, but as I understand the Covenant, the two years is for effectuating the withdrawal. After the notice is given, the country withdrawing would be under no obligation to embark upon new lines of action as a member of the League in consequence of events occurring after notice given, or even to continue along lines already initiated in consequence of previous occurrences. As I see it, the nation that has given notice of withdrawal would have to respect the territory and sovereignty of the other members during the two-year period, but would not have to defend them against others, because the two-year period is for effectuating withdrawal, not for continuing to assume obligations under the Covenant.

Provision for amendment having been made and the Covenant having been so hastily prepared, and with many nations not represented at all in the deliberations which produced the League, it is most natural to suppose that amendments will be proposed at once and adopted at an early date. Gladstone said the Constitution of the United States is the greatest product that ever emanated from the mind of man at any one time. It was produced upon due deliberation, without any pressure from war emergency as was this Covenant. And yet the first Congress held under that Constitution proposed, and the constituent states immediately adopted, ten very substantial amendments. Can it be hoped that the Covenant of this League will be found more perfect than was the Constitution of the United States as it came from the Philadelphia convention? But let us amend before ratifying the Covenant, some say. Certainly not, and for this reason. The proposal to amend would come before the small number of persons whose work produced the Covenant. They are naturally against amendment. Let amendments be proposed now, and approved by the Senate, too, if this seems a proper order of business, but let the amendments come for action before the assembly of the League, not before those who drew the Covenant in its present form. There the amendments will be duly considered by representatives of all the nations concerned, and without prejudice. Their chance of adoption would thus be greatly enhanced.

Therefore, ratify the Treaty with express recognition of "State Rights," and such interpretations as really conform to its true meaning, propose amendments, not to those who drew the Covenant, but to the first assembly of the League, give notice of withdrawal if necessary amendments are not agreed upon, or if apprehended evils actually come to pass. Let the issue taken to the country be upon proposed amendments, if such an issue has to be made, not upon ratification or rejection of the Covenant as it now stands.

New York

How I Ate Two Pounds A Day Off My Weight

An Amazing discovery in weight reduction, no starving, no medicines, no special foods, no course of baths, no exercises, no "mind cure."

"Aren't you heavier than you used to be?"

This would nearly always be the first remark I'd hear whenever I met an old friend or acquaintance. And they were right. No doubt about it. I was fast putting on weight to a noticeable extent.

At first I took it as a sure sign of vigorous health. I had always thought that the accumulation of fat was Nature's way of storing up health and energy—a sort of reserve to draw upon in time of need. So I revelled in my good fortune and felt genuinely sorry for my friends who were not so favored by Nature.

But soon my condition began to be serious. I was getting altogether too fat. My increasing stoutness began to be about all I could think of—it entirely occupied my mind. My friends began to mention it. I couldn't walk a block without puffing. My heart became affected.

I had always led an active life, being fond of athletics, horse-back riding and dancing. My increasing weight made it difficult for me to "go in" for these things. I simply couldn't get around as fast as the others—even my walk was different; and besides, any sort of physical exertion became unpleasant to me. I don't need to go into details, for anyone with a tendency to stoutness will well know what I mean.

This lack of exercise could lead to but one thing. I took on weight to an alarming extent, and I shall never forget the day when I realized that I was slowing down mentally as well as physically. I lost interest in my work and all social affairs. Anything requiring exertion was passed up. Understand me, please. I am not trying to praise my former self and figure; I am simply telling how my mental and physical powers and pleasures decreased as fat was increased.

You can probably guess my next move—nearly every "Fat" woman has taken it. I became a follower of the "simple life." I cut down on my diet—and felt hungry all the time. Then I took a course of baths. According to weights taken "before and after" the baths cut down my weight. But within a day or so the weight was back again.

The baths had only a temporary effect. And it seemed to me that they were sapping my vitality.

Then I tried the plan of going without liquids; of omitting certain foods from my all-too-meagre diet; of eating widely advertised "reducing foods," and finally of taking medicine.

By this time life had lost much of its joy for me. As my weight increased so did my distress. I simply had to do something. So I started to find out all I could about obesity. I questioned physicians, surgeons, army doctors, health specialists

and a lot of women and men who were similarly afflicted. Soon I became a walking encyclopedia of weight reduction. But still I continued to put on weight.

One day I experienced a shock. I was reading some health statistics by life insurance companies. These showed conclusively that in addition to causing mental and physical inefficiency, fatness brings on a serious chain of illnesses such as heart trouble, diabetes, stomach and intestinal trouble, apoplexy and the like. And then I read that fat people die young. No supposition about this. Plain, cold, hard facts, drawn from life insurance statistics, covering the experiences of tens of thousands of people and several generations.

My lucky star must have been working for me about this time, for I ran across just the kind of practical help I was looking for. A friend advised me to read "Weight Control, The Basis of Health," by the famous food specialist, Eugene Christian.

This course, in the form of simple little lessons, which the publishers offer to send on free trial, completely upset my own personal opinions and all that I had learned about obesity and health. It shows that when one starts to put on weight, it is not a sign of health, but of ill-health. Obesity is actually a disease. Then it showed that most of the tables of weights indicating what a person of a certain age and height should weigh are all wrong and why.

Then there were some startling new ideas about the maintenance of health, of mental and physical vigor. No theories, but hard practical facts, drawn from the experience of thousands of men and women in all conditions of life.

The remarkable part of it all was that there were no fads in Eugene Christian's methods. No special baths, no self-denying diet, no medicine, no exercises—nothing out of the ordinary. Simply go on living a normal life, eat appetizing, delicious foods, properly combined, do pretty much as you please. And still one could reduce her weight to normal in a very short time by entirely natural methods.

It all sounded too good to be true, but I decided to give the methods a fair test. Right from the start my former vigor and energy began to return. I reduced my weight by two pounds each day. Not the slightest hardship was involved—a most unusual thing in weight-reduction. I had always enjoyed my meals, but now my food tasted even more delicious than ever. Waking became a pleasure to me again, instead of a grind. I was bubbling over with life and energy. My flesh grew hard and firm. And, soon, very much to my surprise, I was able to wear fabrics and colors which my stoutness had forced me to abandon.

When I now look upon my former condition of stoutness it all seems like a horrible nightmare, for not only did I quickly regain my normal weight, but I've maintained it ever since. To look at me to-day no one would realize that not so long ago I was a "fat" woman. My quick reduction in weight—an average of two pounds a day—my vigorous health and active mind of

to-day I all owe to Eugene Christian. I only wish I had the means to distribute his remarkable Course to every woman afflicted with obesity, for I feel that Eugene Christian is rendering a great and genuine service to humanity through his wonderful work. I have recommended Eugene Christian's Course to many others and have had the satisfaction of seeing it produce results just as remarkable as in my case.

Alma Virginia Lee.

Much could be written about the cause and the remedy for excessive stoutness and Eugene Christian's methods. But that is unnecessary, for you can, without a penny of expense or the slightest obligation, test out in the privacy of your home the same methods that Miss Lee and thousands of others have used with such remarkable and satisfying results.

The publishers of Eugene Christian's 12 lesson course, "Weight Control, The Basis of Health," are so confident that it will produce the same results for you as it did for Miss Lee that they will gladly send the entire Course to you on approval. Then you can see for yourself, by actual results, the wonderful efficiency of Eugene Christian's methods. These methods are not new and untried theories, for more than 200,000 people in all walks of life have used and are using them and endorse them in the most enthusiastic terms.

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Then if you decide to keep the Course, as you surely will, remit only five dollars in full payment. And if for any reason you do not wish to keep the Course send it back within five days and you will owe us nothing. Obviously, an offer such as this could not be made unless the publishers were confident that Eugene Christian's methods will produce remarkable results for you.

As this special free-trial offer may be withdrawn at any time, it is suggested that you mail the coupon promptly.

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You may send me prepaid a copy of "Weight Control, The Basis of Health," in 12 lessons. I will either remit them to you within five days after receipt or send you \$5.00.

Name
Address
City
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"Right from the start I reduced my weight by 2 pounds a day and felt better than ever."



"To look at me to-day no one would realize that not so long ago I was a 'fat woman.'"



"My friends began to josh me, of course, but I couldn't see anything to laugh about."

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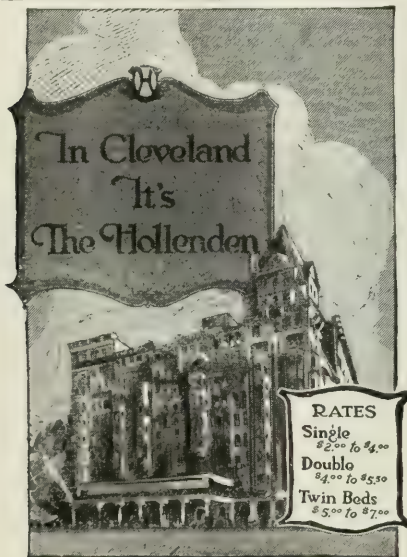
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How New Metals Are Made

(Continued from page 137)

num or uranium may replace part of the tungsten.

Since the war the secret has been revealed that the British Government had been using in its munition plants a new form of molybdenum steel invented by Professor Arnold of Sheffield University. Its composition is said to be: molybdenum, 5.75 per cent; chromium, 2.79 per cent; carbon, .75 per cent; vanadium, 1.29 per cent, but no tungsten. It is claimed that this "super-steel" used for cutting tools will take off metal faster and keep its edge longer than any other.

Some of the newer alloys for high-speed tools contain no iron at all. That which bears the poetic name of the star-stone, stellite, is composed of chromium, cobalt and tungsten in varying proportions. Stellite keeps a hard cutting edge and gets tougher as it gets hotter. It is very hard and as good for jewelry as platinum except that it is not so expensive. Cooperite, its rival, is an alloy of nickel and zirconium, stronger, lighter and cheaper than stellite.

Before the war nearly half of the world's supply of tungsten ore (wolframite) came from Burma. But altho Burma had belonged to the British for a hundred years they had not developed its mineral resources and the tungsten trade was monopolized by the Germans. All the ore was shipped to Germany and the British Admiralty was content to buy from the Germans what tungsten was needed for armor plate and heavy guns. When the war broke out the British had the ore supply, but were unable at first to work it because they were not familiar with the processes. Germany, being short of tungsten, had to sneak over a little from Baltimore in the submarine "Deutschland." In the United States before the war tungsten ore was selling at \$6.50 a unit, but by the beginning of 1916 it had jumped to \$85 a unit. A unit is 1 per cent of tungsten trioxide to the ton, that is, twenty pounds. Boulder County, Colorado, and San Bernardino, California, then had mining booms, reminding one of older times. Between May and December, 1918, there was manufactured in the United States more than 45,500,000 pounds of tungsten steel containing some 8,000,000 pounds of tungsten.

If tungsten ores were more abundant and the metal more easily manipulated, it would displace steel for many purposes. It is harder than steel or even quartz. It never rusts and is insoluble in acids. Its expansion by heat is one-third that of iron. It is more than twice as heavy as iron and its melting point is twice as high. Its electrical resistance is half that of iron and its tensile strength is a third greater than the strongest steel. It can be worked into wire .0002 of an inch in diameter, almost too thin to be seen, but as strong as copper wire ten times the size.

The tungsten wires in the electric lamps are about .03 of an inch in diam-

eter, and they give three times the light for the same consumption of electricity as the old carbon filament. The American manufacturers of the tungsten bulb have very appropriately named their lamp "Mazda" after the Light God of the Zoroastrians. To get the tungsten into wire form was a problem that long baffled the inventors of the world, for it was too refractory to be melted in mass and too brittle to be drawn. Dr. W. D. Coolidge succeeded in accomplishing the feat in 1912 by reducing the tungstic acid by hydrogen and molding the metallic powder into a bar by pressure. This is raised to a white heat in the electric furnace, taken out and rolled down, and the process repeated some fifty times, until the wire is small enough so it can be drawn at a red heat thru diamond dies of successively smaller apertures.

The German method of making the lamp filaments is to squirt a mixture of tungsten powder and thorium oxide thru a perforated diamond of the desired diameter. The filament so produced is drawn thru a chamber heated to 2500° C. at a velocity of eight feet an hour, which crystallizes the tungsten into a continuous thread.

The first metallic filament used in the electric light on a commercial scale was made of tantalum, the metal of Tantalus. In the period 1905-1911 over 100,000,000 tantalum lamps were sold, but tungsten displaced them as soon as that metal could be drawn into wire.

A recent rival of tungsten both as a filament for lamps and hardener for steel is molybdenum. One pound of this metal will impart more resiliency to steel than three or four pounds of tungsten. The molybdenum steel, because it does not easily crack, is said to be serviceable for armor-piercing shells, gun linings, airplane struts, automobile axles and propeller shafts. In combination with its rival as a tungsten-molybdenum alloy it is capable of taking the place of the intolerably expensive platinum, for it resists corrosion when used for spark plugs and tooth plugs. European steel men have taken to molybdenum more than Americans, for the salts of this metal can be used in dyeing and photography.

Calcium, magnesium and aluminum, common enough in their compounds, have only come into use as metals since the invention of the electric furnace. Now the photographer uses magnesium powder for his flashlight when he wants to take a picture of his friends inside the house, and the aviator uses it when he wants to take a picture of his enemies on the open field. The flares prepared by our Government for the war consist of a sheet iron cylinder, four feet long and six inches thick, containing a stick of magnesium attached to a tightly rolled silk parachute twenty feet in diameter when expanded. The whole weighed 32 pounds. On being dropped from the plane by pressing a button, the rush of air set spinning a pinwheel at the bottom which ignited the magnesium.

stick and detonated a charge of black powder sufficient to throw off the case and release the parachute. The burning flare gave off a light of 320,000 candle power lasting for ten minutes as the parachute slowly descended.

The addition of 5 or 10 per cent of magnesium to aluminum gives an alloy (magnalium) that is almost as light as aluminum and almost as strong as steel. An alloy of 90 per cent aluminum and 10 per cent calcium is lighter and harder than aluminum and more resistant to corrosion. The latest German airplane, the "Junker," was made entirely of duralumin. Even the wings were formed of corrugated sheets of this alloy instead of the usual doped cotton-cloth. Duralumin is composed of about 85 per cent of aluminum, 5 per cent of copper, 5 per cent of zinc and 2 per cent of tin.

When platinum was first discovered it was so cheap that ingots of it were gilded and sold as gold bricks, to unwary purchasers. The Russian Government used it as we use nickel, for making small coins. But this is an exception to the rule that the demand creates the supply. Platinum is really a "rare metal," not merely an unfamiliar one. Nowhere except in the Urals is it found in quantity, and since it seems indispensable in chemical and electrical appliances, the price has continually gone up. Russia collapsed into chaos just when the war work made the heaviest demand for platinum, so the governments had to put a stop to its use for jewelry and photography. The "gold brick" scheme would now have to be reversed, for gold is used as a cheaper metal to "adulterate" platinum. All the members of the platinum family, formerly ignored, were pressed into service, palladium, rhodium, osmium, iridium, and these, alloyed with gold or silver, were employed more or less satisfactorily by the dentist, chemist and electrician as substitutes for the platinum of which they had been deprived. One of these alloys, composed of 20 per cent palladium and 80 per cent gold, and bearing the telescoped name of "palau" (pal-ladium au-rum) makes very acceptable crucibles for the laboratory and only costs half as much as platinum. "Rhotanium" is a similar alloy recently introduced. The points of our gold pens are tipped with an osmium-iridium alloy. It is a pity that this family of noble metals is so restricted, for they are unsurpassed in tenacity and incorruptibility. They could be of great service to the world in war and peace. As the "Bad Child" says in his "Book of Beasts":

I shoot the hippopotamus with bullets made of platinum,
Because if I use leaden ones, his hide is sure to flatten 'em.

The modern metallurgist is possessed of a mania for order according to the copy-book rule, "Find a place for everything and put everything in its place." He searches the Urals and the Andes to unearth slacker metals and conscript them for the national service. He would have no leisure class among the elements.

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Each of us is continually thinking ideas of our own and swapping them for the ideas of others. If there is a famine of outside ideas we shrivel up ourselves. Children with "nobody to play with" are unhappy and unmanageable.

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The originator of an idea is not much better off than before he originated it till he gets some one else to absorb it and enjoy it and benefit by it.

The man or woman surrounded by better thoughts and things, but who pays not the slightest attention to them, is not much better off than the one with "nobody to play with."

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Democrats at Donnybrook

(Continued from page 131)

But there were others who were not so sure of the wisdom of a battle on the Treaty à l'outrance. Significantly, three United States senators who spoke were for compromise. Senator Owen counseled "immediate ratification," and proceeded to explain that in the position in which the President stood he *must* speak as he does uncompromisingly and firmly. Senator Pomerene urged ratification "without reservations if possible, with reservations if we must." Senator Hitchcock, the Democratic floor leader, declared that the Democrats were ready for an honorable compromise with their opponents, and confided to his hearers, in a kind of stage whisper, his belief that "the Treaty will be ratified." These expressions, from men who must do the actual voting on the Treaty and the Covenant, suggested little enthusiasm for the thought of carrying the issue over into the campaign. Take it for all in all, the good Wilsonians at the banquet—and the applause showed that they were in the majority—must, it seemed to the Philosopher, have found more gall than honey in the oratorical feast that was served to them.

There were other apples of discord in the goods that the perennial Mr. Bryan drew from his pack. He was the one speaker who seemed concerned about the campaign and the future policy of the Democracy. He set before the diners several planks for a possible platform, of more or less freshness and novelty. He "assumed" that the party would accept prohibition as the permanent policy of the country; and, when the men about the tables received the suggestion with silence or murmured jeers, he shouted, "If that does not suit the banqueters, I will appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober, from them to the voters!" "That's just the trouble," mourned one of the Philosopher's table mates. "We're *not* drunk, and we wish we were." Mr. Bryan "assumed" that the party would accept woman's suffrage as an accomplished fact; and again he met with a chilling lack of response. Probably Washington is too near the South and too far from the West, meditated the Philosopher, to expect a Democratic gathering there to be enthusiastic about justice for women as distinguished from "chivalry."

Then Mr. Bryan produced three planks, two new, the third old. They were "a national peace way, running into every state, wide enough to accommodate both passengers and freight, and permanent, so that it will be a lasting tie binding together the forty-eight commonwealths"; "a national bulletin, under bi-partizan control, furnished to all who desire it at a nominal cost, a bulletin which will present to the people the issues upon which they must act, with editorials presenting the arguments for and against the action proposed;" and the initiative and referendum. These planks aroused, apparently, little in-

terest; they certainly provoked no comment. But one other declaration of the Commoner struck fire. It was this:

The Democratic party has for twenty years denounced private monopoly as indefensible and intolerable. It cannot surrender its position on the subject now when the beneficiaries of all the private monopolies are mobilizing under the banner of the Republican party for a united attack upon the right of the people to own and operate all necessary monopolies in the interest of the public.

Then he added his old time proposal that the trunk lines of the railroads should be owned by the Federal Government and the local and feeding lines by the states. It was Senator Pomerene that took fire first; and the vigor with which he denounced the government ownership proposal would have been balm to the most conservative Republican heart. Governor Cornwell of West Virginia followed him, and after announcing himself as a conservative, denounced the Adamson law, which raised the wages and shortened the hours of the railroad workers, the proposal for government ownership of railroads, the provision in the Clayton anti-trust act exempting labor and farmers' organizations from its provisions, and class legislation in general.

So the keynote for the campaign was sounded, as from a rifted lute. And the Republicans, listening greedily to the rattle of stick on stick, the thud of shillelagh on devoted pate, laughed a great guffaw. But just wait till the Republicans get together. It will be the other fellows' turn then.

"About this time look out for thunder, hail and sleet."

The Folly at Albany

(Continued from page 138)

of guilt by due process of law would have disposed of the whole matter.

Nothing could be weaker than the reply of Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet, who has stultified himself. He and his followers, professing to fear revolution and revolutionary methods, and proclaiming their devotion to our American way of bringing about the desired social changes by due process of law, have undertaken to deny resort to that way by radicals whose ideas they abhor. Any action better calculated to spread the radical dogma that reform by parliamentary action is impossible and that the revolution, therefore, must be proclaimed and attempted, human ingenuity could not invent. The ideas and the purposes of socialism must be met and dealt with in the arena of debate and of legislation. Political socialism is a formidable fact and it must be taken seriously. Europe has learned this lesson and America will have to learn it. Given full opportunity to say its say, to expose its purposes, and to defend its policies in legislative bodies, socialism invariably becomes moderate, and its leaders, not infrequently, become strong upholders of social order.

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ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

I. Our Answer to the Reds. By Francis P. Garvan.

1. Prove that the article emphasizes the importance of education.
2. Give logical definitions of the following terms: corrupt, government, anarchy, bourgeois, proletariat, sabotage, syndicalism, sedition, conspiracy, radical, communist, Soviet, conservative, liberal.
3. Give a clear, oral explanation of the writer's "answer" to the Reds.
4. Show in what way the program of the Reds is aimed at the prosperity and happiness of every member of your school.
5. Write a synopsis of laws that you think might be of benefit in maintaining American freedom and the public good.
6. Write a dialog or group scene in which you imagine the spirits of the soldiers who served with Washington at Valley Forge discussing the recent activities of the Reds in the United States.
7. Write a short, impassioned speech such as you might give before an audience in which you wished to arouse a spirit of patriotism for the United States.

II. Heavy Taxes, Increased Exports, and No Strikes. By Professor B. D. Attolico.

1. Define the following terms: reconstruction, penitentiary, tonnage, role, normal, fiscal, replenish, luxury.
2. Write a paragraph of contrast on the following topic: The effect of the war on England and on Italy.
3. Write a paragraph of negative statement on the following topic: The good will and discipline of the Italian taxpayer.
4. Imagine that you are the editor of a daily paper published in the United States. Draw from the article material for an editorial addressed to American workers.

III. A Solution of the Treaty Tangle. By Hayne Davis.

1. Write a brief of the entire article.
2. Point out the methods by which coherence is maintained in the article.
3. In a single paragraph write what the author believes to be the solution of the treaty tangle.
4. Point out the means by which the author gains emphasis.

IV. Democrats at Donnybrook. By Harold Howland.

1. Explain the significance of the title.
2. What is a "Philosopher Errant"?
3. Explain the following expressions: Joints in the opposition armor; Cynically aloof; The dust and struggle of the arena; Irrelevant parenthesis; From Alpha to Omega; Malicious gibberish; The quondam peerless leader; Walter Scott's play-bill; A one-track document; Apples of discord; From Philip drunk to Philip sober; From a rifted lute.
3. What is a rhetorical phrase?
5. What is an allusion?
6. Explain why the use of rhetorical phrases and of allusions in the article—or in any other writing—add materially to the effect the article—or other writing—produces.
7. What is the principal point the writer makes in the article?
8. Does the writer prove himself to be a "philosopher errant"?

V. The End of the Great War.

1. Write a graphic description of the closing scene of the Great War.

VI. The Folly at Albany. By Franklin H. Giddings.

1. Sum up, in the form of a brief, the proofs given by Professor Giddings in support of his belief that the action at Albany was unwise.

VII. Men Say the War Is Over. By William E. Brooks.

1. On what contrasts is the poem founded?
2. Tell the story of the woman whom the poet meets on the street.
3. What is the effect of the last sentence of the poem?
4. How does the poem, as a whole, affect you?
5. Explain the following words: marts, Hiram, David, garb, coif.
6. Point out lines that might be illustrated by the work of a painter of pictures.
7. Write a full description of an imaginary painting based on one of the lines just mentioned.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. Politics and the Treaty of Peace—"A Solution of Our Treaty Tangle," "Democrats at Donnybrook."

1. Discuss the following proposition: In view of the history of our treaty negotiations, an amendment to Article II, Section 2, of the Constitution would seem to be necessary.
2. What is the chief reason for senatorial opposition to the Treaty of Versailles? What solution of the tangle does Mr. Davis suggest?
3. Read the extract from Champ Clark's speech quoted by Mr. Howland. Is the record of the party one of which the leaders may justly be proud? If so, why was so little made of it in the newspaper accounts of the Jackson dinner?
4. Set down side by side the President's pronouncements about the Treaty and those of Mr. Bryan. Show by comparison that "... the issue was straightly joined between two factions in the Democratic party."
5. In view of present activities in the Senate which of the two factions seems to be getting the upper hand?

II. Re-establishing Peace—"Heavy Taxes, Increased Exports, and No Strikes," "The End of the Great War," "Disorders in Germany," "Where the Money Goes."

1. Why were the consequences of the war "bound to weigh more heavily on her [Italy] than on any other country"? What is Italy doing to recover from these consequences?
2. Describe briefly the final steps in the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles. Show how, as a result of this ratification, the United States is at a disadvantage just now.
3. What connection is there between the ratification of the Treaty and the present disorders in Germany?
4. What measures of relief for Europe are proposed by Secretary Glass and Mr. Hoover? Show that these measures are advisable both from an economic and from an humanitarian point of view.

III. The Radicals and the Government—"Our Answer to the Reds," "New York Socialists Barred from Assembly," "The Folly at Albany."

1. Is there any connection between the attitude of the United States Department of Justice toward the extreme radicals and the action of the New York Assembly in suspending the five Socialist members?
2. Do you agree with Mr. Garvan that "New laws obviously are necessary"? If so, what form should these new laws take?
3. Upon what grounds did the Assembly bar its five Socialist members? Why does Mr. Hughes attack the action of the Assembly?
4. Why does Professor Giddings say: "The incident was bound to happen, in this state or elsewhere"?
5. Prove that, "Viewed in the light of history... the action at Albany was glaringly unwise."

IV. The Government of France—"Clemenceau for President."

1. Write a brief account of the method of election of (1) members of the Chamber of Deputies, (2) members of the Senate, (3) the President.
2. Compare the functions of these three branches of the French Government with those of the similar branches in Great Britain and the United States.
3. "The election of senators on January 11 showed a decided drift toward the Right." Explain this statement.
4. What difference will it make whether André Tardieu or Aristide Briand becomes premier?

V. Chemistry as a Factor in Modern Industry—"How New Metals Are Made."

1. Trace the history of the iron and steel industry from ancient times to the present day. Show that more progress has been made in the past thirty or forty years than in all the centuries that went before.
2. What are the present uses of tungsten and platinum?
3. What has been the result of the experiments of Baron Auer von Welsbach?
4. Do the facts given in this article justify the author's sub-title?

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LOUIS GUYAN—Pretty girls are lazy.
PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE—Who is Russia?

SENATOR MOSES—Wood will win in a walk.

EDWARD BOK—I have merely done my best.

FATHER BERNHARD VAUGHAN—I would love to run a cinema.

LLOYD GEORGE—Nothing is gained by making statements in public.

THE PRINCE OF WALES—Travel opens one's eyes and clears one's brain.

ARTHUR WAUGH—What the public wants today is a new Wilkie Collins.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE—I don't believe in logical candidates, because politics is illogical.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY—It is with satisfaction that we observe America adopting prohibition.

VICE PRESIDENT MARSHALL—The King of England does nothing but spend his time listening to the band play.

MAURICE MAETERLINCK—I should think the tall buildings in New York must be disturbing to the minds of the people.

BOLSHEVIK REPRESENTATIVE KLISHKE—Soviet Russia will not allow itself to be used as a dumping ground for agitators from America.

GERALDINE FARRAR—I bought a piece of Japanese fox fur the other day which I am morally certain was born on the Hudson river.

JUDGE GEORGE W. ANDERSON—I assert as my best judgment that more than 99 per cent of the advertised and reported pro-German plots never existed.

SIR OLIVER LODGE—I do not suppose our descendants will be using chemical energy. Instead of burning 1000 tons of coal they will take energy out of an ounce or two of matter.

MISS HELEN TAFT—The public will pay Babe Ruth \$20,000 for a half year and Jack Dempsey \$100,000 for a single fight, but they will not pay their college professors enough to live on.

C. F. HINGHAM, M. P.—The secret of how to obtain large incomes is to get others to work out your ideas and to have the courage of your convictions, to be able to say yes or no on the instant and to stick to your decision.

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Safeguarding the Investor 188
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New Plays

For the Defense, murder mystery play, keeps you from drawing a long breath till the last scene. Then you sigh luxuriously. Richard Bennett is the engaging district attorney hero. (Morosco Theater.)

"I'm so bored, I've taken to card-indexing the hens," says one of the returned women war workers in *The Famous Mrs. Fair*, a comedy based on the problem of getting the war volunteer's interest back to home and family. (Henry Miller's Theater.)

Catchy songs, clever acting, exceptional dancing, and elaborate costumes and settings are several of the reasons why *The Magic Melody* at the Shubert Theater has proved such a successful musical play this season. (Shubert Theater.)

The Power of Darkness. The Theater Guild presents this Tolstoy play

with the same artistic finish and tragic power as it gave to *John Ferguson* last year. Tolstoy shows in this powerful drama his hatred of alcohol, interest, women and police and his confidence in the simple faith of the peasantry and in the saving power of open confession. (Garrick Theater.)

The "Theatre Parisien's" latest bill "achieves the impossible" by suiting both the true Parisian and the American schoolgirl beginning French. There is a tuneful operetta, *Le Poilu*, and a short comedy, *L'Anglais tel qu'on le parle*, in which Mr. Hogson struggles with a French interpreter who understands everything but English. (Theatre Parisien.)

The Profiteer

(TWENTY YEARS HENCE)

A little girl climbed on her granddaddy's knee,
And pleaded, "Oh, tell a true story to me!"
She wheedled and teased as a little girl can
To hear him live over the war days again.

So he told her of gallant and glorious fight,
Of the Nation's response to the call of the right,
Of brave mothers and sisters and sweet-hearts and wives,
Of the flower of young manhood who poured out their lives
That the world might be safe when the conflict was done,
And men keep the freedom their fathers had won.

Then she wistfully queried, "And what did you do?
I think that the man who was bravest was you."
The grandfather gazed 'round the beautiful room,
And its luxury seemed like a symbol of doom.
He regretted the past, for he felt he was old
And the fire of desire was expiring and cold.

He thought of his end in a deep narrow hole,
Too small for his body, too large for his soul,
And he made no reply, as he stifled a sigh,
But he lowered his head at the look in her eye,
For he knew in his heart that the arrow had hit—
He had done the poor people instead of his bit!

—Blanche F. Gile in the *New York Times*.

The Most American Thing in America

That is what Theodore Roosevelt called Chautauqua. Six words! Could greater praise be given in 6,000?

Perhaps Mr. Roosevelt was flattering his hosts? But insincerity was never named as one of the great American's faults!

Perhaps he spoke from enthusiasm unchecked by reflection? But he permitted the glorifying phrase to be quoted with frequency and promi-

nence! Mr. Roosevelt's sense of values and proportion endorsed, as his sense of quality had prompted, this most remarkable tribute.

He knew no higher praise to give a man or an institution than to call him or it "American"; and from his lips or pen "most American" was praise intentionally superlative.

Such was the praise he gave Chautauqua!

What Is Chautauqua?

The place is one of loveliness: a summer city on a wooded hillside, overlooking a twenty-mile lake in the southwest corner of the Empire State.

The Institution, physically quartered in this beautiful location, is an organization rooted in a hundred thousand American hearts bound together in a common aim and purpose by the

slender, steel-strong filament of intellectual and spiritual community.

Chautauqua, N. Y., is a summer resort. Chautauqua, America, is The People's College. Will you have fishing—or philosophy? Chautauqua will give you all that either stands for: wholesome physical recreation, and simple, genuine learning.

Work and Play at Chautauqua

In July and August more than 4,000 students attend the Summer Schools.

There are Academic courses, in language and literature, mathematics and science, psychology, pedagogy, historical and social science; and Professional courses, in library training, home economics, music, arts and crafts, expression, business training, stenography, commercial geography, physical education, health and self-expression.

To these classes come school teachers in quest of personal or professional development; persons whose schooling stopped short of completion, and college graduates who know that they have only learned how to learn.

Private tutoring may be had, and boys and girls preparing for college can combine summer sports with serious work.

Concerts and Lectures

While the Summer Schools are in session, Chautauqua offers also such a program of lectures and concerts as can be had nowhere else.

The most famous speakers and the finest mas-

ters of music present a brilliant program. Edification mates with entertainment; pleasure and profit go hand in hand.

Chautauqua Reading Courses

But Chautauqua is not a single-season educator. The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle carries her work into thousands of homes all the year round.

Each year the C. L. S. C. offers a course of reading ("Don't read at random!" is the motto), for which four books of lively interest are selected. These four books are offered with a year's subscription to the Independent, and the Round Table, a monthly bulletin.

The reading is arranged in four-year cycles: an American year, a Modern European year, a Clas-

sical year, and a British year. Four years of reading lead to graduation.

In 1919, an American year, the books were "America Among the Nations," by H. H. Powers; "Brothers in Arms," by J. J. Jusserand; "A Mexican Journey," by E. H. Blichfeldt, and "The Old South," by Thomas Nelson Page.

For 1920 the course, soon to be announced, will be Modern European.

There are no examinations, unless desired. Certificate is given for each year's reading; diploma for the full course of four years. Write for Special Offer.

Vacation Time Is Coming

It is not too early now to begin planning for your summer playtime. Chautauqua is the place!

Comfortable accommodations, at a wide range of prices. All conveniences. A long list of land and water sports. Beautiful walks, rides or drives

in charming Western New York country. Come in your car, or come by rail—and have the best time ever. Write for detailed information, on Summer School work, Home Reading, or Summer Resort attractions. And do it *now*! Address

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CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION

Chautauqua, N. Y.

The Independent

January 31, 1920

Just What Mr. Wilson Did at Paris

In Which Numerous Current Rumors Are Disproved by the First Hand Statements of a Man Who Saw the Peace Conference from the Inside

By Preston Slosson

Member of the Staff of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace

A LEGEND has arisen in the United States among both radical and reactionary critics of the Treaty of Versailles which has done much to injure the prospects of the Treaty before the Senate. Perhaps the common belief might be fairly summarized in this way:

Wilson met defeat at Paris. He was able to carry into effect his plan for the League of Nations, but at every other point he was vanquished by European "imperialists" who were as much superior to him in diplomatic skill as they were inferior in moral idealism. They offered such strenuous opposition to the Covenant that to save it he had to permit Clemenceau and Lloyd-George to impose extreme terms on Germany. In doing this he did not consult his colleagues or the many "experts" whom he had brought to Paris. As a result a large number of these specialists, headed by Mr. Bullitt, resigned in protest as soon as the Conditions of Peace were made public.

On one point only did Wilson stand out against the European diplomats; when he adopted the Yugoslav program for Fiume and Dalmatia and thus single-handedly defied Britain, France and Italy. To Japan, on the other hand, he surrendered without resistance the just claims of China. There is really nothing American in the Treaty, and even Wilson's Covenant was cleverly captured by the British Government to obtain six times our representation in the League of Nations.

The reader will admit that this is a just and even moderate paraphrase of scores of articles which have appeared under such titles as "The Inside Story of the Peace Conference," "What Really Happened at Paris" and the like. *In no single particular, however, does it conform to the facts* as known to those who, like myself, have seen the records of the Supreme Council and of the important Commissions which aided the Council to construct the Treaty. As these records are still diplomatic secrets (much to the disadvantage of President Wilson) I can only refer to such matters as have been made public either here or in Europe, but have not been given sufficient publicity to choke the lying rumors which fill Congress and the press.

In the first place President Wilson did not meet defeat at Paris, but on the contrary won the most notable series of diplomatic victories which have ever fallen to an American statesman. If the Treaty is good, the credit belongs to America. If the Treaty is bad, ours is the blame. It is true that on many occasions President Wilson was forced to compromise to meet the views of his European colleagues. It is equally true that they were continually forced to compromise to obtain

American assent. No Treaty would have been possible without such compromise. Fortunately, on most questions of principle the chief statesmen at Paris were quite agreed. I am fairly certain that if all the decisions of the Supreme Council were counted up President Wilson would be found voting with the majority two-thirds of the time. Very rarely was he forced into the romantic rôle of "Horatius at the Bridge." I cannot say too often or too emphatically that the Peace with Germany is an American Peace as truly as it is French or British.

Instead of finding hostility, the American Commissioners found an atmosphere of agreement. A few crises arose, and these have been correctly enumerated by Mr. Ray Stannard Baker, Mr. William Allen White and other well-informed chroniclers of the Conference, but as a rule the Supreme Council worked with harmony. Particularly notable was the cordial good will of the entire British delegation. Mr. Lloyd-George favored as moderate a peace as President Wilson, indeed on one point (the eastern frontier of Germany) he was more inclined to be "easy on" Germany than were the Americans. The French, it is true, would have imposed a more severe peace had they been free to write their own terms. But M. Clemenceau, unlike some of his French colleagues, was always ready to meet the British and American view more than half way.

THE resulting peace was no doubt severe from the German point of view and has provoked much criticism even from strong supporters of the Allied cause. General Smuts, the great South African liberal statesman, was not the only man who signed the Treaty with some misgivings as to its attitude toward the vanquished. But it is absurd to represent the Treaty as a victory for the Imperialists. Had these had their way a "buffer state" would have been created on the Rhine, Danzig would have been given outright to Poland and the full costs of the war would have been saddled on Germany. That this was not done is due to the liberalism of the British and American Commissioners and to the wisdom of one Frenchman, M. Clemenceau.

The true attitude of the various national delegations is better understood in Europe than in this country. Even the enemies of President Wilson admit his success and concede that his alliance with Lloyd-George was one of the factors which made it possible. The *Tory National Review*, for instance, deplors "the un-

wholesome ascendancy which—thanks mainly to the feebleness of Mr. Lloyd-George—Mr. Wilson was allowed to assume in Paris." Few people would call Mr. Lloyd-George "feeble," but the *National Review* version is closer to the facts than the pathetic accounts of the trampling down of Mr. Wilson's ideals by European Macchiavellis which have appeared so frequently in our press.

The Covenant was not, as so often represented, a personal "hobby" of President Wilson. The British were for it from the start, and the French, suspicious at first, came to favor a much more binding League than President Wilson could agree to accept. The French idea was an international "General Staff" which would enable the League to become an armed alliance at the instant any Power broke the peace of the world, together with an international inspection of armaments. The Italians, the Japanese and the lesser Allies were also unanimous for a League of Nations. President Wilson was one of the principal architects of the League as it now exists, but some sort of a League, or at least a permanent and organized alliance of the Great Powers must have been adopted in any case in order to make possible the enforcement of the Treaty.

In connection with the League it ought to be more widely known that the separate representation of the British Dominions was not a device of the British Government to secure additional votes but, just the contrary, a concession of the British Government to the Dominions who wished to be free to vote independently of the will of London. In rejecting the vote of such countries as Canada and Australia the United States is decreasing its own influence in the League by rejecting the support of potential political allies. In Paris the Dominion representatives, tho nominally dele-

gates of the British Empire, were quite independent of the delegates from Great Britain. Premier Hughes of Australia criticized the Treaty as too lenient with respect to reparations; General Smuts of South Africa regarded the same provisions as too severe; Premier Lloyd-George of Great Britain thought them about reasonable.

In the question of Fiume and Dalmatia it is true that President Wilson came into sharp conflict with one European delegation, but with *one alone*. France and Great Britain cordially supported President Wilson's general position on the Adriatic question. They could not and did not abandon their pledges to Italy embodied in the Pact of London and therefore President Wilson appeared to the world as tho he was standing alone. But in private conference M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd-George used all their influence to moderate the extreme Italian claims.

It is altogether false to represent President Wilson

as having been "captured" by Yugoslav propaganda. The so-called "Wilson line" which gave Italy Trieste and western Istria to Pola was the work of American experts and specialists by whose unanimous advice the President was guided. This line favored Italy, inasmuch as it placed under Italian sovereignty a larger number of Slavs than the number of Italians still remaining on the eastern side of the proposed frontier. In fact, the American line was a compromise between the extreme claims of both sides, and would have been as strongly resented by the Yugoslavs had they been a Great Power as it actually was by the Italians. The Yugoslavs only accepted it because they were conscious of their military weakness and desired to win by moderation the good will of Great Britain, France and America. The recent elections in Italy, with the defeat of the imperialistic parties and the numerous Socialist victories, show that the second thought of Italy is nearer to the position of President Wilson than we dared to hope during the crisis of last Spring.

Italy's temporary withdrawal from the Conference in April was a cause of much sorrow and apprehension to the other Allied and Associated Powers, but it did not, as is so often stated, induce President Wilson to sur-

render to Japan on the Shantung issue. He supported what he believed to be the just claims of China with the same vigor as he had supported what he believed to be the just claims of the Yugoslavs, and if he was less successful it was because of the different circumstances surrounding the two cases. Italy was still only advancing a claim; Japan had enjoyed "nine points of the law" in Kiao-Chau for nearly five years. China had compromised her own case by agreeing, even tho under pressure, to Japanese economic demands during the Great War. Finally, some settlement of the Shantung



Photograph by U. S. Signal Corps.

The Big Four seem to form a quartet of close harmony in this photograph taken outside President Wilson's Paris residence, on the street named in our honor "Place des Etats-Unis." At the left Premier Lloyd George is listening to a good story of Premier Orlando's. At the extreme right President Wilson smiles, too. And even "the Tiger" in the doorway belies his name

question had to be decided immediately, as it was part of the German Treaty, whereas the Adriatic question could be (and was) postponed. So President Wilson decided it was better to put faith in the assurances of the Japanese Government that Kiao-Chau would be evacuated in due course of time than to hold up the Treaty indefinitely without any practical benefit to China.

President Wilson is also falsely represented as standing alone not only among foreign Powers but even within the American Delegation. It is true that on the Council of Four the responsibility for great decisions rested with him alone, but it is also true that he enjoyed the constant support and confidence of his colleagues and subordinates as did no other statesman in Paris. On all territorial and economic questions he consulted the ablest experts who were with him and was largely guided by their advice. Many specialists were dissatisfied with details in the [Continued on page 186]

A Message from the United States Government And Not a Drop to Drink!

By Daniel C. Roper
Commissioner of Internal Revenue

THE eighteenth Amendment—the national prohibition amendment to the Constitution—is now a part of American basic law. It became effective at midnight January 16, one year after it had been ratified by the thirty-sixth state. It is the duty of the Government of the United States and of the states to enforce it and of every citizen to obey it as scrupulously as he would any other law.

The amendment reads in part as follows:

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The third section required that the amendment to be effective should be ratified within seven years. The fact that ratification by three-fourths of the states was achieved in only a little more than one year gives proof that the sentiment of the American people is overwhelmingly in favor of this great reform. The completion of ratification was followed by the enactment of a comprehensive enforcement act by Congress in which it was stated that "all provisions of this act shall be liberally construed to the end that the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage may be prevented." This act has stood the test of the courts and is now in full force and effect. The task of compelling its observance rests with the Bureau of Internal Revenue, backed up by the conscience and moral support of all law-abiding citizens.

When national prohibition went into effect there were in bonded warehouses in the United States approximately 62,000,000 gallons of whisky and 4,700,000 gallons of rum, gin, brandy and other beverage spirits. The largest amounts are in storage in Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Maryland. These storehouses are ammunition dumps loaded with high explosives in the midst of a peaceful and populous community.

Inside the warehouses this liquor is practically valueless, but it is a constant temptation to thieves who may profit thru dispensing it illegally, thereby defeating the higher purposes of the law. It is reported that bootleg-



Keystone View

Commissioner Roper coming from a conference at the Capitol

gers have obtained as high as \$15 a quart for stolen spirits—and even for cold tea. At this rate a barrel could be retailed for something like \$1500!

Five barrels of whisky recently were stolen from a warehouse in western Pennsylvania and dispensed at exceedingly high prices. An Italian suspected of the theft was traced to New York, where he had boarded a trans-Atlantic steamer. He was arrested in France on wirelessly instructions and held until taken into custody by our men. He is now back in the United States awaiting trial. No effort will be spared by the Bureau of Internal Revenue in bringing offenders against the prohibition law to justice.

It is only when liquor is removed from bonded warehouses that federal taxes must be paid upon it by the owner. Under the prohibition enforcement act it can be removed only for certain well-defined non-beverage purposes and the tax is \$2.20 a gallon. But liquor stolen must be regarded as "liquor removed for beverage purposes" and the owner is required to pay the beverage tax of \$6.40 a gallon, altho, in all probability, he had no hand in the theft.

Liquor in storage is not at present adequately guarded against thieves. There are 350 distillery bonded warehouses, sixteen general bonded warehouses and twenty special bonded warehouses. The amount of liquor in each case varies from a few hundred barrels to more than 40,000 barrels. Some of the warehouses are located in cities with police protection, but many

of them are in outlying districts. Before prohibition went into effect the joint interest and responsibility of the warehouse men and the Government resulted in a system of protection that was adequate under past conditions—but is adequate no longer.

To safeguard these supplies with prohibition in force it would seem necessary either to concentrate them in well-guarded warehouses with the Government exercising a monopoly over distribution for legitimate purpose, or to increase materially the number of guards at present employed. We now have only 450 guards. If we are to keep this liquor in warehouses scattered across the country we should have at least 2500 men. We have submitted to Congress a request for an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for guarding bonded warehouses during the remaining six months of the fiscal year.

When the warehouses are adequately guarded the difficulty of suppressing the bootlegging traffic will be materially reduced. Illicit stills conducted on a large scale will be rapidly wiped out. Brewing and distilling in the home are now much discussed, but I am convinced that it is a fad and that, like most other fads, will ultimately die out. In the first place it is dangerous, in the second place it is a great deal of trouble and in the third place I doubt whether the product ever measures up to expectations.

As to liquor in bond, upon which approximately \$20,000,000 has been loaned by the banks, its owners will sustain very heavy losses unless Congress interferes. It can be withdrawn, practically speaking, for none except medicinal purposes. While some physicians take the position that whisky is a valuable stimulant in certain cases of illness or debility, the majority opinion of the medical profession seems to be that it may be entirely dispensed with as a remedy. Withdrawals for medicinal purposes will, therefore, be relatively insignificant.

Wine-makers probably will not suffer such complete losses as the owners of distilled spirits. Wine may be dealcoholized and legally sold. This is now being done to some extent. Wines may also be sold for sacramental purposes and other non-beverage purposes. This will afford some outlet for the present stocks, but, of course, will not entirely take care of the situation.

As an indication of the volume and extent of wine manufacturing in the United States, it may be pointed out that during the last fiscal year a tax was collected on wines in the amount of \$10,520,609. The tax collected on beer during the same period amounted to \$117,839,602.

Under John F. Kramer, the first Prohibition Commissioner of the United States, there has been organized in the Bureau of Internal Revenue a force of some 1200 men for the administration of the prohibition enforcement act. There are two branches of this organization, the first dealing with the legal use and the second with the illegal use of intoxicating liquors. Congress has defined "intoxicating liquor" as any liquid capable of being used for beverage purposes that contains more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol. We have set up in Washington a large chemical laboratory for the analysis of all preparations we suspect are being sold in violation of the law.

For each state there has been appointed a Federal Prohibition Director and under him a number of officers known as Federal Prohibition Inspectors. The exact number of inspectors appointed in each state depends upon conditions prevailing and the work to be done there.

This branch is known as the "observance" branch as differentiated from the "enforcement" branch. It has under its supervision all persons and corporations permitted to use or handle intoxicating liquors in any way, including physicians, pharmacists, soft drink manufacturers and common carriers. The Federal Director issues the permits and the inspectors keep check on those to whom they are

given to see that they keep within the law. This branch has the still more important duty of supervising and coördinating all state and municipal activities connected with prohibition enforcement. If there happens to be a district in which officials refuse to enforce the law the Federal Director calls upon the other branch of the prohibition force, much as a state governor would call for federal troops if a situation in his state got out of hand.

The enforcement branch has the duty of detecting and prosecuting all persons engaged in illicit making, transportation and selling of intoxicating liquors. For this work the country has been divided into ten districts. In each there has been appointed a Supervising Federal Prohibition Agent, and under him a number of subordinate agents, the most of whom are experienced detectives. These men constitute a mobile force that can be moved to any part of a district in which there is reason to believe the law is being violated.

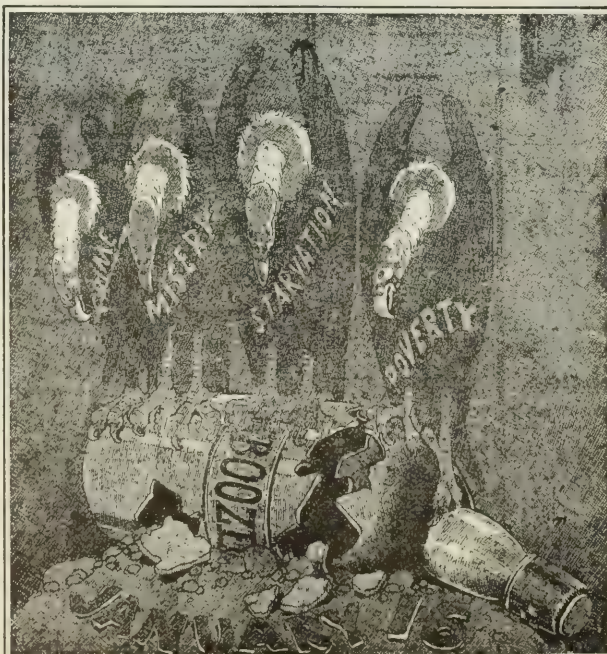
The legislation adopted by Congress specifically places the responsibility for prohibition enforcement on federal, state and local authorities alike. But all these officials, no matter how well they coöperate cannot make nation-wide prohibition effective without the assistance of all law-abiding citizens. This is so with every law. If it were not that the vast majority of the people themselves desire to obey—and that their neighbors obey—no law could be adequately enforced. The mere passage of a law does not make it effective.

National prohibition is no new idea in the United States. It has been discussed pro and con for decades. During the last year it has received more newspaper space than almost any other public question. But now the time for discussion is past. We discussed for three years the wisdom of joining the Allies, but when Congress declared war against Germany we left off discussion and got down to business. So it is with prohibition. The time for talk is past. The time for action is here.

Certainly not all of our people wanted prohibition. But neither were we unanimous for the war. Prohibition has become the law of the land by the regularly prescribed processes and it is our duty now to put aside any opinions that may conflict, and observe the law. We are an honest and law-abiding people. As the head of that branch of the Government that collected more

than \$6,000,000,000 in taxes during the last year I have had ample substantiation of that fact. Obedience to law is the cornerstone of our Americanism. To hold the prohibition law lightly would be to breed disrespect for the whole body of our law—and that we cannot afford.

Thousands of requests have come to the Bureau of Internal Revenue from individuals and organizations asking how they can assist the Government in making national prohibition effective. There are many ways. Citizens can organize in their local communities and work for the development of a strong and healthy public sentiment in favor of obedience to law in general and to the prohibition law in particular. That would be a



New York Evening Journal © 1920, by Star Company

The chief mourners at John Barleycorn's grave

[Continued on page 191]

A Message from the Imperial Japanese Government to the American People



The national emblem of Korea is the tortoise, used in this case as the base of an old monument in a Korean graveyard

Home Rule in Korea?

By Baron Makoto Saito

Governor-General of Korea

FOR nearly ten years since Japan annexed Korea the latter has been the object of little attention by the world.

The annexation was peacefully accomplished by mutual consent of the governments of the two nations; due to that memorable event, Korea ceased to be the storm center of the Far East, which it had been for many years prior to it; and under the efficient government of Japan the Korean people rapidly advanced in civilization and enjoyed the blessings resulting from the development of productive industry, as well as from the spread of education. In fact, all seemed to be going well in this peninsula. Such was also the feeling of both the Government and people in Japan proper. It was, therefore, a cause of general surprise when last spring what is now known as "independence demonstrations" suddenly broke out in many parts of Korea. I shall not go into the genesis of these unfortunate occurrences; they have already been sufficiently ventilated by interested parties, in many instances Japan having been grossly and unjustly misrepresented. Local affairs of unfortunate nature have been represented as being general, and exaggerations and even fictitious stories have been assiduously disseminated at the expense of Japan. Nevertheless, we must admit that, for the serious situation presenting itself last spring in this peninsula, we must hold ourselves as principally responsible. In pursuing their administrative policies, my predecessors had no other desire than to improve the condition of the Korean people



Baron Saito, who has been Governor of Korea since September, 1919, announces that it is his plan "to grant the Korean people the administration of local affairs at some opportune time in the future"

and so make them happier. That they were eminently successful in this work has been attested by the late Colonel Roosevelt and many other eminent foreign observers and critics. But at the same time it cannot be denied that, in the hands of petty officials, their policies were often carried out in a tactless manner, and that the policies themselves, tho suiting the condition of the Korean people for some time after annexation, needed more or less revision so as to keep pace with the progress of the times and the intellectual and economic advancement made in the meantime by the Korean people. As a matter of fact, the Government was contemplating the introduction of reforms in its policies, but unfortunately this was not made known promptly enough and in time to prevent the outbreak of those demonstrations, which were nothing more or less than expressions of popular dissatisfaction with the existing régime.

The Government in Tokyo, thoroly aroused by those events, recognized the necessity of promptly introducing radical reforms in the administration of Korea, and at once set itself to the task of revising the organic regulations of the Government-General. This was completed in August, and the revised organic regulations were made public in the course of the same month. Among others, the most important reforms effected thereby were the abolition of the rule reserving the post of Governor-General exclusively for naval or military officers and the abolition of the policing of the country by gendarmeries. In other words, civil officials

were made eligible for the post of Governor-General, and the policing of the country was placed in the hands of the ordinary police. Of the latter reform more will be said later on. It should be clearly understood that according to the new regulations a Governor-General is appointed as such in a civil capacity, no matter whether he is a civilian or not.

On the resignation by Count Hasegawa of the Governor-Generalship, I was appointed his successor and arrived at my post in Seoul early in September. As Mr. Yamagata and several other high officials either resigned or were relieved of their duties, Dr. Midzuno, who was Minister of Home Affairs in a former Cabinet, was appointed chief assistant, while nearly all the bureau directors were chosen from among the ablest officials in the home service.

Since my arrival in Seoul I and my assistants have been working day and night to complete the projected reforms in administration, and it is a source of pleasure to be able to say that these reforms have either been already carried out or are on the eve of being carried out. The administrative policy is now based on the rescript granted by the Emperor on the occasion of the promulgation of the revised organic regulations for the Government-General. In this rescript, His Majesty was pleased to announce his desire that in all respects his Japanese and Korean subjects should be placed on a footing of equality. Accordingly, one of the first reform measures taken was the abolition of all discrimination between Japanese and Korean officials in respect to treatment. In other words, the rule was made that Korean officials should hereafter be paid according to the same scale of salary as that for their Japanese colleagues. Ways were also opened for Koreans of talent and ability to be raised to posts of responsibility and honor in the Government. For instance, the post of principal of common schools for Korean children, hitherto exclusively given to Japanese, will hereafter be given to Koreans, too. It is hoped that the Government will be able to secure many well educated and capable Korean young men for its service, tho, as a matter of fact, there are already many Koreans serving and occupying high posts in the Government, among whom,

it may be said, are five provincial governors, forty-four judges and public procurators, and 201 county magistrates.

I earnestly desire to hear the opinions of the Korean people, learn of their complaints and aspirations, and mold my policy so as to satisfy their reasonable desires. With this in view, soon after my arrival at my post I caused fifty-two representative Koreans, four from each of the thirteen provinces constituting this country, to come to Seoul for a conference, and, besides explaining to them the program of the new régime, had the satisfaction of hearing their opinions and views. The Central Council, an advisory body composed of leading Koreans, which formerly existed in name only, was also convened and consulted before putting into force certain revised regulations, and it is my intention to make the fullest use possible of this body. I daily receive many callers, Koreans, Japanese and foreigners,



A trial under the old Korean regime. The prisoners, surrounded by policemen in formal costume of white coats and tall hats, kneel before the judges, who stand on a raised platform





This inland village of Korea, with its primitive huts and general poverty, is in marked contrast to the city of Seoul

to ascertain their views, and find this very beneficial in the execution of my work. It is also my intention shortly to grant the people freedom of speech and press, which for political reasons has hitherto been denied

Government has already started investigation. It is hoped that, after the Korean people have shown themselves possessed of sufficient capabilities, they will be allowed to send their representatives to the Imperial Diet in Tokyo.

Among the old institutions not suiting the present condition of things in this peninsula, which it is intended shortly to abolish, is the method of punishment by flogging. This form of punishment had long been practised in Korea, and, as it was considered a measure suitable to the standard of the people and an effective preventive of minor offenses, the Japanese Government retained it as a penal measure for Koreans. It is, however, a method of punishment at variance with the modern idea aiming at the reformation of erring people. For this reason it is necessary shortly to abolish it, substituting for it fines or imprisonment with labor, so as to conform to the progress of the times.

The sanitary condition in Korea is still far from ideal; epidemics frequently break out and the people suffer from a dearth of competent medical practitioners and good hospitals. In order to remedy this shortcoming, the Government has established and maintains in Seoul a great central hospital equipped with all modern improvements and staffed by first class physicians. It also maintains nineteen charity hospitals in the provinces, besides stationing more than one hundred public doctors at different centers throughout the peninsula. In these hospitals Korean patients of poorer means are treated free. Those well knowing the sanitary condition that existed in this peninsula prior to annexation will not be chary in giving credit to the Japanese Government for the good work it has done in this branch of public work. The Government, however, is not satisfied with what has so far been achieved. On the contrary, it is determined to improve and complete medical relief work for the Korean people. With this idea in view, plans have been formed to establish more charity hospitals, appoint more public doctors, and increase the force of sanitary experts attached to provincial governments.

The spread of education among the Korean people has always been one of the tasks most earnestly carried on by the Government since it undertook the administration of this peninsula. Besides three colleges and several higher schools for boys, and two higher schools for girls, the Government has already established 460 common schools giving education to 87,000 Korean children. It has been recognized by the Government, however, that, in order to cope with the progress of the times, it is necessary to introduce some radical reforms into its educational system. Accordingly, the Government is now deliberating plans for lengthening the school course for Korean children, improving the school curricula, increasing the number of schools, and establishing new organs for higher education, as well as for the [Continued on page 191



The Korean court under Japanese jurisdiction resembles more closely the European method of administering justice. Two or three of the six judges on the bench are native Koreans

them to a large extent. Several applications asking for official permission to start new Korean and Japanese newspapers have already been received, and they are now being considered by the authorities concerned, and some of them, filed by men of good standing—if not all—will shortly be granted.

I aim at doing away with the evil of formality and red tape in the transaction of official business, for this has been one of the principal causes of popular dissatisfaction. With this purpose, several complicated regulations have been overhauled and tedious official procedure has been simplified. I hope that the reform in this direction will result in great benefit to the people at large. I also hope to establish a thoro understanding between the Government and the people. In order to attain this object, among other measures taken, a number of high officials have been dispatched to the provinces with the mission of explaining to the people the Government measures and plans, as well as of listening to their desires and complaints. I have also made arrangements for giving special liberal allowances to Japanese officials mastering the Korean language, so that they may directly hear what the Korean people have to say. But all these are preliminaries to the realization of a plan which I cherish, *i. e.*, to grant the Korean people the administration of local affairs at some opportune time in the future. In this connection the

The Abraham Lincoln We Love

Between the acts of an English poet's dramatization of Abraham Lincoln a sculptor famous for his statues of the Great Emancipator tells the dramatic critic what Lincoln means to him

By Montrose J. Moses

THERE was method in my asking Mr. Gutzon Borglum to go with me to see John Drinkwater's play, "Abraham Lincoln." We had both seen it once before; we were both eager to see it again. But in addition I had a feeling that from a sculptor, who had done a deal of study of Lincoln, I would get some interesting reactions which would enrich my first impressions of the play. I was not disappointed. From the moment we were comfortably seated in our chairs, I saw the sculptor chipping away at his impressions, as I imagine he chipped his head of Lincoln from the block of marble; in words he sketched his image of Lincoln for me, as I imagine he sketched his first design for the noble figure of Lincoln seated on a bench, waiting for the people to come and sit by him.

I REMEMBER once hearing a minister deliver a sermon on Abraham Lincoln to the children of his congregation; the first two rows of pews were lined with bobbing heads and restless bodies. Before the pulpit was placed one of the not too prepossessing likenesses of the martyred President. "You all think this is a picture of a very ugly man," suggested the minister. There was a roar of affirmation. "Well, now—look at his eyes—have they not compassion in them? See his mouth—is there not gentleness in the sensitive lines? Watch the eyes closely—are not kindness and humor there?" Thus, carefully, he sketched the essential humanity of Lincoln for these children, and then he put the question again, "Do you now think this is a picture of an ugly man?" And the answer again was, "Yes."

This story has a double moral—it points to the fact that our school children are woefully in need of having their imaginations cultivated, and it shows—which is to our purpose here—that the true inspiration of history lies, not in fact, but in character at supreme moments. The English poet, John Drinkwater, having all his life held Lincoln to his heart as a hero, has written a play which, in substance, is nothing more than a series of events contained in every school history, and yet which, in its effect, makes us see Lincoln as the minister would have had his children see him. This has been done by the simple adherence to simple speech, and with no effort to put more drama into the play than the events themselves actually held. Having seen Drinkwater's drama, "Abraham Lincoln," you have a living statue of Lincoln in your mind forever—a man of des-



A moment that reveals the essential nobility of Lincoln's character—when he pardons one of Grant's sentries, a mere boy, who is to be shot as he has been found asleep at his post

tiny amidst moving events—a man whose face showed, in every expression, the shaping of a soul which was helping to shape a nation. Drinkwater has modeled his conception of Lincoln in his play as a sculptor would cut it out of stone—conscious of how Lincoln felt at every hour he was called to act. What makes every scene in Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" so effective is that *we* are made to feel that the playwright knows exactly what was stirring in Lincoln's mind when the committee calls on him to accept the nomination for the presidency; when, in his first cabinet meeting, he sees what opposition he has to face; when, at

the supreme height of determination, he announces his Emancipation Proclamation; and when, as a visitor to Grant, on the field of battle, he pardons the sentry, a mere boy, found asleep at his post.

These commonplaces of school history are beacon-lights in the character of Lincoln. By word and phrase, Drinkwater colors them with the spirit of a great man, and he gives us a Lincoln, which, in London and New York, has been unhesitatingly acclaimed and accepted. It is not always that we say, "This is our Lincoln." The camps are divided, for instance, in liking for the St. Gaudens statue of Lincoln, and for the ungainly figure of the Great American by Barnard, recently unveiled at Manchester, England. Others, to settle the question, brush the two aside, and declare that the only real Lincoln is the head by Gutzon Borglum, in the rotunda of the Capitol in Washington. We have nothing to do with the dispute here. I mention it because, in the stage production, as being given in New York at present, and likely to travel thru the country for many years, the actor who portrays Lincoln often stands as though he had studied the Barnard statue for every wrinkle of his coat; and in expression looks as tho he had selected material, now from the Lincoln life mask and then from Borglum's head. It was this constantly recurring similarity between Drinkwater's methods of sketching Lincoln and the sculptor's method of cutting his way to character that first suggested my asking Mr. Borglum to go with me to see "Abraham Lincoln." The evening was a revealing one, for I was with a man who doubtless knows more of the human make-up of the American leader than any other student of history. For fifteen years he fitted himself for his task before he put chisel to marble; for fifteen years he ferreted out every source of Lincoln's life, examining the wealth of photographs,

and explaining every expression by some shaping event. "To my mind," he said, "that is the only way to reach character thru photography—to reason out why the subject had the particular expression at the particular time."

We sat thru the play enthralled; each had seen it before. Borglum gave himself completely over to the living progress of events. I never saw a man more responsive to character, reveling in the phases of loyalty and disloyalty among the members of Lincoln's cabinet, which only served to sharpen the eyes of Lincoln, and to reveal how completely he knew the men conniving against him. "Lincoln had the keenness of a horse trader," Mr. Borglum said under his breath, as the Great Leader, in one of the scenes, faced Seward with his double dealing, and made him own up. "They couldn't put anything over on him." Then he sat up with the enthusiasm of a boy, as Lincoln, entering the fateful cabinet meeting when he presents the Emancipation Proclamation, sat him down and read to his impatient political family the latest thing by Artemus Ward. "There's the supreme moment. Lincoln is applying the acid test. It's a joy."

All thru the play he would grab my arm whenever the actor impersonating Lincoln approached nearest his conception. These moments were mostly when the head was down. But on the whole, the actor stood the sculptor's gaze admirably. To judge by Borglum's enthusiasm, I should say it was eighty per cent to the good. "Lincoln was not vain," the sculptor declared, "but he knew which side of his face was the best for pictures, and he seemed to know exactly at what angle to hold his head. This man on the stage appears to have studied very carefully the outward details, but where he is most successful is in the throwing of spiritual action on the face. I don't believe Lincoln ever wore such a short coat, nor do I believe that it is right to over-interpret the ungainliness of the man. Lincoln was not awkward; he was large and loosely hung together. He always sat in chairs too small for him, for he was an exceptionally tall man. He was careless of attire, but that is a different matter. Without putting Mr. Borglum in the position to criticize, I could glean what he considered to be the defects of the Barnard statue from his criticism of the actor on the stage. But he did not spare himself; he told me exactly how his own ideas changed while he worked on his marble head."

Here was a man, steeped in Lincoln lore, witnessing a very

simple play, yet boyishly touched in his interest over Lincoln's humanity; applauding the minor actors wherever it seemed they had made a study of their parts directly from history. "Watch Grant," he exclaimed, "It was just in that way he used to throw his cigar into his face, and wipe the ash end of it on the lapel of his coat." That the theater had a thoro grip of Borglum there was no gainsaying. In the play, when Lincoln, with Hay, visits Grant in camp, he stays the night, eager to learn if General Meade will bring news of Lee's willingness to surrender. Propped up in a chair, the Great Leader falls asleep. Grant passes, gets his army coat and tenderly covers the President with it. Before going out he pauses and looks into Lincoln's face. Borglum turned to me. "I know nothing greater," he said, "than to see two great men together."

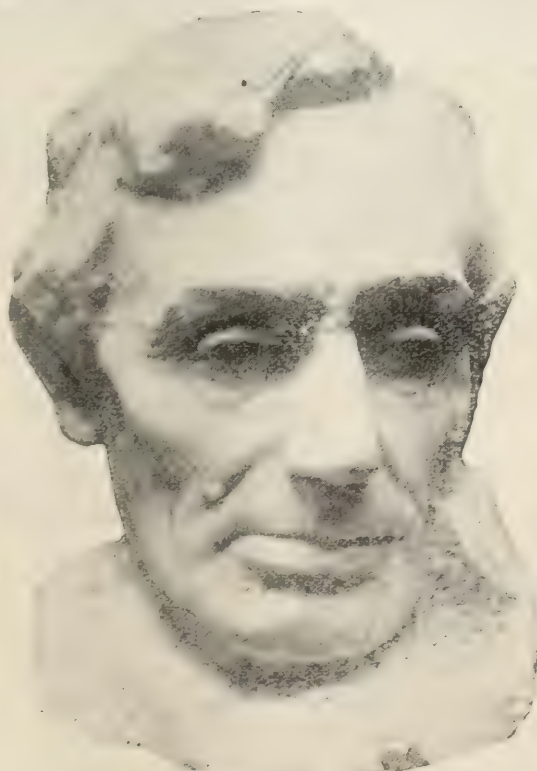
I am not telling these actions and reactions in the spirit of spying on Mr. Borglum's emotion; but rather in justification of my claim that Drinkwater has somehow done the trick—he has given us a living statue of Lincoln, in a day when we need statues of living men! Of course, being a sculptor who has to deal with the physical proportions, there are things not necessary in a play that are necessary for the sculptor's art. I learned from Mr. Borglum the size of Lincoln's collar, the way his hair was brushed, and when he changed the parting of it, the character of his beard—points that Mr. Drinkwater did not have to concern himself with. But tho the sculptor must consider these details he must not be enslaved by them. He must be chiefly concerned with the spirit.

I was curious to find out exactly how certain liberties taken by Drinkwater with historical circumstances would affect Borglum. For instance, there is a new character introduced into the Lincoln cabinet. Drinkwater justifies his use by explaining that upon him are placed the opposing forces with which Lincoln had to contend; thus was Drinkwater relieved of clogging his other characters with elements that had nothing to do with their main value. I could see, by Borglum's ap-

proval of taking any liberties that did no harm to the essential truth of history, that he was being true to type as an artist himself: art is not the exact photograph of life, but the arrangement of those facts in life which will best depict it in its magnitude. If Drinkwater had set himself the task of writing an American play with Lincoln as the chief character, he might have fallen into gross errors of local col- [Continued on page 187]



Paul Thompson



Davis & Sanford



Joseph F. Sabin

"Did you know that Paderewski, Abraham Lincoln and John Keats have similarly shaped heads?" Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, thinks so. And he ought to know for he did the head of Lincoln shown above, which is in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington

The People and Their Servants

By Hamilton Holt

LAST week's overwhelming vote of the faculties and students of the American colleges and universities in favor of ratifying the Covenant without reservations, or only with such reservations as will honorably compromise the differences between the factions in the Senate favoring some kind of a League of Nations, must have given Senator Lodge and his Drastic Reservationists and Senator Borah and his Battalion of Death a severe jolt.

Of the 158,078 votes taken in 410 institutions 61,494 favored a compromise to permit immediate ratification; 48,232 favored the Treaty without change; 27,970 expressed themselves in accord with the Lodge program; 13,943 favored killing the Treaty and the League; and 6449 would negotiate a new treaty with Germany. In other words, less than one-tenth of the vote favored Borah and less than one-fifth favored Lodge. President Wilson's uncompromising stand evoked more support than the Lodge and Borah proposals combined. In fine, nine-tenths of the voters are in favor of ratification in some form and seven-tenths are for a League even more virile than the Foreign Relations Committee would have it.

The vote, in which the mature judgment of the faculties corresponds with the idealism of the students, has been confirmed by every other test so far taken in the country. The result of a postal card poll of returned soldiers and sailors from Southern Massachusetts made by Mr. Frank L. Andrews of Fall River, showed that 554 voted for the League unamended, five for reservations, and twelve were opposed.

THE American Federation of Labor at its annual meeting in July voted 29,000 in favor of the Covenant and 400 against it. At a meeting of the National and State officers at Washington on December 13, 1919, the vote was 240 to 3 in favor of ratification, two of the three dissenters being unredeemed Irishmen.

The Church Peace Union took a nation-wide poll of the ministers of the country, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish. The vote was 17,309 in favor and 816 against—most of those in opposition being Irish Catholics.

Fourteen daily newspapers from ten states have just taken a very significant poll of their readers. The total vote was 48 per cent for no reservations, 35 per cent for a compromise, 10 per cent for the Lodge reservations, 7 per cent for no League. Most of the papers were in Republican Congressional districts. The poll of the *Portland Oregonian*, which is not included in these percentages, was 11,096 for unamended ratification, 665 for compromise, 112 for the Lodge reservations

and 228 for no treaty at all. I have addressed thirty meetings in ten states in the last three months on the League of Nations—North, South, East and West. Before I presented my case I invariably called for a show of hands from the audience. With one exception (on the New York East Side) every assemblage voted about the same, not only those who came knowing they were to hear an address in favor of the League, but audiences such as composed the City Club of Cleveland, the Teachers' Association of Minnesota, and the Southern Commercial Congress, which came for the occasion and not for the speaker.

I found that about 60 per cent were in favor of the treaty as presented by the President, 30 per cent were for mild reservations and the remaining 10 per cent were scattered between the drastic reservationists and bitter enders.

IF all these straw votes were not sufficiently conclusive the last doubt of where the country stands on the Covenant must have been removed when the official representatives of twenty-six National Organizations waited on Senator Lodge and Senator Hitchcock last week and urged them in behalf of the majority and minority factions which they represent in the Senate, to get together to compromise their differences and to ratify the Treaty without delay. When practically all the official organizations of the land, representing among other classes, the Farmers, the Workers, the Churches, the Schools and Colleges, the Women, unite on a program of this kind it is the American people that is speaking.

From the above expressions of American sentiment it is evident that the present alignment of the country on the League of Nations differs radically from that of the Senate. In other words, the Senate does not represent the American people on this issue.

The Senators therefore have two imperative duties to perform if they are intent on satisfying the people whose servants they are.

First. They must compromise their differences so that sixty-four of the eighty Senators favoring some kind of a League of Nations will ratify the Treaty.

Second. They must agree upon such a compromise as will permit the President to transmit it to our allies for their acceptance rather than to project the issue into the next Presidential election.

If the Senate in ratifying the Treaty so emasculates it as to force the President to the latter course there can be little doubt as to what the people will do at the next election both to the party and the individual senators who are responsible for the delay.

I Had a Little House

In memoriam to my wife Mary Pyne

By Harry Kemp

I had a little house upon a hill,
A little house on loving kindness built;
Small windows over which the dawn was spilt
Shimmered with gold; across its gentle sill
Love hand in hand walked in and out; nor far
Seemed the soft influence of the evening star.
The pastoral voice of flutes hung in the air;
Familiar spirits blessed the sacred place
For the bright benediction of your face
Drew thither all things good and pure and fair. . . .
Gone is the loveliness you brought to me,
My little house is left a broken fane;
Its roof lies gaping for the void to see,
All, all my life is full of falling rain.

The Story of the Week

Opening the League of Nations

THE new régime of international coöperation was inaugurated by the organization of the Council of the League of Nations on January 16. The nine men who took their seats about the green table in the Clock Room of the French Foreign Ministry on the Quai d'Orsay at 10.30 in the morning were Léon Bourgeois, representing France; Earl Curzon, representing England; Ambassador Matsui, representing Japan; Carlo Ferraris, representing Italy; Ambassador Quinones de Leon, representing Spain; Dr. Eastoa da Cunha, representing Brazil; Premier Venizelos, representing Greece, and Paul Hymans, representing Belgium. The secretary of the League, Sir Eric Drummond, sat across the table from the chairman of the Council, M. Bourgeois.

In his opening address, M. Bourgeois said:

Today, gentlemen, we are holding the first meeting of the Council, convened by the President of the United States. The task of presiding at this meeting and of inaugurating this great international institution should have fallen to President Wilson. We respect the reasons which will delay the final decisions of our friends in Washington, but we may all express the hope that the difficulties will soon be overcome, and that a representative of the great American Republic will occupy the place which awaits him among us. The work of the Council will then assume that definite character and that particular force which should be associated with our work.

January 16, 1920, will go down in history as the date of the birth of a new world. Decisions to be reached today will be in the name of all nations adhering to the Covenant of the League. It will be the first decree of all free nations, leaguering themselves together, for the first time in the world to substitute right for might. But the organization of the League of Nations will not be complete until the assembly of all the states meets.

Lord Curzon, who followed, echoes the same wish:

While I am in entire accord with all that M. Bourgeois has said, I should wish especially to express my full concurrence in his observations regarding the United States of America. The decision must be her own, but if and when the United States elects to take her place in the new council chamber of nations a place is vacant for her and the warmest welcome will be hers.



The presiding officer at the first meeting of the League of Nations, held in Paris on January 16, was Léon Bourgeois, representative of France on the Council of the League of Nations and a member of the Allied commission which founded it

The League of Nations is an expression of the universal desire for saner methods of regulating affairs of mankind, and provides machinery by which practical effect may be given the principles of international friendship and good understanding. The success of the labor conference at Washington is a good augury for the future of the League of Nations.

For the first time an attempt was made to bring together under the auspices of the league representatives of governments, employers and labor, and an advance exceeding the results of the entire work of the previous quarter of a century has been made in the field of international action on industrial questions.

The Council voted to hold the next meeting in London, and, on Lord Curzon's suggestion, the date and program of business was left open until President Wilson could be consulted.

The only other business transacted at this session was the appointment of the members of the commission to trace the boundaries of the Sarre concession to France.

Raymond B. Fosdick, who had been selected by Sir Eric Drummond as Under Secretary General in order to have an American member in the secretarial staff of the League, has felt himself forced to resign because of the embarrassing position in which he is placed by the refusal of the United States to enter.

Minor Wars in Washington

CONCURRENTLY with the Supreme Council at Paris, the American Congress gave evidence of a new attitude toward Bolshevism. Congress wants no compromise with Bolshevism either in Russia or in the United States, but it is reaching out for new and effective weapons for the fight.

"You cannot fight an idea with bayonets. . . . Bolshevism is an idea," said General Tasker Bliss, member of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, upon his return to this country. "Bolshevism must be fought with logic. To fight it with force is to spread it."

Herbert Hoover previously had said much the same thing. Since that time the blockade against Soviet Russia has been lifted; the withdrawal of American forces from Siberia has been begun and Allied support for



Knott in Dallas News

All set for the little game

the anti-Bolshevik forces has been greatly diminished. "The Soviet Government is being maintained by pressure from without," Lenin told a witness who will appear before the Senate committee investigating Bolshevik activities in this country. "All Russian elements are giving support to the Government in its efforts to repel invasion. Once Allied pressure is withdrawn they will go back to their own political theories. Russia will always remain a Socialist republic, but it is probable that the Soviet system will have to be modified."

The Supreme Council apparently has accepted this view. Congress was not far behind. Bolshevik "Ambassador" Martens was treated most considerately when he took the stand before the Senate committee. He appeared to be anxious to tell and the committee to learn the truth about Bolshevism and the activities of its representatives in the United States. There was nothing of the inquisitional methods employed in the Senate propaganda investigation just after the close of the war. To meet Bolshevism with logic, rather than force, Bolshevism must first be understood.

Martens has been given a new status in the eyes of American commercial interests by the lifting of the blockade. He has negotiated with them for millions of dollars worth of tentative contracts, and they see prospects of being able soon to deliver the goods. Some of their representatives have asked to be heard on Martens' behalf.

The attitude of the Department of Justice toward Martens, however, remains unchanged. A deportation warrant has been sworn out and six agents of the department have been in constant attendance at the hearings to arrest Martens as soon as he completes his testimony. The warrant was issued several weeks ago, but the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate reached Martens first with a Senate subpoena and he has since been under the Senate's protection.

Opposition to anti-sedition legislation asked by Attorney General Palmer to permit him to cope with Bolshevik agitation in his country has unexpectedly developed in the House. The fight to modify the drastic provisions of the Graham sedition bill is being led by

Simeon D. Fess, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee. He has joined with Samuel Gompers in asserting that the utmost freedom of opinion and expression must be preserved in order that the arguments of Bolshevism may be brought out in the open and fought in the open with logic.

After it had been amended to permit an appeal to the courts by any publisher whose publication might be declared by the Postmaster General to be non-mailable, the Sterling sedition bill floated thru the Senate, practically without opposition. The House Judiciary Committee amended the Sterling bill by substituting the drastic Graham measure and then sought a special rule to limit debate and insure quick passage.

The refusal of the Rules Committee to grant the requested rule without comprehensive hearings came as a surprise. It was taken to mean that the Republican steering committee had decided the bill should not pass until it had been greatly modified. It now seems doubtful whether the Attorney General will be able to secure much more than a codification of the present laws against sedition, which many members hold are ample to meet any existing threat against the Government. Meanwhile new raids long planned by the Department of Justice on the basis of the expected legislation are being delayed.

Another proposal that was expected to be speedily approved by Congress, but which is encountering opposition, is that of Secretary Glass for the establishment of food credits in the amount of \$150,000,000 for Poland, Austria and Armenia. The opposition centers against granting aid to Poland, on whose behalf the most urgent recommendations had been made because it is the only remaining military barrier against Bolshevism. Congress has gained the impression that Poland, altho its people are starving, has embarked upon an imperialistic adventure, and it is reluctant to extend any aid that may be used to further such designs.

COMPETING with the Bolshevik and anti-sedition hearings for public attention is the Senate investigation of the conduct of the war at sea. Washington society has flocked to the hearings, at which Admiral Sims has been the principal witness. Like the House investigation of the War Department, the Senate inquiry into Secretary Daniels' administration of the Navy Department is likely to prove a disappointment to those who were most anxious for it.

Admiral Sims's charges of bungling during the war, launched without forewarning during a hearing on the medal awards' controversy, are serious, but impartial observers are loath to accept them until the other side of the story has been told. For his statement that he was told just before embarking for Europe in March, 1917, that "we would as soon fight the British as the Germans," Sims is being roundly criticized. If the statement was made—and he did not reveal who made it—repeating it in public was the height of impropriety.

Admiral Sims's charges are characterized by the friends of Secretary Daniels as a new manifestation of the jealousy of the professional fighter for the civilian head of a department who insists upon knowing all that is going on in his department and performing his duties for himself rather than having them performed by his professional advisers and occupying himself merely with speech-making and politics.

The interest in this and other current controversies has taken attention from the treaty contest. Two weeks ago the public pressure for quick ratification was very heavy. Something had to be done. Instead of appointing a formal conciliation commission to negotiate

a compromise, an informal commission was appointed and set at work. The difference is that a formal commission would have had to report to the Senate, either a compromise or that an absolute deadlock had been reached. The informal commission has no such obligation and serves equally well to convince the country that "something is being done." A compromise agreement in the informal commission is not impossible, but most unlikely.

The hand of the Administration in the treaty fight was weakened by the tie vote of the Democratic caucus on the selection of a permanent minority leader. It showed that the Democrats were equally divided, one-half supporting Senator Hitchcock in his efforts for interpretative reservations and the other favoring Senator Underwood's plan of surrender to the Republicans on the best terms obtainable, in order to achieve quick ratification. It is true that Senator Underwood said after the caucus that if elected he would not attempt to take the leadership in the treaty contest away from Senator Hitchcock. Had this statement been made before the conference the division of the Democrats on the treaty issue would have been less evident.

The Democratic split has served to fortify Senator Lodge in his determination to make no material concession, since he holds practically all of the Republicans solidly behind him. The outlook for an acceptable compromise is, therefore, even less encouraging than before, in spite of apparent progress in the conciliation commission.

RICHARD BOECKEL, *Washington.*

Bone Dry America

THE dominant topic of the week for many thousands of Americans is the enforcement of the eighteenth constitutional amendment which became effective on the sixteenth of January. The attitude of the Federal Government is thoroly satisfactory to prohibition sentiment. Attorney-General Palmer announces that the Department of Justice will enforce the law to the letter. For this purpose an organization of some 1500 men has been established under John F. Kramer, Federal Prohibition Commissioner. The United States is divided into districts, at the head of each of which is a district supervisor with the right to order investigations, raids and arrests. For each state there is a director charged with the administration of the permissive features of the law, such as the clauses allowing physicians and druggists to use intoxicants under certain conditions. Mr. Kramer's bureau has \$2,000,000 at its disposal by vote of Congress with which to conduct its work to the first of July.

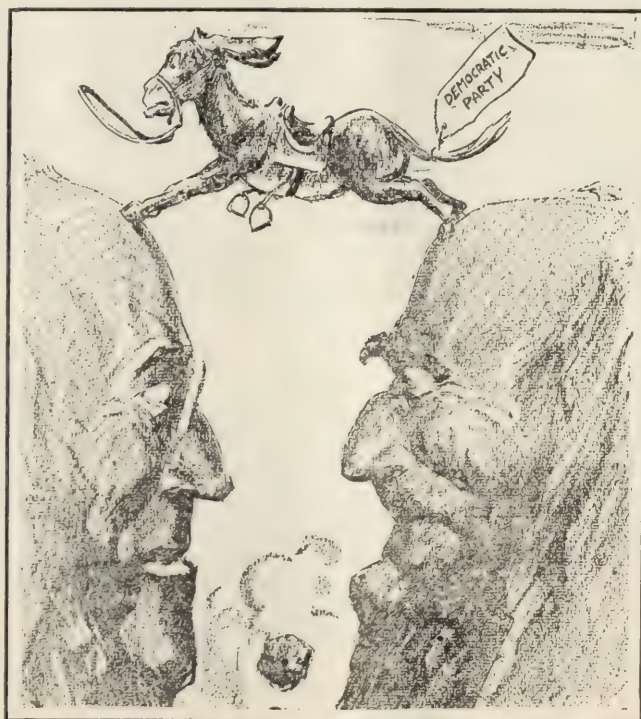
The Federal Government is operating under the provisions of the Volstead Enforcement Act under which it is illegal not only to sell intoxicating liquor but to manufacture it for consumption, to export, import or transport it, or even to own it save in private dwellings or government bonded warehouses. It has been proposed to purchase the 60,000,000 gallons of liquor now in bond in order to prevent loss to the banks which have loaned money against this liquor. The Treasury, after purchase of this liquor, could gradually dispose of its stock and recoup its expenditure by sales for medicinal, scientific or industrial purposes. Complaint has been made of thefts from storage warehouses and Mr. Kramer's staff has been instructed to guard the stored liquor with special care.

Anti-prohibitionists are advancing to the attack from three directions. One policy is agitation for the repeal of the eighteenth amendment. At present this is admittedly a hopeless prospect, but it is believed that

in time the current of public sentiment can be reversed until three-fourths of the states are ready to consider repeal. To this end Governor Smith of New York recommended a popular referendum in his state. This could have no legal effect but it might result in a "moral victory" for the wets which would help their campaign. Much more reliance is placed on an alternative policy of reversing the eighteenth amendment in the courts, or at all events of nullifying the more stringent provisions of the Enforcement Act. To this end the State of Rhode Island is asking an injunction in the Federal courts against the local enforcement of the law; charging that the eighteenth amendment was irregularly put into effect and that it exceeds the competence of the Federal Government. Applications for similar injunctions brought by private persons have already been dismissed by the courts as beyond their competence, but the action of a "sovereign State" introduces a novel element.

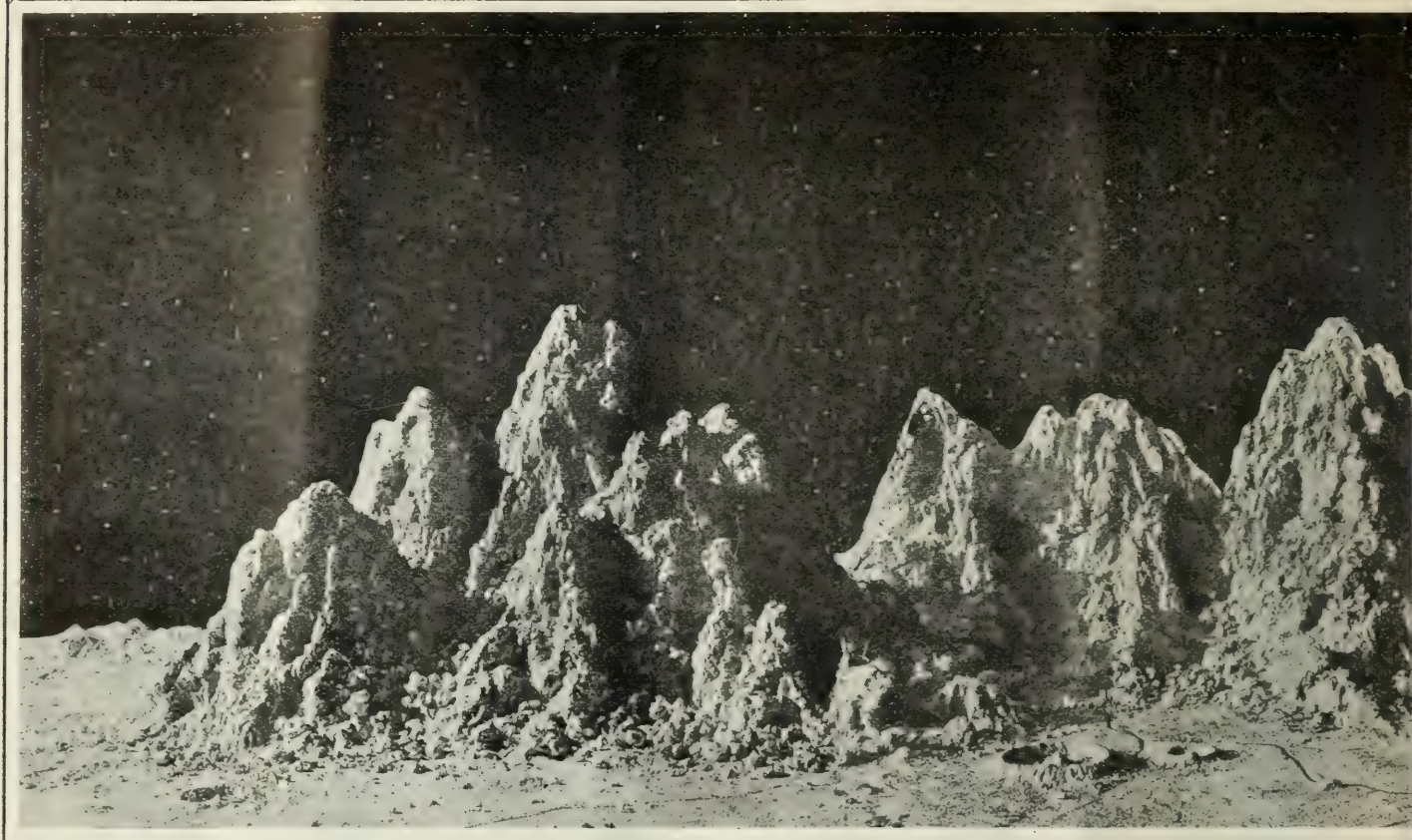
The third, and most promising, line of attack is to accept the eighteenth amendment as it stands but weaken its force by unfriendly local legislation; just as the "personal liberty laws" of northern states before the Civil War virtually nullified the fugitive slave laws passed at Washington, and just as the complex franchise provisions of some southern states in recent years have destroyed the spirit, while respecting the letter, of the fifteenth amendment admitting negroes to the franchise. The second section of the eighteenth amendment gives the states "concurrent power" with Congress to enforce prohibition "by appropriate legislation." Taking advantage of this provision laws have been proposed in various states which are far less drastic than the Federal Enforcement Act.

New Jersey has been the leader in this movement. Legislation is proposed which will define "intoxicating liquors" by a high alcohol content. The Federal Enforcement Act places the limit of alcoholic content at one-half of one per cent. The prohibitionists are endeavoring to secure local legislation framed in conformity with this provision. Anti-prohibitionists claim that it is illegal and unconstitutional to fix a definite percentage, especially at so low a figure, and to



Evans in Baltimore American

The earthquake in the United States



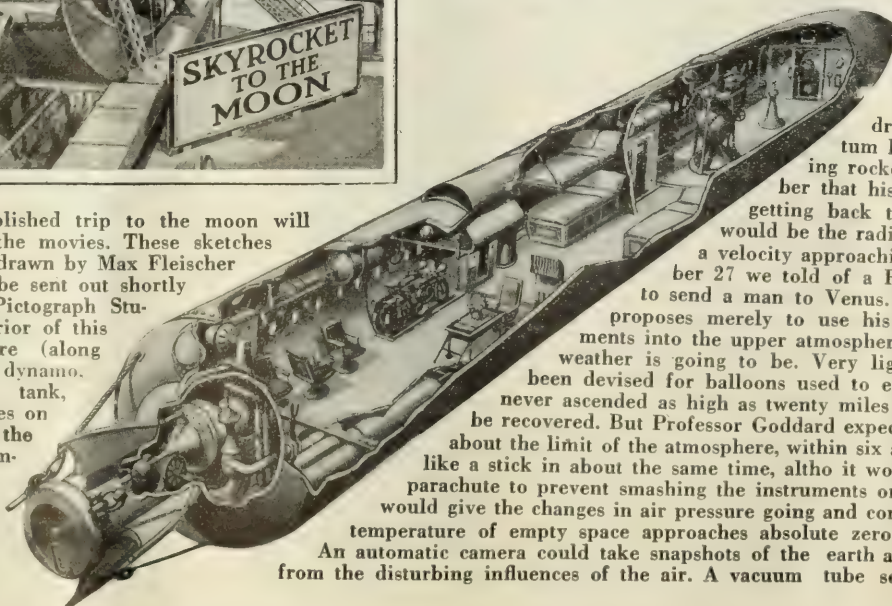
The first accomplished trip to the moon will probably be in the movies. These sketches show the rocket drawn by Max Fleischer for a picture to be sent out shortly from the Bray Pictograph Studios. In the interior of this movie rocket are (along the left side) dynamo, radium power tank, chairs, motorcycles on which to explore the moon, food compartment, berths, lockers, gyro-scope; (along the right side) more berths, heater, desk, water tank

A Trip to the Moon

"There is always room at the top" applies more truly to the atmosphere than to business. If we could run our elevated trains on a frictionless track at a height of 200 miles we would not need to hitch on an engine. A single shove-off at the station would send the train around the world. The Germans did something of the sort with their big gun which shot the shell so high that the air-resistance became negligible and the projectile had no difficulty in traveling 75 miles to Paris. If when the shell had reached the upper limit of its flight and was about to drop to the earth a second charge of powder had been exploded underneath it would have been

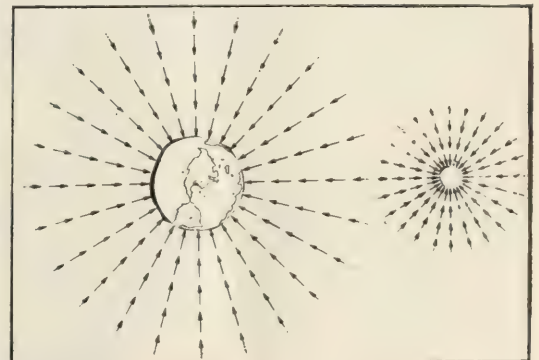
driven further upward and onw multiple-charge idea has been a Professor Goddard, of Clark Col rocket which he believes could above the limits of the atmosphe gradual discharge of ten pounds sive in the rear, if the instrumen weigh over one pound. A hund that charge would, according to culations, carry the rocket out of of the earth's attraction and u moon if pointed in that direc principle is a familiar one, for were children we used to set pinv works revolving by the reaction force of the gunpowder gases out of the rear of the pastebo. Even in a vacuum this would wo Newton said in his third law, "A reaction are equal and opposite kicks even when it is not loaded

The hot gases escaping from the driven so rapidly to the rear that the tum balances that of the heavier and slo ing rocket head. Readers of Jules Verne will ber that his voyagers to the moon used that getting back to earth. Of course ideal propelli would be the radium emanation that shoots out corpu a velocity approaching the speed of light. In our issue ber 27 we told of a French scientist who proposed by th to send a man to Venus. But Professor Goddard is more me proposes merely to use his invention for sending meteorologic ments into the upper atmosphere. We might then learn more about weather is going to be. Very light and compact recording instrum been devised for balloons used to explore the upper atmosphere. But never ascended as high as twenty miles and then they float around and oft be recovered. But Professor Goddard expects to send his rocket to a height of about the limit of the atmosphere, within six and one-half minutes and it would e like a stick in about the same time, altho it would be necessary to ease up the desm parachute to prevent smashing the instruments or hitting somebody. The recording would give the changes in air pressure going and coming. A thermometer would tell how temperature of empty space approaches absolute zero, which is 459 degrees below zero F. An automatic camera could take snapshots of the earth at a distance of 200 miles and of the from the disturbing influences of the air. A vacuum tube set to open at the proper height co





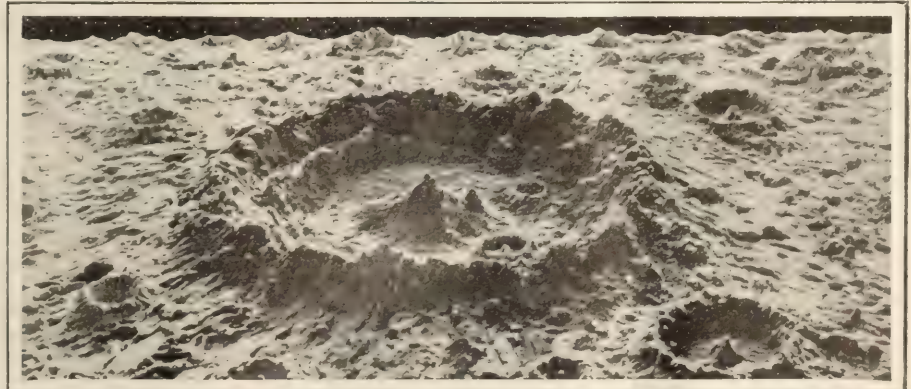
This is how the earth looks when you are on the moon, 240,000 miles or more away from home. These photographs of the moon's surface are authentic. The one at the left shows in its deep shadows the roughened surface and volcanic craters



The arrows above show the "spheres of gravitational influence" round the earth and moon. When the rocket reaches the lunar atmosphere its power must be reversed to overcome gravitation toward the moon. Below is one of the craters



samples of the air for chemical analysis to determine if it contained more of such light gases as hydrogen and helium and less of such heavy gases as oxygen and nitrogen. Professor Goddard suggests the possibility of sending his rocket to the moon, where its arrival could be signalized by the explosion of a gigantic flashlight on the dark side of our satellite. He does not propose to send up any passengers to explore the moon, tho various scientific romancers, not bound by his sense of practicality, have allowed free rein to their imaginations. Lucian, the Latin author; Jules Verne, the French romancer; H. G. Wells, the English novelist, and others have told of trips to the moon. The movie man has taken up the idea, as we show herewith



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rule that all beverages containing more alcohol must be intoxicating. They demand that the intoxicating character of a beverage be judicially demonstrated in each case; or, failing that, the sale of beer and wines containing less than five per cent of alcohol be permitted as presumably "non-intoxicating."

All this hostile activity has not found the prohibitionists asleep. The Anti-Saloon League has announced that it "will stay in politics" so long as there is any danger of the nullification of prohibition. It pledges itself to the defeat of any person or party who opposes strict enforcement of the laws on the statute books or who seeks to change those laws so as to frustrate the intent of the eighteenth amendment. A separate organization, the Allied Citizens of America, has been founded to supplement the work of the League. Members are not required to believe in prohibition as a policy, but simply to support the constitution and the enforcement of the laws as they stand in the name of good citizenship and obedience to the will of the majority. The Federal Prohibition Commissioner has given his written endorsement to this organization.

The prohibition movement is an outgrowth of the temperance or abstinence movement which, in its organized form, dates back in the United States for more than a century. It was not, however, until Maine passed its first law in 1851 that a political character was given to the anti-saloon agitation, which previously had worked by the method of religious propaganda and individual pledges of abstinence. Kansas followed the example of Maine in 1880. Local option laws were passed in many states, but only a few state-wide laws were passed until Georgia and Oklahoma acted in 1907. The "solid south" once more lived up to its name and went over to prohibition almost as a unit. The active participation in politics of the Anti-Saloon League, founded in 1893, created something like a panic among "wet" politicians as election after election, in every

part of the nation, turned on the state prohibition issue. The Prohibition Party, organized in 1869, was less directly influential as it never became a serious rival to the two dominant political machines and did not, like the League, play off Republicans and Democrats against each other.

Federal action began with the Webb-Kenyon Law of 1913 which forbade the importation of liquor into "dry" territory. This was followed by war-time prohibition and the passing of the eighteenth amendment by a vote of 281 to 128 in the House of Representatives and of 65 to 20 in the Senate. The hostile votes were mainly provided by New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania; the Connecticut alone voted solidly against the amendment. The ratification of the thirty-sixth state legislature on January 16, 1919, made the amendment legally effective one year from that date. However, other legislatures continued to go on record in favor of ratification until at the time when the eighteenth amendment became effective only New Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island had failed to approve national prohibition. It is noteworthy that fourteen states approving national prohibition had not yet enacted state-wide prohibition within their own limits.

American prohibition differs from the movement in European countries in two important respects. Liquor dealers put out of business are rarely compensated for their losses, whether under national, state or local laws; whereas in Europe some compensation is generally paid to the holder of a license. Also no discrimination is made between distilled liquors on the one hand and light wines and beers on the other; whereas in Europe drastic prohibitory laws are directed only at strong intoxicants. Which policy is the wiser is legitimate matter of debate; but one thing is unquestionable, the strength of contemporary American sentiment thruout nearly the entire nation for complete, rigorous and uncompromising prohibition.

The Coal Truce

THE coal mines of the United States are still in a condition of armistice, the peace negotiations are in progress which it is hoped may result in a permanent industrial settlement. The decision of the operators to submit their case before the coal commission appointed by the President enabled the commission to begin its work on January 13. This commission consists of Chairman Henry Robinson, for the public, Rembrandt Peale for the mine operators and John P. White for the miners. The decisions of the commission must be unanimous and, even so, do not become directly binding on the mine owners but simply "serve as a basis upon which a new wage agreement can be made." The Government, however, by its power to control prices and stimulate production in the interests of the public can exercise great pressure to compel the acceptance of the verdict of the commission.

The miners are demanding a sixty per cent increase in pay and a basic thirty-hour week. They claim that the increase is justified by the rise in the cost of living and that the fourteen per cent already awarded to them by the Fuel Administration is the only increase of pay they have had since October, 1917. Frank Farrington of the Illinois Miners' Union estimated that the average annual earnings of miners in his state had increased only from \$700 in 1913 to \$1390 in 1918; the cost of living during the same period having much more than doubled. It is true that the additional sixty per cent proposed by the miners would more than overtake the rise in the cost of living, but John L. Lewis, acting President of the United Mine Workers of America,



defends the policy of increasing "real" as well as "nominal" wages on the ground that the standard of living for the coal miner is and has always been discredibly low.

The thirty hour week is certainly shorter than prevails in other branches of industry and, it might be added, is only about half the working week of the average professional man, business executive, housewife (without servants) or western farmer. But the miners point out with some force that what they desire is not so much to reduce their hours of labor as to distribute labor more evenly thruout the year. At present seasons of overwork alternate with seasons of unemployment. By the adoption of the six hour day and five day week there will, it is claimed, be employment the year around and production will not be decreased. For overtime the miners demand payment at "time and a half" rate; and payment at double rates for work on Sundays or legal holidays.

The coal operators replied that to accept the miners' demands would be to disturb, without adequate inquiry, the adjustment of wages to prices and mining conditions which have been established by decades of negotiation and collective bargaining. The increase of wages would be so great that the coal industry could not possibly absorb it by improving methods or by accepting diminished profits. The bulk of the cost would have to be passed on to the public in the form of higher prices. As soon as the Lever Act expires with the conclusion of peace, the mine owners insist, the price of coal will no longer be subject to regulation and increases will be necessary to cover any advance in wages which the commission might approve. The numerous minor demands presented to the commission, they contended, were in every case indirect methods of increasing wages and therefore the costs of production.

Pan-American Unity

THE Second Pan-American Financial Congress met at Washington on January 19 to discuss such problems of reconstruction as are common to the nations of the New World. Secretary Glass, of the Treasury Department, welcomed the delegates in the name of the United States, acting in place of President Wilson, who was unable to be present. The President, however, sent a letter of greeting in which he expounded his ideal of Pan-Americanism:

I rejoice with you that in these troubled times of world reconstruction the republics of the American continent should seek no selfish purpose but should be guided by a desire to serve one another and to serve the world to the utmost of their capacity. The great privileges that have been showered upon us, both by reason of our geographical position and because of the high political and social ideals that have determined the national development of every country of the American continent carry with them obligations the fulfilment of which must be regarded as a real privilege by every true American.

Secretary Lansing and John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union, gave addresses of welcome, to which the Latin-American guests responded with the courtesy which is their heritage and tradition. The Financial Congress then resolved itself into discussion groups to consider definite problems of trade, credit and transportation.

The chief topic considered at the first day's session was that of steamship transportation. Dr. Du Puy, of Venezuela, expressed his belief that communication between his country and the United States was better a quarter of a century ago than it is today. Mr. Payne, chairman of the Shipping Board, explained how the needs of war and the repatriation of troops after the



Underwood & Underwood

The Edison medal this year "for meritorious achievement in electrical science, electrical engineering, or the electrical arts" has been awarded to William LeRoy Emmet, who designed the Curtis steam turbine and who first developed the principle of electric propulsion for ships, used notably in the newest United States warships, the "New Mexico" and the "California." The "New Mexico" was the first electrically driven battleship to be owned by any nation. Mr. Emmet is an Annapolis graduate; he served as a lieutenant in the navy in the Spanish-American War

war had withdrawn ships from the American steamship lines. He announced that the Shipping Board intended to use five formerly German steamships of fifteen knots speed on a southbound route to Rio de Janeiro and thence to Montevideo and Buenos Aires, thus maintaining fortnightly communication between New York and the chief South American cities of the Atlantic coast. In addition, the Shipping Board intends to establish a monthly service of cargo steamers, especially adapted to the transport of frozen beef, between Argentina and western Europe. Dr. Ricardo Aldao, of Argentina, said that even this shipping program would not prove adequate. At present mail frequently took more than two months to come from the United States to business houses in Argentina.

Dr. Carlos Sampaio, of Brazil, expressed his regret that the United States, unlike his own country, still stood outside the League of Nations, but he was glad that in the meantime the Americas were united in a league of friendship. He said that Brazil viewed the banking system of the United States as an example to be followed by other American countries. The United States was now the financial center of the world and the only place to which Latin-America could look for credits. Among the other delegates were Dr. Salaberry, Minister of Finance from Argentina; Dr. José Pejada, of Bolivia; Dr. Luis Izquierdo, of Chile; Dr. Enriquez Sobral, of Mexico, and Dr. Manuel de Cespedes, Cuban Minister to the United States.

The increasing strength of "Americanism," in a broader sense of the word than "United Statesism," is indicated in many ways. The most obvious, of course, is the growth of trade relationship in spite of the handicap imposed by our participation in the Great War and by the shipping crisis. From 1913 to 1919 our imports from Latin-American countries have increased from about \$442,000,000 to more than \$1,126,000,000; our exports to those countries from \$323,000,000 to \$866,-

000,000. Even if we halve the present figures, to make due allowance for the doubling of values during the Great War, a very important increase is still indicated.

Our political influence, or, better, our solidarity of sentiment on political issues with Latin-American countries, is sufficiently proved by the fact that of the twenty Latin-American republics only Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Argentina, Paraguay and Chile failed to align themselves with us against Germany, either by declaration of war or by breaking off diplomatic relations with our enemies or similar official action. Mexico alone of the six technically neutral nations of Latin-America failed to show general popular sympathy with the American cause.

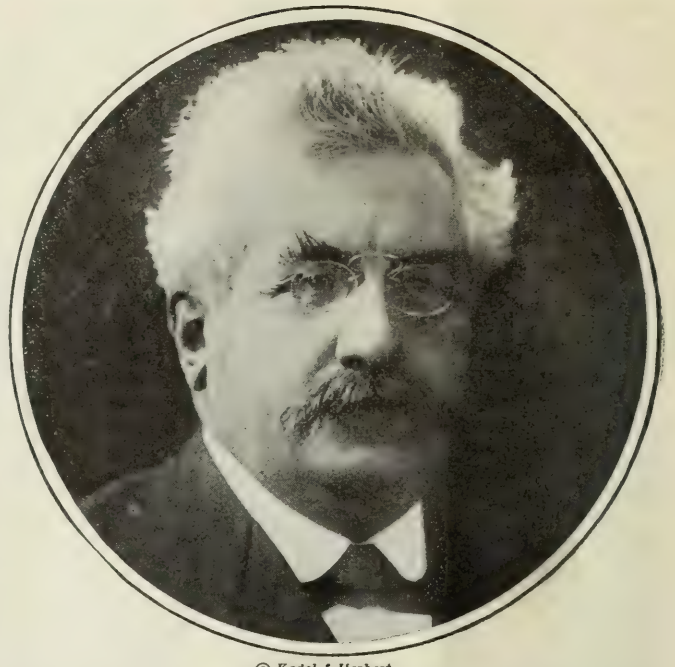
In addition to the ties of trade and politics there is an educational bond among the American republics. From March, 1917, to March, 1919, the number of students of Spanish in the New York schools increased from 13,362 to 25,729, altho the total number of students taking modern languages had not increased at all. That German should have lost ground was, perhaps, natural but it is noteworthy that very little of this loss went to the advantage of French or any other ancient or modern language save Spanish; which within a twelvemonth overtook the lead of French, German and Latin to seize the first place in the language curriculum.

In similar fashion Latin Americans are turning to American education. Chile has arranged a system of exchange professorships thru the good offices of the University of California. The first United States representatives are Dr. Chapman, professor of Hispanic-American History in California University and Mr. Gregory of the San Francisco Polytechnic High School. Should the plan work as is hoped an exchange of normal school teachers will be added. In Cuba a fund has been established, under the patronage of President Menocal, to endow a professorship in Cornell University. Cornell has eighty-six graduates in Cuba and two of them, Estrada Palma and Menocal, have later filled the office of President of the island republic.

Sinn Feiners Win

IN the Irish elections of January 15 the republicans elected 70 per cent of their candidates and secured control of most of the municipal and local councils. Out of 80 seats in the Dublin corporation Sinn Fein won 42 and Labor 14. These two parties will vote together in opposition to the British administration and will constitute a majority. Opposing them are 14 Nationalists, 9 Municipal Reformers and 1 Unionist. The old corporation was composed of 51 Nationalists, 7 Sinn Feiners, 6 Unionists and 1 Laborite. Having a clear majority in the new corporation the Sinn Feiners are expected to elect as Lord Mayor of Dublin either Alderman Tom Kelly who is now in the Wormwood Scrubbs Prison in London or W. T. Cosgrove whom the Sinn Feiners elected to Parliament but who refuses to enter that body. The Dublin corporation will probably make formal recognition of the Irish Republic and refuse to recognize British authority. Two women were elected to the Dublin corporation; Mrs. Wyse Powers, one of the treasurers of the Sinn Fein organization, and Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington, whose husband, editor of *The Irish Citizen*, was killed in the Dublin rising of Easter, 1916.

Even in Ulster, the stronghold of Unionism, the republicans gained a large minority, and in some parts a majority representation. Nine-tenths of the southern townships of Ulster went republican. In Ulster County as a whole, excluding the Borough of Londonderry, for



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The new Premier of France, Alexander Millerand, former Governor of Alsace, who was asked by President Poincaré to form a new cabinet upon the resignation of the Clemenceau ministry. M. Millerand has always been a special student of social and economic problems. It is expected that he will continue as Premier under the administration of President-elect Deschanel.

which the returns were not complete, the parties stood as follows: Unionist, 246; Labor, 90; Sinn Fein, 83; Nationalist, 79; Independent, 4; Reform, 5. In Belfast, the new corporation will consist of 37 Unionists, 13 Laborites, 5 Sinn Feiners and 5 Nationalists. The old corporation was composed of 52 Unionists and 8 Nationalists. In the Shankill district of Belfast, an Orange constituency, the highest vote was received by a Socialist and among the other seven members, one is a Socialist and one a Sinn Feiner. When the Sinn Fein member from Shankill was received at the Belfast City Hall he returned thanks for his election in a speech in the Irish language. When the Socialists appeared the crowd outside the City Hall sang "The Red Flag."

Two new and incalculable factors entered into this election; the women's vote and proportional representation. Under the system of balloting a minority can secure representation by bunching its votes for one or a few candidates. It was hoped by this means to prevent the Sinn Fein from getting exclusive control of the county councils in the south of Ireland but the chief result was to give the Sinn Feiners a greater chance in Ulster where they had hitherto been shut out by the old method of districting. Another reason for the Sinn Fein gains in Ulster is that early in the war the men in the shipyards volunteered for army service and their places were taken by Irish from the south. Conscription was never extended to Ireland for fear of trouble.

The British Labor party has sent a delegation, headed by Arthur Henderson, to investigate the Irish problem on the spot and recommend a party policy.

Mayor Hylan of New York City, acting, as he was careful to state, in his official capacity and by authority of the Board of Aldermen, received Eamon de Valera as "President of the Irish Republic" and conferred upon him the freedom of the city. Mr. de Valera was escorted to the City Hall by a band of Irish pipers and a detachment of the Sixty-ninth, the New York Irish regiment that did such distinguished service in

France. This reception was the opening of a drive to sell \$10,000,000 of bond certificates of the Irish Republic. The New York State Assembly has approved of this Irish "Liberty Loan."

Russian Blockade Raised

THE resumption of peace relations with Germany was promptly followed by the opening of commercial relations with Russia. On January 15 the Supreme Council at Paris took the following action:

With a view to remedying the unhappy situation of the population in the interior of Russia, which is now deprived of all manufactured products from outside of Russia, the Supreme Council, after taking note of the report of a committee appointed to consider the reopening of certain trade relations with the Russian people, has decided that it would permit the exchange of goods on the basis of reciprocity be-

tween the Russian people and allied and neutral countries. For this purpose it decided to give facilities to the Russian cooperative organizations which are in direct touch thruout Russia so that they may arrange for the import into Russia of clothing, medicines, agricultural machinery and the other necessities of which the Russian people are in sore need, in exchange for grain, flax, etc., of which there is a surplus supply.

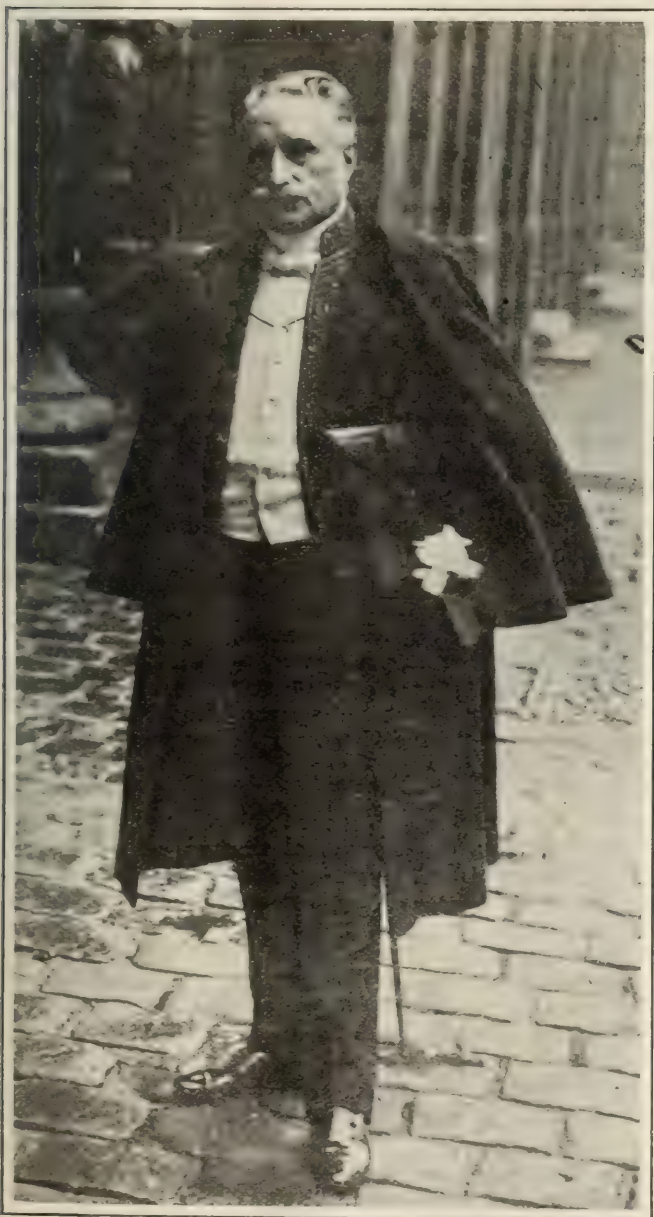
These arrangements imply no change in the policies of the Allied Governments toward the Soviet Government.

This puts an end to the policy of isolation adopted by the Allies toward Russia on the accession of the Bolsheviks to power in November, 1917. It was officially denied until recently that it was a blockade and therefore it was not subject to the limitations and requirements imposed by international law upon a formal blockade. But being free from such regulations it could be made much more stringent and effective than a legal blockade so for more than two years the exchange of goods, passage of persons and intercommunication by papers has been almost completely prohibited. Altho technically the Allied Powers and the United States were not at war with Russia since they did not officially recognize the Soviet Government as in existence, yet their troops have been fighting on Russian soil against the Soviet forces. Scandinavian vessels carrying non-contraband goods bound for Petrograd have been stopped by the British fleet in the Baltic Sea. The United States, in accordance with its historic doctrine of the freedom of the seas, refused to acknowledge or support the blockade, but acquiesced in it by declining to give clearance papers to Soviet ports.

Doubts as to the advisability of the blockade policy have been increasing as it became evident that it did not effect its purpose of weakening the Soviet Government while it caused incalculable misery to the Russian people. The Soviet rationing system was so contrived that those who refused to work for the Soviet received the least food, so the anti-Bolsheviks suffered the most from the famine. In England, France and Italy there has been growing opposition to the maintenance of the blockade and military intervention from two diverse classes; first, from the labor and socialist organizations who regarded it as a capitalist attempt to crush a working class state; second, from the financial and manufacturing interests which saw in it money wasted and trade opportunities lost. The Big Five of the Paris Conference differed in their attitude toward Russia. The French and the Japanese favored joint military operations on a large scale for the overthrow of the Soviet. The Japanese are ready and willing to occupy eastern Siberia as far as Lake Baikal. The French sent an army into the Ukraine and, this being driven out by the Bolsheviks, Clemenceau proposed to back up the Poles and Letts in the invasion of Russia from the west. Lloyd George has secretly been in favor of opening up communications with Soviet Russia, but he has been held in check by Winston Churchill and the military party, who refused to listen to compromise. President Wilson has been openly opposed to intervention from the first. Premier Nitti has apparently been affected by the recent overtures of the Soviet to Italy and lately declared himself opposed to the continuance of the blockade.

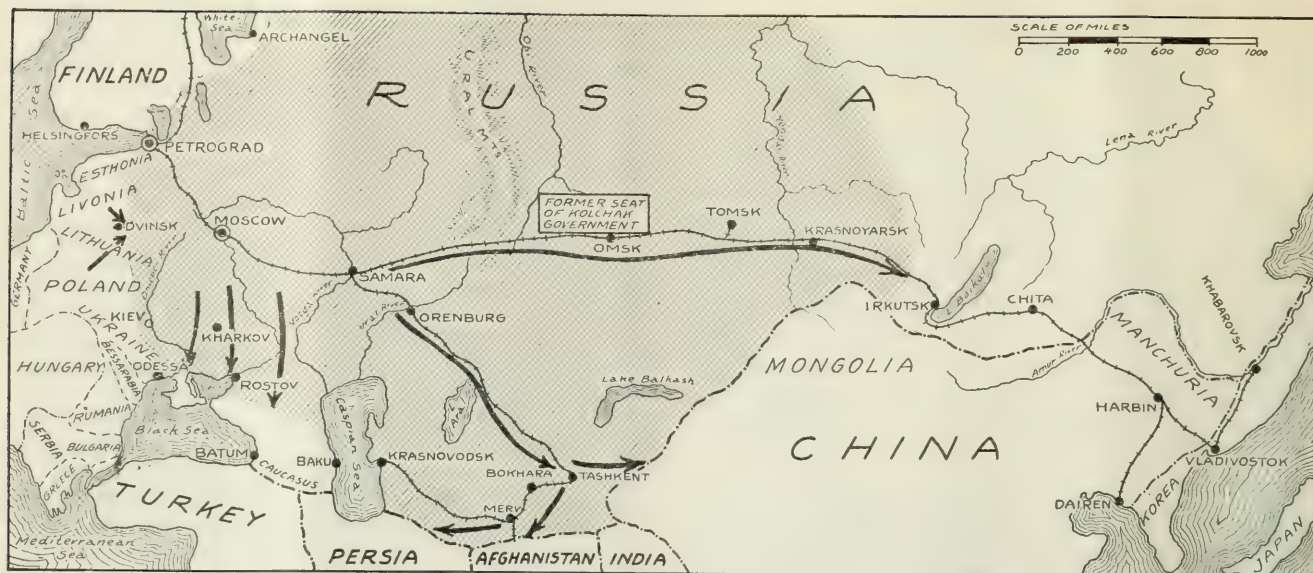
Now it appears that Lloyd George and Nitti have got their way in the Supreme Council. Clemenceau, who has been discredited by the late elections, withdrew his opposition on condition that a paragraph be added to the declaration that: "These arrangements imply no change in the policies of the Allied Governments toward the Soviet Government."

The day before the announcement of the lifting of the blockade by the Supreme Council the British mili-



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Under dramatic circumstances M. Paul Deschanel was elected, on January 17 by the Chamber of Deputies, to be the next President of France. The chief plank in his platform was the defeat of Premier Clemenceau, the "Tiger" who led the republic of France thru the long war to victory. The candidacy for president was forced upon Clemenceau against his will, but his political enemies were as bitter as his friends were enthusiastic, and when Deschanel's greater strength in the caucus became apparent Clemenceau withdrew his name from the nomination



THE NEW FIELD OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

By action of the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers at Paris a certain amount of strictly regulated commerce is to be permitted with Soviet Russia, the shaded area in the above map. The arrows show the gains made by the Bolsheviks and their present direction of attack. Kolchak, when driven out of Omsk, retired to Irkutsk, but this also he has lost and his whereabouts is unknown. The Japanese will attempt to hold that part of Siberia lying east of Lake Baikal. The American and Czech troops are being withdrawn from Vladivostok. The Bolsheviks have established at Tashkent a center of propaganda for Mohammedans which is causing disturbance in India, Afghanistan, Turkey and Persia. Mongolia has broken away from Russian control and reunited with China. Denikin's army has been broken and scattered and he is now trying, with the aid of the British, to prevent the Bolsheviks from reaching the Caucasus. They have captured his headquarters at Rostov and threaten now to take Odessa. Along the western region the Poles and the Letts (Livonians) have started a drive against the Bolshevik forces and have taken the city of Dvinsk

tary party made a final effort to forestall the anticipated action by sending out a big "scare-story" describing the alarming advances of the Bolsheviks in the direction of the Caucasus, Turkey, Afghanistan, India, Persia and China, and intimating that the Allied Powers were about to combine their forces in establishing a bulwark against Bolshevism. The British War Office in a long semi-official statement warned the British people that they must prepare for a new war to be waged against Russia on a large scale within the next three months. This statement created a sensation in the English and American press, but it was negated next morning by the announcement of the new commercial policy toward Soviet Russia.

This need not, however, involve any official recognition of the Soviet Government or condoning the crimes of the Bolsheviks. The coöperative societies, to whom is entrusted the distribution of the goods to be imported into Russia, are non-political and unofficial organizations, which have managed to survive and even to thrive under the Czar, under Lenin, and under Kolchak. They claim to have 65,000 local societies, comprising 20,000,000 members, and to supply the wants of five times that number. Last year they operated over 500 industrial plants with more than 50,000 employees. Their total turnover is said to be 8,000,000,000 rubles or about \$1,600,000,000. Representatives of the Russian coöperatives came to the United States last year and worked long and earnestly to open up trade with this country. But they were regarded here as Bolsheviks, altho some of them had been condemned to death by Soviet courts and had escaped from Soviet prisons. They complained that they could not get a hearing either from Washington officials or American business men, so they left in disgust for London to make the same offer to the British. There they have been successful, perhaps because British manufacturers felt more the need of the flax, hemp, lumber, hides, furs and platinum which they were accustomed to get from Russia. Large stocks of these have accumulated in the last five years and will be exchanged very cheaply for the

machinery and manufactures of which Russia is destitute. The British Food Controller, G. H. Roberts, estimates that there is a million tons of wheat in Russia ready for export, and that this would aid in relieving the shortage in England and other countries of western Europe. Russia in normal times produces a large surplus of food products, and the present destitution of the people is due to the disorganization of industry, the collapse of the financial system, the lack of agricultural machinery, the wearing out of the railroads, the incompetency of the Soviet administration and its preoccupation with the war.

Under the Soviet constitution all foreign commerce must be conducted by the Soviet Government, not by individuals. But the Soviet has been obliged to recognize and deal with the coöperatives and doubtless they will be entrusted with the handling of international trade. The coöperative officials when they were in the United States offered to give bonds that any American goods they were allowed to import into Russia should be distributed to the most needy without distinction of political party.

On account of the worthlessness of the Soviet paper currency, goods can only be interchanged by barter, and the question of credits will be hard to adjust. The Overseas Trade Department of the British Government has been planning to take immediate advantage of this anticipated opportunity and proposes to provide a fund of \$85,000,000 to insure British traders against commercial risks in Russia. It is expected that the House of Commons will authorize the increase of this guarantee fund to \$125,000,000. The opening of this new market of over a hundred million people to English woolen and cotton goods will bring a boom to the British mills, while the linen manufacturers will procure the flax that they need so much. Formerly Russia exported about \$50,000,000 of flax a year largely to England and Ireland.

The United States Government has announced its intention of withdrawing all its troops from Siberia as soon as the Czechoslovaks, whom the American forces

were sent there to protect, are shipped away. The evacuation of Vladivostok will begin February 1. No objection is made to the proposal of the Japanese to occupy eastern Siberia with their own troops and so prevent the advance of the Bolsheviki beyond Lake Baikal.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa has introduced a new issue into the campaign. He makes the ingenious suggestion that candidates for the Presidency make public shortly in advance of election the personnel of their intended cabinet. This would not only enable the voters to gain light on the policies of the Presidential candidate and his intentions with respect to appointments but would also establish a popular veto on unpopular appointments to cabinet office by withdrawing support from the candidate. He desires the Republican party to pledge its nominee to name his cabinet in advance of election. If platform pledges should not prove sufficient, the Senator will introduce a bill into Congress to make such action compulsory on all party nominees.

The shop councils bill, which has just passed the German National Assembly, provides that in any establishment where five or more men or women are employed, except newspaper offices, the employees shall elect one or more stewards who shall confer with the employer on the conduct of the business. They may attend directors' meetings and vote, tho not stockholders. Any foreman or department chief may be forced to quit on demand of the employees. The employers are prohibited from discharging women to give place to men. This legislation, tho radical beyond precedent, did not satisfy the Independent Socialists, who demand soviets and started riots in Berlin against the bill.

President Menocal of Cuba announces that 2,250,000 tons of Cuban sugar is now under engagement; a preponderance of which has been sold. He declares that "the Cuban Government put forth every effort to conclude by agreement with the American Government the disposition of the entire output of Cuban sugar for the year 1920" and expresses regret that the American Government has not availed itself of the Cuban offer.

Alexandre Millerand has succeeded Clemenceau as premier of France. His cabinet is composed of younger and comparatively unknown men. Millerand was the first Socialist to take office in the French Government, when he became Minister of Commerce in 1899. This violation of the rules of the Socialist party involved his separation from the party. He was Minister of War in the early part of the recent war.

Governor Lowden of Illinois has received official permit from the War Department for the construction of a waterway intended to improve river commerce thruout the Middle West. Besides connecting Chicago more adequately with the Gulf, it will provide a water route by way of the Illinois River from the Great Lakes to Minneapolis and St. Paul. The cost is estimated at \$20,000,000.

The French steamer "Afrique," bound from Bordeaux to Dakar on the west coast of Africa, sprang a leak in the Bay of Biscay, January 10, and sank three days later. The storm prevented rescue and out of 465 passengers and 100 crew only fifty-seven are known to have been saved. Many of the passengers were French colored troops returning to their homeland.

The Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Renner, announces that Austria and Czechoslovakia have formed an offensive and defensive alliance. Austria and Germany were anxious to unite but the Peace Conference would not permit it.

Colonel Russell, commanding United States marines stationed at Port-au-Prince in the Republic of Hayti, reports

that on January 15 three hundred armed bandits attacked the town. The American marines and Haytian gendarmes repulsed the attack and killed or captured half of the raiders. Two American privates were wounded.

Under the South Dakota primary law, which requires candidates to accept a challenge to debate on the issues of the campaign, Senator Poindexter of Washington has formally invited General Wood to discuss questions of national policy. State officials, however, have interpreted the law as to permit debate by proxy.

Both Houses of Congress have agreed on the appointment of a Congressional committee of investigation to visit the Virgin Islands, purchased from Denmark, and report as to the establishment of a civil government in the islands in place of the present temporary administration by American naval authorities.

Dr. José Luis Tamayo, former President of the Senate and candidate of the Liberal Party, has been elected President of the Republic of Ecuador. His Conservative opponent had withdrawn from the contest a few days before election and the day passed off very quietly.

The Indiana Legislature has ratified the equal suffrage amendment to the American Constitution by an almost unanimous vote. The Governor of Wyoming has summoned the Legislature in special session to act on the amendment and favorable action is assured.

In the Waziri war which we described last week the British have suffered severely. A column invading the Mahsud country was attacked and 385 casualties inflicted upon the British and Indian troops. The loss of the Mahsuds is supposed to be about the same.

To relieve the shortage of change due to the hoarding of small silver coins the Mexican Government has issued paper certificates for one peso and for fifty centavos. Paper currency for small denominations has not hitherto been in circulation since 1916.

Now that the German treaty is concluded Japan announces that she is ready to fulfil her promise to restore the Shantung territory to China and will open negotiations for the transfer.



© 1920, by John T. McCutcheon

Explaining the Einstein theory of time and space

Here Are Books—and Books

Booth Tarkington on Bolshevism

The Gibson Upright sounds like the title of an apartment house farce, but it is really a very entertaining satire on the labor question with more than a little truth in it. A play by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson couldn't help being amusing, but it might manage to avoid a point. It doesn't, tho. It tells what happened when Gibson, in a state of despair over labor difficulties in his piano factory, took his workmen at their word and turned the whole plant over to them to run on shares with the wage system abolished and the tools be-

longing to the worker. It is a situation with possibilities and the playwrights make the most of them. Of course it is prejudiced and one-sided, but then there is much to be said on that one side and you really can't write a satire and be tolerant at the same time. Tho evidently written for the stage, it is a play more likely to be read than acted. One reason for that is the "love interest" which is apparently introduced simply for the sake of propriety and is quite unimportant. There is a very fair amount of action, and, for a play with a purpose, a remarkable freedom from long speeches. An amateur dramatic club with a sufficient number of masculine members could probably do effective work with it.

The Gibson Upright, by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson. Doubleday, Page & Co.

The Young Visitors

"Mr. Salteena was an elderly man of forty-two and was fond of asking people to stay with him," starts off *The Young Visitors*, a book written by Daisy Ashford, an English child, when she was nine years old. According to J. M. Barrie, who wrote the preface, Miss Ashford, who is now grown up, at the time she wrote *The Young Visitors* was one of a small family who lived in the country, invented their own games, dodged the governess, and let the rest

of the world go hang. "Daisy adored writing and used to pray for bad weather so that she need not go out but could stay in and write."

The Young Visitors is an amusing combination of a precocity gained from reading grown-up novels and watching the visitors who occasionally came to her home, and the naiveté of an extremely innocent mind. Its characters, unchaperoned and acting in a peculiarly hair-lifting manner, go their blithe way thru the High Life of the time—to visits at a country house where "the hall was very big and hung round with guns and mats and ancestors giving it a gloomy and grand air," to parties at the "Crystal Palace" and to a levée at Buckingham Palace. It even introduces its readers to a Prince Edward grown weary of Court Life. "It upsets me said the prince lapping up his strawberry ice all I want is peace and quiet and a little fun and here I am tied down to this life he said taking off his crown being royal has many painful draw backs."

But why quote. You must read it. Every one else is reading it. London devoured four editions in a month. And every one who loves children shouldn't let this bit of child literature go by.

The Young Visitors comes in a funny little edition "complete" with a photograph of the author and a reproduction of a page of the stout two-penny notebook to which it was confided in pencil and where it has lain these many years.

The Young Visitors, by Daisy Ashford. G. H. Doran Co.

Modern Fables

Alvin Johnson's *John Stuyvesant Ancestor and Other People* is a collection of moral tales. It doesn't sound alluring when you say it that way but it is. Mr. Johnson doesn't point his morals, he just leaves them around in perfectly plain sight and goes away. These sketches or stories or conversations or whatever you want to call them, are keenly and skilfully written. Mr. Johnson has in a very high degree the art of being detailed and at the same time omitting the unessential.

John Stuyvesant Ancestor, by Alvin Johnson. Harcourt, Brace & Howe.

What England Did

You know that British recruiting poster which shows a small boy looking up into his father's face and asking, "Daddy, what did you do in the Great War?" Daddy is depicted with a look of utter misery, but not, as the artist would have you suppose, because he did nothing—on the contrary, he did a great deal, but he is British and hates the idea of talking about it. The British have said so little in comparison to what they did that it is a joy when an occasional inhabitant of the islands becomes sufficiently Americanized to tell us about it. Mrs. Humphry Ward and Philip Gibbs have each just added a volume to their stories of what England did in the Great War.

Mrs. Ward's *Fields of Victory*, like "England's Effort" and "Toward the Goal," is made up of letters to an American friend. Even if you don't like Mrs. Ward as a novelist, and it is very possible that you don't, you will probably like her exceedingly as a letter writer. She gives, of course, a brief but a comprehensive view of the last year of the war.

Parts of the book are just adequate, parts of it are thrilling. She makes an interesting summary of the roles played by the respective Allies: "The war was finally won under the supreme command of a great Frenchman, by the British Army, acting in concert with the French and American armies—and supported by the British naval blockade and the British, French and Serbian military successes in the East." To the United States she is more than generous:

Thank God, we did not win without America! The effects, the far-reaching effects, of America's intervention, of her comradeship in the field of suffering and sacrifice with the free nations of old Europe, are only now beginning to show themselves above the horizon. They will be actively and, as at least the men and women of faith among us believe, beneficently at work when this generation has long passed away.

"The Menace" and "The Repulse," the two volumes of Philip Gibbs's *The Way to Victory*, are collections of his



The authorship of *The Young Visitors* is a question of Who killed Cock Robin? Was it Daisy Ashford or was it Barrie? If the former, this is the way she looked when she penned (pencilled, to be more exact) that remarkable satire on English manners in her notebook



Daisy Ashford, grown up, gave a *Young Visitors* tea for charity in London the other day, but the reporter who covered it for the *London Times* failed to mention her deportment. Lacking other details, we can only assure you that this is how she looks

How Peter Perkins Got His Start

Peter Perkins is not a genius. He has only a limited education. Certainly he is not a financier. He never made a salary over \$150 a month.

He says he is just Peter Perkins, and confesses that he is only an ordinary fellow.

If you looked up his whole life's history you would probably find that he was born in Indiana or Kansas, worked on the farm and "done chores," then went to town to clerk in the store where his folks had always done their tradin', and played in the silver cornet band.

But we can't vouch for all of Peter's past history. As far back as we can trace him he has been a city man, but with rural tendencies, an honest plugger, and NOW he is on the high road to success.

The Greatest Game in the World

He says he is playing the greatest game in the world, and it is one that he devised himself. It is true, he did get some help from old Dave Roberts to put it through, but it was Peter's scheme.

He calls it "the game of getting ahead," and he says it is the most interesting and most fascinating of all sports. And he says that every man who loves his family will start playing the game just as soon as he finds out what it is.

Peter was never a gambler. He not only let the cards and races alone, but he shied away from gambling on the stock market and board of trade.

He never could see how a man could buy wheat without ever getting any wheat. And he couldn't quite see how it was strictly on the level to buy and sell stocks that were never delivered.

Peter Is Honest

There isn't a dishonest hair in Peter Perkin's head, but after being married

awhile and with the help of his good wife he began to develop the kind of thrift that they practice in Indiana and Kansas. The thrift fuse was there all the time, of course, but he hadn't touched a match to it.

He first wanted to save some money and then he wanted to put that money to work to make him as much more money as possible without risk.

He knew a lot of fellows who were gambling on the stock market, and while that was out of the question for Peter, he couldn't help thinking there was some legitimate way to make money on stocks and bonds. But the problem was to get the right plan and then get somebody to finance it. This is where Roberts came in—on the financing.

If ever there was a conservative old bird, it was Roberts. He held Peter back a little sometimes—that is he counseled going slow when Peter could just as well have speeded up a little and made more money.

But perhaps it is better as it is, for Peter played his game along for ten years, putting in only \$25 a month, and at the end of the ten year period his little \$25 monthly investment had grown to \$10,511.82.

Peter says he reckons that all thrifty people will admit he has done right well.

Peter Writes a Book

He has written down the story of these ten years, and after verifying his figures we have published it in book form.

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dispatches from November, 1917, to the end. They are first-hand history of the most fascinating kind, written by a man whose business was to see things as a whole so far as any human being could see them, but who has also the gift of seeing and painting the little concrete, typical incident that makes the huge whole vivid and personal and real. He is the British correspondent whom Americans know best. In fact he has written and spoken so much in and about the United States that we feel as if he more than half belonged to us and so are doubly interested in what he has to say about the British army.

Fields of Victory, by Mrs. Humphrey Ward. Charles Scribner's Sons. *The Way to Victory*, by Philip Gibbs. G. H. Doran & Co.

O You Chemistry!

Dr. Slosson's "Creative Chemistry" as a Sophomore Would See It

This book looks like a text-book, but is interesting to read. Text-books tell you what you ought to know, "Creative Chemistry" tells you what you want to know. Jules Verne also wrote interesting scientific books, but he had the future to draw on and could put in a lie whenever he felt the need of it, while Dr. Slosson has handicapped himself by sticking to the past, the present and the truth. So it seems to me that he has done mighty well to make Sunday reading of a subject you used to think only stuff fit to be digested into college credits. He is a literary catalyst, an agent which transforms dry facts into a palatable substance, and, like the chemical catalysts, he does not lose anything of himself in doing it—at least the last chapter is as good as the first. I could not have thought up a comparison like this—of a writer and an enzyme—before I read this book.

The author not only enlivens chemical discoveries, but he humanizes the discoverers. I have always thought of a great scientist as a sort of disembodied spirit hovering around books and test-tubes, and only coming to long enough to have its picture taken. But Dr. Slosson's chemists are real human

beings, people that get sore fingers and probably swear sometimes and go out to lunch with you. That Britisher who worked ten years to make billiard balls out of gun cotton, castor oil and camphor, I'll wager said something stronger than "My word" when he found out that somebody had beaten him to it by just leaving out the castor oil.

I think the jokes in this book are better than the illustrations, maybe because the writer made up the jokes himself.

As minor criticisms, I noted "cannot only" in place of "can not only" in one place, although I could not find the page afterward. Also in some of the munition pictures the munitionettes are plainer than the chemistry, but maybe the author meant it that way.

I cannot understand why, and this is a major criticism, the author feels the way he does about Nature. To improve on Nature is all right, but I do not see why this should give a man a grudge against her. Probably one reason Nature is unpopular with the chemists is because she likes to tear down what they are trying to build up, but I gather from this book that her chief offense is foisting on the public some of her cruder things in place of pure chemical syntheses. I was brought up to regard Nature as a model, but I believe that if somebody gave this author a mirror to hold up to Nature he would try to hit her over the head with it.

One thing which makes this book interesting is the large sums of money it tells about. In most college scientific books the only dollar sign you see is in the book advertisements on the cover. The large sums quoted by our author were created by Chemistry, but before the war seemed to have been mostly collected by Germany. We hope they will be more evenly divided from now on. Anyway, after you have read page after page telling of the millions Chemistry has saved and will save in the future, a sum like the price of this book seems such a mere bagatelle!

Creative Chemistry, by Edwin E. Slosson. The Century Co.

Just What Mr. Wilson Did at Paris

(Continued from page 164)

Treaty and spoke their minds freely, for a man of science has an incurable habit of candor. But nearly all agreed with the President and the other American Commissioners that the Treaty of Versailles, imperfect tho it was, contained more sound statesmanship than any other general political settlement in human history.

The famous "exodus" of disgruntled "experts" is a pure myth. To my certain knowledge not a single member of the Division of Political, Territorial and Economic Intelligence, headed by Dr. Mezes and Dr. Bowman, resigned because of the character of the peace. Mr. Bullitt, who resigned with such clangor, was not one of the "experts." He was a journalist who had made a brief trip to Russia and had returned to Paris to take an administrative position ("current intelligence sum-

maries") with the American Commission. The fact that his resignation coincided with the return to their homes of many specialists on the completion of the work in connection with the German Treaty gave rise to the mischievous and utterly baseless rumor that Mr. Bullitt was the spokesman of a large secessionist movement within the American Commission staff.

It is a pity to destroy the romantic legend of the defeat of President Wilson by the Wicked Powers of Europe and his isolation within the American Commission. But facts are facts; and the simple truth is that President Wilson was the honest spokesman for the common sense democracy of both America and Europe and that we who worked under him in Paris know that he was the very heart and center of the Peace Conference.

The Abraham Lincoln We Love

(Continued from page 171)

or; as it is, he has, now and again, in the printed play, phrased his talk as only an Englishman would speak. But that is easily changed for the stage. Drinkwater has lifted Lincoln out of his locale, and has dealt with him as any poet might deal with Dante. An artist has to lay the foundation of historical study in tracing character. After that the fuse-pipe of his genius is what counts. There is much in common between the Borglum and Drinkwater methods.

After the play, we sat long into the night talking about Lincoln. That is to the credit of the Drinkwater play; it has set many people thinking and talking of Lincoln. I heard new stories of Lincoln's mother whom he helped bury on a hillside where he might see the spot every day; of his early love, from which, Borglum says, marking a line in his face, he never quite recovered. But perhaps the most interesting comment of the evening came apropos of nothing except that we were talking of the proportions of Lincoln's head. "Did you know," he volunteered, "that John Keats, Abraham Lincoln, and Paderewski have similarly shaped heads?" Which is thought-stirring, even though it is another story!

Drinkwater tells us that as a student in England, at the Birmingham University, he first came to know and love Lincoln, taking him as his ideal. It is appropriate that Lincoln should serve the young manhood of the Anglo-Saxon race. When the time came to write the play, the poet found it all but on paper. He used the chronicle play form, each scene preceded by a poetic interlude delivered by a herald, dressed as a man of the hour, and descriptive of the spiritual stuff from which the scene is evolved; also narrating the intermediate events, with which the play has nothing to do, but which helped to shape the weary soul of the Great Leader. From the descriptions I have read of the English production, I fear the actor playing Lincoln has made him theatrical; certainly the Irish brogue of his speech must serve to destroy the illusion. But it is my impression, from the evening spent with Gutzon Borglum at "Abraham Lincoln" as given in New York, that the excellence of the American production lies in its maintenance of untheatrical simplicity. One sits down before it, not caring if the soldiers click their heels together quite in the regulation fashion, not worried as to whether Lincoln drank tea in the White House at 4 o'clock, English fashion—but touched, deeply touched, over the burden, almost too great a burden for one man's shoulders to bear. There is not one moment that you are allowed to forget Lincoln's stupendous coping with events. And that is the spirit one has while looking at the head done by Gutzon Borglum. Here are two examples, therefore, of art making history live—the one in a play—the other in marble which speaks volumes, tho it is silent.

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Safeguarding the Investor

By Luigi Criscuolo

THERE is a great deal of money in circulation these days. A large part of the floating wealth has been created by higher wages and a great deal of it is being spent for luxuries. Working men will no longer buy two-dollar cotton shirts; they buy silk ones at ten dollars. So for their benefit, large issues of fraudulent oil stocks have been created and reports have it that half a billion dollars in fraudulent or questionable securities have been sold to investors recently. What does this mean? That no adequate safeguards are thrown around the sale of securities and that the saying *Caveat emptor* is still in vogue.

The sale of fraudulent securities received such an impetus in the western states among the rural population some years ago that legislation had to be enacted to place the creation and sale of securities under state supervision. The law regulating the sale of securities, known under the term of "Blue Sky Law," was first inaugurated in one of the western states and was followed by legislation in Kansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and other states, principally in the West. In view of the recent statement by a public official that a great part of the fraudulent securities originate in the New York market, it is interesting to note that there is no regulation in New York State which may be termed "Blue Sky" legislation—although such legislation has been under discussion.

THE laws of those states having "Blue Sky Laws" require that before any securities can be offered in any particular state, a statement must be filed with a securities commission and its approval obtained. The requirements vary, but all demand complete historical and statistical data regarding the company, its earnings, its financial condition, as evidenced by a detailed balance sheet, the personnel of its management and other pertinent information. In some states the requirements are very elaborate with the result that permits to offer securities are often delayed for many weeks, due to the time required to examine all data. This has been the principal objection made by reputable investment dealers who must be guided by market conditions in the purchase or sale of securities and must act quickly.

The Governor of New York State recently named a committee to investigate the question of frauds in the sale of securities, the personnel of the committee being composed largely of lawyers and investment bankers. While the majority report advised against any legislation with respect to the issuance of securities, a minority report was offered by Mr. A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank, and three other members of the committee of twelve. In this report Mr. Hepburn not only

recommended the filing of pertinent statistical data regarding the company offering securities, but proposed to license every investment dealer and security salesman before either could conduct business in this state.

The Governor of New York State, in appointing the committee, stated that New York was the financial center of the world and that other states were looking to it for guidance along financial lines; he also said that he believed there should be proper supervision of the issuance of new securities and a prevention of the evil of offering worthless securities for sale to investors. The majority report set forth that there were two methods that had been suggested for dealing with the problem: (a) conferring jurisdiction upon state officials to supervise commercial transactions and investigate frauds, and a revision of the penal laws; (b) requiring full information regarding the securities to be filed under oath with penalties for any false statements made; (c) the licensing by a state official of all persons dealing in securities.

The report of the majority set forth that for the good of the State, which contained the financial center of the world today, it was of prime importance that legitimate business should be safeguarded in order that the State could maintain its financial supremacy; that it could not afford to adopt experimental legislation of the character adopted in our western states. They felt that experience had taught them that it was unwise to place drastic regulations upon enterprise as a whole merely to exclude possible frauds and that the State should preserve as much freedom for business enterprises as was possible. The majority report said that a distinction should be made among losses caused by ignorance, by cupidity and by fraud, and that they were concerned more with the latter than with the others; that it was impossible to prevent unwise investment by legislation and that the ingenuity of the crook can never be wholly circumvented by statute. The report recommended more stringent laws to punish persons guilty of fraud in connection with the sale of securities but goes on record as opposing licenses for dealers or the filing of statistical data.

OF course, legislation in the western states has not driven the crook out of business—an enormous amount of money is being lost in fraudulent securities. But—as the *Wall Street Journal* says—"intelligent inquiry is the public's great safeguard." The careful investor, whether he has a hundred dollars or a hundred thousand to invest, has many avenues of inquiry. He can ask his local bank for advice or he can ask a member of the New York Stock Exchange or an investment firm that is known to be reputable. Some investors begin to learn for

themselves just what factors make a good investment.

If the circular thru which securities are offered is issued by a reputable investment banker, it will contain a full description of the security, the business, past history, management, labor conditions, earnings over a period of years, conservative estimates for the future and a balance sheet. With this information at hand, assuming that the figures have the approval of a well-known firm of auditors, the investor can easily judge whether the earnings warrant a continuance of interest or dividend payments and whether there is any value—tangible or potential—back of the security. In the case of bonds, notes, or preferred stocks, only net tangible values count. In the case of common stocks, there is usually little tangible value but mostly prospective earning capacity as a basis.

THE public's real safeguards are:

(1) Deal with reputable investment bankers only, or their representatives; (2) Shun the high pressure salesman who has a "good thing" to offer or who promises big dividends or to double your money; (3) Always ask for a circular describing the securities and study it before buying; if you cannot analyze the few points, ask your banker to help you; (4) Do not expect that a speculation is a "sure thing;" you may lose every cent you put into it; (5) If the salesman makes it clear that you are taking a chance—as many do—you should not blame him or his house if the proposition falls flat.

Aside from some intelligent discrimination on the part of the investing public, there is no reason why it could not be made compulsory for every broker in New York State offering securities to file with some official a complete circular such as he intends to use in offering the securities to the public, before he will be authorized to make the offering. Neither is there any sound objection to licensing brokers or salesmen. There should be a simple, workable securities law; or, at least, a record of every man offering securities could be kept on file and be accessible to the public at any time for its information.

A national "Blue Sky Law" has been introduced in Congress by Senator Kenyon of Iowa, who has declared that hundreds of stock salesmen are circulating thru his state, taking Liberty Bonds from farmers, widows and working girls, in exchange for fancy engraved oil stock which is absolutely worthless. The chances are the proposition will be delayed for some time.

If New York, the financial center of the country, can work out some plan whereby the investor can be safeguarded without throwing obstructions around legitimate business, perhaps those western states which have wound red tape about their "Blue Sky" laws will follow New York's lead.

What the country needs is a standard "Blue Sky" law which will not obstruct enterprise and yet will protect the investor in every way possible from cupidity and fraud.

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Underwriting Americanism The Part Insurance Plays in Reconstruction

THE Association of Life Insurance Presidents at its annual convention, held at New York in December, 1919, took as its general subject, "The Part of Life Insurance in the Problems of Reconstruction." Two resolutions were unanimously adopted; one urging all soldiers and sailors to retain their Government insurance, the other, expressing the views of insurance men on economic reconstruction, in the following terms:

Resolved, that life insurance men throughout the nation should respond to the present imperative demand for high national service by giving, and by urging upon policyholders to give, effective support, directly or thru appropriately constituted organizations, to the promotion of the following objects:

I. The rehabilitation of the railroads and establishment by law of rates adequate to provide for the present and future demands of our growing commerce and to stabilize the credit and securities of the roads;

II. The adoption of a national budget system and the general curtailment of Government expenditures and consequent reduction in taxes;

III. The exertion of special and vigorous efforts to encourage the saving habit and generally to inculcate the principles of thrift.

THE Hon. William A. Day, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, summarized the progress made in the life insurance business during the year following the armistice with Germany and based on it an optimistic forecast of accelerated progress in the near future:

In round millions, the volume of new insurance which life insurance companies have induced the people to take during the year 1919 promises to reach the enormous total of \$7,712,000,000. This is \$3,010,000,000, or 64 per cent more than was written last year. It is nearly \$4,613,000,000 more than was written in the year 1914, or an increase of 149 per cent. When did any institution in the public service ever receive such a significant vote of confidence as the public has given life insurance companies in this stupendous volume of new insurance? In amount it exceeds all the insurance outstanding in all the companies twenty years ago, and it equals over one-fourth of the entire insurance in force in all companies at the beginning of the present year.

It appears that every walk of life contributed to this increase in life insurance protection, and it seems to have included all of the standard plans issued by the companies.

The gain in the popularity of insuring employees, thru the employer, on the group plan, is indicated by an increase of over 100 per cent in this new business over last year. It is estimated that the dependents of over one million workmen are now protected with life insurance without cost to themselves as a result of the recent adoption of this progressive idea.

The part played by the insurance companies in affording aid to the development of American agriculture is often overlooked. Mr. Louis Breiling of the Union Central Life Insurance Co. pointed out the importance of this

contribution to the common welfare in the United States:

In the phenomenal growth of the life insurance business in America the enormous assets of the companies have exercised a tremendous influence upon the country's development—particularly agricultural development.

This is evidenced by the increasingly large volume of life insurance money invested in farm loans.

The percentage of total assets invested in farm loans is not known because official statistics group city loans and farm loans under the single head, "Real Estate Mortgage Loans," but original statistics contributed by the companies do show that life insurance companies in the two-year period ending December 31, 1916, increased their farm mortgage investments from \$655,000,000 to \$845,000,000, and for the two-year period ending December 31, 1918, the companies increased their farm mortgage holdings to more than a billion dollars.

The increase for the two-year period last mentioned would doubtless have been exceeded to the extent that life insurance companies financed the war thru purchase of Liberty and Victory Bonds. A reliable estimate shows that life insurance companies collectively purchased over half a billion of United States Government Bonds.

Life insurance companies which either in whole or in part invest their annual increase of assets in farm loans are not only true to the interests of their policyholders, but also are of inestimable service to the country at large in contributing to the agricultural development by stimulating increased production of the necessities of life.

MR. J. Stanley Edwards, president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, cited the estimate of the Bankers' Trust Company placing the per capita war debt of the nation at \$228, or nearly \$1,200 to each household. He offered the ingenious suggestion of underwriting the war debt of the nation with life insurance:

If every American family would see to it that they had \$1200 of protection that family would have done two things: First, it would have provided its share of the national debt, and in the second place it would have made one more satisfied family in the community—and a dissatisfied nation, a nation of discontent is nothing more than an aggregation of discontented individuals. If this debt was equal upon you and me and everyone else it could actually be performed. That is to say, life insurance could pay the funded debt of this Government in twenty-five years. And I will say further that the agent who puts out such a thought serves a double purpose and performs a double duty: not only increases his own protection but helps particularly to solve his own individual problem and lifts a little more than his share of the national debt that is upon us.

Many of the speakers, including the Hon. Edward D. Duffield, vice-president of the Prudential Insurance Company, emphasized rather the indirect gain to national productive power from the inculcation of habits of thrift and foresight which, it was feared, would be less stimulated by systems of state or compulsory insurance.

Home Rule in Korea?

(Continued from page 169)

improvement of those already existing. It was formerly planned to establish four hundred new common schools in the course of the next eight years at the rate of fifty a year, but this scheme has now been changed to the establishment of one hundred new schools a year, so that the four hundred may be completed in four years to come.

Finally, in regard to the reform of the police system, it may be explained that it has been made both in method and in spirit. Formerly the administration of police affairs was virtually in the hands of military men. The Commander-in-Chief of the Garrison Gendarmerie was *ex-officio* the Director-General of Police Affairs and had entire command and supervision of all the police forces and gendarmeries. The Chiefs of the Divisional Gendarmeries under him were also *ex-officio* the Directors of Police Affairs in all the provinces, Provincial Governors having little power with regard to the policing of the country. This was an anomaly necessitated for some time by the state of things existing in this peninsula after annexation. By the reform introduced in the police system, this anomaly has been done away with. The Police Headquarters have been abolished, and a Police Affairs Bureau has been created in the Government-General itself. All the military officers hitherto in charge of police affairs have been relieved of their duty and replaced by civil officials, the administration of the police affairs in the Government-General being now in the hands of the Director of the Police Affairs Bureau under myself, and in the Provincial Government in the hands of the Chiefs of the Police Departments under the Provincial Governors. In this way, the policing of this country is now entirely done by civil officials, as in Japan proper.

These are the more important of the many reforms that have been introduced in the administration of Korea since I was appointed Governor-General. It is still less than two months since I arrived at my post to take up the onerous duty of governing this country, entrusted to me by the Imperial Master, so I cannot as yet claim that I have achieved any marked success. I have, however, great hope that sooner or later the Korean people will understand and appreciate the new policy of the Government, which has no other aim than the promotion of their interests and happiness. Things are gradually settling down in this peninsula, but the bad effects of the independence demonstrations of last spring are still in evidence at many places. Not only that, Korea has this year had the misfortune of having been invaded from Manchuria by Asiatic cholera, which has already claimed thousands of victims. In addition, a severe drought prevailed in the north-western part of the country during last summer, practically ruining all agricultural crops. To fight and suppress the

cholera epidemic, the Government has already spent more than one million yen, and to relieve the hundreds of thousands of poor starving Korean people suffering from the drought is also doing all it can, being prepared to defray ten million yen for the work, so that not a single Korean shall die this winter from hunger and cold. My task is heavy and difficult, but I shall do my best to accomplish it, so as to requite the confidence reposed in me by the Emperor and by the people.

Seoul, Korea

And Not a Drop to Drink

(Continued from page 166)

most valuable service, paying returns in more ways than one.

They can, and should, strongly support local authorities in the performance of their duties under the prohibition law. These officials should be advised that all good citizens are looking to them for effective and impartial enforcement. Failing to perform their duties properly, they should be removed from office.

In a letter sent a few days ago to all clergymen in the United States I strongly urged "that a committee on law enforcement be appointed to receive all complaints of violations of the law and to lodge such complaints, together with the evidence obtained, with the proper authorities." Church members, I added, will be a principal influence in creating the right public spirit in each community.

One letter I received from a clergyman in a New England city illustrates the mistaken attitude being taken by a small fraction of our people, and among them some of those who worked most vigorously for this great national reform.

The situation calls for no jacking up of public opinion, he said. It does call for officials who believe that they have but one duty—to enforce the law without fear or favor. The circumstances surrounding the frequent cases of drunkenness on the streets lead me to suspect that this is largely due not to bad public opinion but to official laxness. I have no wish to condemn public officials simply because they are public officials, but I cannot escape the conviction that it is less important for the churches to appoint law enforcing committees than it is to have public officials who will enforce the law.

There is justification for this criticism as applied to some communities. During the war, prohibition enforcement was in the hands of Collectors of Internal Revenue, whose other work took up most of their time and interest. Our new forces, now in the field, have but one duty—to enforce the prohibition law—and they will do it to the very best of their ability.

However, the prohibition law cannot be enforced as this clergyman would like to have it enforced, without his active coöperation and that of all other good citizens. He offers us passive support. What we need is active support. Granted that, we will have little difficulty in the work of enforcement.

Washington, D. C.



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A meeting of the Board of Directors has been called for January 31, 1920, to declare the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.50 per share upon the full-paid First Preferred and Original Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable by checks mailed February 16, 1920, to stockholders of record at 12:00 o'clock noon, January 31, 1920. The Transfer books will not close.

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FOR THROAT TICKLE

How to Study This Number

The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

I. The Abraham Lincoln We Love. By Montrose J. Moses.

1. What type of play is John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln"?
2. Name any of Shakespeare's plays that are of similar type.
3. Explain the sentence: "The true inspiration of history lies, not in fact, but in character at supreme moments."
4. From any of Shakespeare's plays draw an illustration that will tend to prove the truth of the sentence.
5. Explain the sentence: "Drinkwater has modeled his conception of Lincoln in his play as a sculptor would cut it out of stone."
6. Did Shakespeare model his conception of Henry V. or of Brutus, in the same way?
7. Drinkwater introduces a new character into the Lincoln cabinet. Is it proper, in a novel or play based on history, to depart from the truth of history?
8. "He might have fallen into gross errors of local color." What are such errors? How would the dramatist have written the play if he had fallen into such errors?
9. John Keats and Abraham Lincoln had similarly shaped heads. Were Keats and Lincoln like or unlike in character?
10. As a student Drinkwater took Lincoln as his ideal. Give a talk in which you explain why Lincoln is a fit ideal for any student.
11. "He used the chronicle play form." What is that form? What are its advantages? What are its disadvantages?
12. Why was the chronicle play popular in the Elizabethan period?
13. What is "a poetic interlude"? What is the purpose of an interlude? What do the interludes in Shakespeare's "Henry V" do for that play?

II. I Had a Little House. By Harry Kemp.

1. Is the poem like or unlike Longfellow's "The Rainy Day"? Explain in full.
2. Explain how the poem differs from Milton's "Lycidas," from Browning's "Evelyn Hope," from Burns' "Highland Mary," or any section of Tennyson's "In Memoriam."
3. What does the poem say concerning character?
4. Why does the poem produce such a pleasing effect?
5. Explain the following expressions: "The pastoral voice of flutes"; "A broken fane."

III. Here Are Books—and Books.

1. Is it true that "you really can't read a satire and be tolerant at the same time"?
2. Name some famous English satires. For what purposes were they written?
3. Read aloud the review of "Creative Chemistry." What characteristic of style is most evident in the review?

IV. Just What Mr. Wilson Did at Paris. By Preston Slosson.

1. What proposition does the writer set forth at the beginning of the article?
2. Name the points by which the writer supports his belief concerning the proposition.
3. Is the article more noteworthy for argument or for exposition?

V. A Message from the United States Government. By Daniel C. Roper.

1. Explain the significance of the cartoon that accompanies the article.
2. Summarize in one sentence the particular message that the article conveys.
3. Give a talk on the theme, "Obedience to law is the cornerstone of our Americanism."

VI. A Message from the Imperial Japanese Government. By Baron Makoto Salto.

1. Point out the topic sentence of every paragraph in the article.
2. Does the article have a satisfactory introduction, and a satisfactory conclusion?
3. Draw from the article material for a short talk on Korea.
4. Summarize the reforms that have been attempted in Korea.
5. Does the article indicate that Korea is capable of home rule?

VII. The News of the Week.

1. Prepare to talk before your class on any of the following topics: (a) The Opening of the League of Nations; (b) The Opening of Commercial Relations with Russia; (c) The Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment; (d) The Irish Elections; (e) Demands of American Coal Miners; (f) The United States and South America.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. Reestablishing Peace—"Just What Mr. Wilson Did at Paris," "First Meeting of the League of Nations," "Russian Blockade Raised," "The People and Their Servants."

1. What is the basis for the "legend" that: "Wilson met defeat at Paris"?
2. Summarize Mr. Slosson's rebuttal of the legend under the following topics: (a) The League of Nations; (b) The Question of Fiume and Dalmatia; (c) The Shantung Issue; (d) The Unity of the American Delegation.
3. What thought was evidently in the minds of Leon Bourgeois and Earl Curzon at the first meeting of the League of Nations on January 10?
4. What was the underlying purpose of the informal blockade of Russia? Why is the blockade now being lifted?
5. Summarize Mr. Holt's reasons for believing that "the Senate does not represent the American people on this issue [ratifying the Treaty]."

II. Japanese Policy in the Far East—"Home Rule in Korea."

1. Review the history of the Chinese-Japanese war and the Russo-Japanese war. Does your history give you the impression that "The annexation [of Korea] was peacefully accomplished by mutual consent"?
2. What was the purpose of the "independence demonstrations" referred to by Baron Salto? How is Japan meeting the avowed desire of the Koreans for home rule?
3. Is Japan carrying on a policy of peaceful assimilation in any other part of the continent of Asia?

III. The Eighteenth Amendment—"And Not a Drop to Drink!" "Bone Dry America."

1. "The prohibition movement is an outgrowth of the temperance or abstinence movement which . . . dates back in the United States for more than a century." Trace this movement from its inception down to January 16, 1920.
2. What measures has the United States Government adopted for the enforcement of the Amendment? What will probably be done with the existing stock of whisky and other beverage spirits?
3. What were the "personal liberty laws" in the fourth paragraph of the second article? The "complex franchise provisions of some Southern states"?

IV. Latin-American Trade—"Pan-American Union."

1. What, in general, are the purposes of the Pan-American Financial Congress? Why should the chief topic considered at the first day's session be that of steamship transportation?
2. "The increasing strength of 'Americanism' . . . is indicated in many ways." What are they?

V. The Irish Question—"Sinn Feiners Win."

1. Review the history of the Irish Question (a) down to 1913, (b) in 1913-1914, (c) during the war.
2. What is the present attitude of the Government toward Ireland? The attitude of the following parties: (a) Unionists, (b) Nationalists, (c) Sinn Feiners?
3. "Even in Ulster . . . the republicans gained a large minority, and in some parts a majority representation." What is the significance of this?

VI. The Coal Truce.

1. Write a brief history of the controversy between the operators and the miners.
2. Make a brief statement of the demands of the miners and the reasons given for these demands. What is the answer of the operators?
3. In the light of the settlement of the great anthracite coal strike of 1902, what decision will the present commission probably render?

VII. Safeguarding the Investor.

1. Why does a period of national prosperity offer a golden opportunity to the promoters of fraudulent stock companies?
2. What is the purpose of the "Blue Sky Laws" referred to by Mr. Criscuolo?
3. What are the advantages and the disadvantages of such laws?
4. What recommendations for curbing fraudulent stock deals does Mr. Criscuolo make?

The Independent

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

119 West Fortieth Street, New York

Just a Word

There are—we admit it in all confidence—some unusually fine articles crowding to get into The Independent in the next few weeks. The series of Messages from the United States Government, for instance, will present in the issue of February 14 an article by Secretary Baker on the tremendous commercial significance of the Panama Canal, particularly in relation to our program of world trade. Also in The Independent of February 14 will be a Message from the French Republic to the Republic of the United States, in which M. Deschanel, just elected President of France, writes inspiringly on "What the World Needs."

Whether you live in a big city or on the outskirts of a country town, you will be interested to read an article soon to appear in The Independent by Chester Crowell on "Why the Young Folks Leave the Farm." Mr. Crowell sees into the situation with rare insight and discusses it with true Texan frankness enlivened by an irresistible sense of humor. You'll chuckle as you read his article, but you'll find it productive of serious after-thought.

"The Republics of Great Britain" is the startling title of an article that we have scheduled for an early issue. The proposal to break the British Empire up into "a band of free republics" comes from a member of the British Parliament—Colonel Arthur Lynch, "an Australian who studied medicine in London, philosophy in Berlin and engineering in Paris," who fought as a colonel in the Boer army in the South African war and as a colonel in the British army in the Great War. You will find his suggestions stimulating, to say the least.

Have you been wondering lately whether The Independent had forgotten all about that excellent manuscript of yours, submitted in our contest on The Best Man or Woman in Your Town? We haven't forgotten, but we were considerably delayed by the fact that the printers' strike cut into our original plans for publishing the winning articles. But several of them are in type now and we hope to start within a week or two publishing a series of the best articles and photographs thru several issues of The In-

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dependent. Announcement of the winners will come in due course, but we won't wait till then to tell you that there's one story about a grocery man that's great!

Remarkable Remarks

MARSHAL FOCH—Facts alone count.

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO—There is no death.

W. J. BRYAN—The Republican party is an authority on splits.

EDWARD N. CLOPPER, PH. D.—Kentucky neglects her children.

AMY LOWELL—No American newspaper should dare discuss literature.

SENATOR JOHNSON—I am a candidate and I want everybody to know it.

THE MIKADO OF JAPAN—We enjoin upon our loyal subjects to fulfil our wishes.

BISHOP BURCH—I object to the use of the church for the airing of radical opinions.

"KID" MCCOY—I think that Shakespeare must have been a pretty good man in the ring.

MAYOR THOMPSON—The League of Nations is a hellish scheme to deprive us of our freedom.

ROY K. MOULTON—When a man announces that he is out for the presidency, "out" is generally right.

SARAH BERNHARDT—Don't tell me you've got to go to surgeons and chemists to find the fountain of youth.

MARY GARRET HAY—A Republican will be the next President of the United States and the women will elect him.

CYRUS MEED—Feeble minded girls more nearly approximate to normal girls than feeble-minded boys to normal boys.

CARDINAL GIBBONS—I do not know what would become of the church and society at large if it were not for the female sex.

SENATOR JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS—People of this country are gradually rising to the point where they demand the abolition of the Senate.

ED. HOWE—Instead of collecting millions to build a useless memorial to Theodore Roosevelt why should we not build a good road in his honor.

BILLY SUNDAY—I would stand every one of the ornery, wild-eyed I. W. W.'s, anarchists, crazy Socialists, and other types of Reds up before a firing squad and save space on our ships.

MISS HELEN TAFT—When elected to office we women should not allow ourselves to be shoved off into separate committees merely for the purpose of blowing off steam.



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Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

The Independent

February 7, 1920

One Day in a Coal Mine

The graphic story of an editor who volunteered as emergency miner during the coal strike

By Leigh Harris



Leigh Harris, editor



Leigh Harris, miner

HOW hard is the lot of a coal miner? Is he paid enough? Is he a skilled mechanic or can a greenhorn mine coal? Not having an inverted periscope two hundred feet long, I decided to go down into the "innards" of the earth and learn about mining first-hand.

"We can use you Tuesday morning," said "Red" Waple, the mine boss at Nicholson's, a union mine that ran without interruption thru the strike. "Bring along a shovel. I'll lend you a pick and a lamp."

The day opened with a

much on me in the matter of clothes when, carbide lamp and cap in place I stepped on the cage and—down, down, down. Farewell, old world, daylight and friends.

Splash! The bottom of the shaft.

"Just a minute, Mr. Waple," said I. "Give me a little time to swallow my heart and push down my stomach."

Before me, in one of the segments of gloom, uncertainly broken by the sizzling carbide, loomed two gigantic ears. Beyond those ears was Mary, the faithful little

strike. The alarm clock struck the silence of my bedroom about the time the old rooster in our poultry yard was clearing his throat. Then breakfast. The orange and cereal, sleepily served by Friend Wife, did not promise to furnish sufficient elbow grease for a man who was going to relieve this winter's coal shortage. Why hadn't I arranged for a two-story beefsteak and fried potatoes? But one cannot think of everything.

"Get rid of that flannel shirt, and you had better shed your B. V. D's, too," said Boss Waple when I reported at the dressing room near the tippie. "Any clothes at all will be too many when you get down there." Therefore a Mack Sennett movie bathing girl did not have



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"Pick, crowbar, shovel, dust, and gloom—Would the day ever end?"

"jinny" mule that had stood between our town and a coal famine; Mary, life sentenced to involuntary servitude in rayless and noisome entries; modest little Mary, curly haired and much in need of a bath.

Into an empty coal car we piled, headed for the new work.

"Giddap, Mary, for the love of Mike," said Johnny Repp, the driver. "Get a move on. It's worse'n six o'clock and not a damn car of coal." Johnny would like to keep his religion untainted by violent language and take his time driving Mary; but Johnny must make time.

"Duck or you'll get your block knocked off," Johnny warned me. I ducked. It's a low bridge all the way in the Nicholson mine. Rumble, jerk,

bump, down the winding entries, Johnny must have a flat tire.

"Here's a buddy for you, Cheatham," said Boss Waple as we halted at a new entry. The roof of the mine is only four and a half feet from the fire clay floor, and in that space, necessitating a stooping position, the regular miner and his buddy mine coal. Yesterday evenin' (we are in the South, you know) the machine had cut the vein of coal at the bottom. Cheatham had bored three deep holes into the mass of coal and filled these holes with powder grains about the size of coffee beans—about a quart in each hole, tamped in and with a fuse hanging. After all the miners had left the mine, along came the shot firer, lighting the end of the fuse and then getting far enough away to be safe from a possible "windy" shot. The powder blasts loosened the coal from the slate, leaving it ready for the pick, crowbar and shovel when the miners came down the shaft in the morning.

"For goodness sake, Johnny, couldn't you bring us a real car?" asked Cheatham. "That must have been one of the pair Noey saved in the ark. Well, here are some long pieces with which we can build up the sides."

Coal to the right of you. Coal at the left of you. Coal all around you. You have been playing miser with your little coal pile in the basement. Why not fill your pockets down here when nobody's looking? But then you have no pockets—that is, none worth mentioning—as you left most of your clothes up on top of the earth.

We shovel coal into the little 1492 model car until it is level full, then build up the sides and ends with long chunks of coal as big as we can possibly lift, fill the center with finer coal, and round out the top with egg lump until it almost touches the roof.

"Well, buddy," said Cheatham, "we got a ton in that little old cracker box."

A rumble in the distance, a dim light growing rapidly brighter as the noise gets louder.

"Get up, Mary. For the love of Mike, get up!" It is Johnny Repp coming with an empty to trade for our loaded car—the loaded car that is to be rushed up shaft and grabbed greedily by one of the long line of wagons or trucks that had begun to arrive before sunrise, or perhaps whisked away to one of the big tobacco stemmeries which bought half a million pounds of leaf yesterday and "must have coal or the weed will rot."

"That's a real car," said Cheatham, as we finished the one Johnny had just brought us. This car had flanked sides. "That," continued Cheatham, "ought to be good for twenty-two hundred pounds."

Pick, crowbar, shovel, dust, gloom. The little carbide lamp on one's cap lights only a small circle, now the vein as you use your pick, now a little of the floor as you stoop to shovel. You cannot see your companion's face. He is a sooty ghost. Three, four, five cars. I was getting pretty hungry. That orange and cereal seemed to have been eaten years ago.



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A group of miners on the cage at the bottom of the shaft

"Isn't it nearly noon, Mr. Cheatham?" I inquired rather meekly.

"Nine o'clock."

What had become of John and Mary? We had waited full twenty minutes for an empty car. Here they came, rags, fur and profanity, rumbling in the gloom, apparently headed for us. But they were not headed for us.

"Hell," said Cheatham, "they've turned down another entry."

Fifteen minutes later we got the empty we needed. Pick, crowbar, shovel, backache, gloom. Funny how much faster our coal pile in the

basement goes down than these cars fill up.

I asked Cheatham how much money he earned per day.

"I made about \$6.30 yesterday," he replied. "You take from that the five cents I pay for carbide, and seventy-five cents for powder and fuse. The fourteen per cent increase agreed to pending the settlement of the trouble between the union and the operators would bring that to about \$6.20. The thirty-one per cent suggested by Secretary of Labor Wilson would increase the net to \$7.10."

"Then miners must pull down pretty good money?"

"Yes—when they want to work and *can* work. Some days we don't get cars enough. Some days the shots go wrong and we don't get coal."

"Don't you take a good many holidays?"

"Oh, just the regular holidays. Some of the boys take John Mitchell Day, and rabbit day (November 15, the day the game law is lifted), and Joe Bell, one of our colored miners, takes two emancipation days—August 4 and September 22. The negroes got mixed a long time ago on the date of Lincoln's Proclamation. They refuse to give up the wrong date, so they celebrate both days. And then the colored boys take many Saturday afternoons, and circus day, and buryin's. Aside from that the miners work pretty steady."

"I've been mining twenty years," continued Cheatham. "I believe I saved more money back in the days when I could buy a 24-pound sack of flour for fifty cents. In those times pay was pretty low, but the cost of living was only about one-fourth as high as now. I don't think I get enough pay, and I hope the Government's commission will hurry up and fix decent wage standards. Arbitration by the right kind of men will always beat striking."

The dust was very bad. My nose and throat felt dry and gritty.

"I should think," I remarked to Cheatham, "that you'd have to lay off every third day and get your lungs dry-cleaned."

"Oh, no; we don't mind the dust much. Used to it. Ever hear of many miners having tuberculosis? Germs can't live in a miner's throat."

"Cut out that conversation!" commanded Johnny Repp as he and Mary came up with another empty. "Y'all don't seem to understand [Continued on page 224]

If He Were President

The Independent Series of Articles on Some Likely Candidates for 1920, Presenting the Views of Leading Republicans and Democrats on the Vital Issues of Today

General Leonard Wood

Including an Interview

By Donald Wilhelm

THE revolving door spun. A sturdy figure in army uniform bulked big in the large room. He wore the two stars of a major general, his aide followed at his heels. Deep-chested, heavy for a man of his height, he came up the marble steps, his left foot always forward. You are interested in that hitch in his gait. It links itself with the contention you hear, that he, General Wood, is not well physically; but you know, on good authority, that the nervous affliction that crippled his right leg is negligible now.

He peels off his overcoat, displaying a Sam Browne belt about a heavy body with short legs and neck, and greets one man after another: "How de do"—this conclusively, not by way of question.

You look him over again. No, he does not look in the least like Colonel Roosevelt!

Nor does he resound so; his voice is heavier, slower, he hasn't so many words to his tongue, hasn't the infectiousness that the Colonel had.

An hour later he is the center of a small group. You can hear his low resonant voice. He is reciting experiences, it seems, and those about him relish, much, what he says.

At last his aide leads you over and introduces you. Unlike Colonel Roosevelt of old, the General does not recall you tho you've met before, and accepts you rather submissively. And he waits for you to begin!

You recite who and of what vast importance you are!

He nods, but his face does not light up. Colonel Roosevelt was quite different—he was apt to sit on the edge of his chair, hear you a moment, plunge in and do all the talking.

You speak at last of preparedness. The General answers at length, feelingly.

You mention social questions; he has nothing to say—this was months back—he has since expressed himself with vehemence concerning the "reds." You mention economic questions; he has nothing to say.

You mention the fact that you once upon a time wrote a book about Colonel Roosevelt, and the acquaintance that fact suggests interests him a little, but in an habitual sort of way, as if ninety-nine of a hundred men prefaced all they said to him by some reference or other to the Colonel.

You then mention, again, certain pressing issues. At last he remarks, conclusively, "If you want to know how I feel about these subjects, read the last articles written by Colonel Roosevelt."

This statement rather smites you, for those who knew Colonel Roosevelt best are agreed, it seems, that he had an amazing aptitude for change, such that it may be presumed even the last articles he wrote would not express his ideas if he were living now. One man who knew the Colonel most intimately, who was with him as a companion as many hours, probably, as any other man, remarks, "To me it is an imposition to say that General Wood is at all like Colonel Roosevelt. They were friends; but so were the Colonel and

Mr. Taft." To be sure, Colonel Roosevelt held endearingly to General Wood: "We had the same ideals and the same way of looking at life," he says, in his *Autobiography*; but this explanation is descriptive of why they came to be such good friends and applies to their first contacts. "We were fond of the same sports," he goes on, "and, last but not least, being men with families, we liked to enjoy, where possible, these sports in company with our small children." Still, in many, the insistence that the General shall inherit the tradition of the Colonel holds. "He is of the Roosevelt tradition," Senator Moses, of the General's native state, New Hampshire—the first public man to come forward in favor of General Wood for the presidency—told me.

"But," I ventured, "what is the Roosevelt tradition?"

"I mean," he said, "that he has Roosevelt's outlook on public affairs, not the cold, hard, practical, economic and political view of things; his judgment is tempered with a certain sense of humanity. Of course, you cannot condense

Wood into a phrase. I would say that Wood, in view of the work he has already done, would carry out a larger part of the Roosevelt legend than anybody else."

The Senator goes further: "There is," he says, "more sentiment of the kind that elects Presidents surrounding General Wood than any other who has been mentioned as a possible Republican nominee in 1920. The only question is whether this kind of sentiment which elects Presidents can be transmitted, in General Wood's case, into the kind of sentiment that produces delegates



Ex-President Roosevelt and General Wood talking together at Plattsburg on the historic occasion of Mr. Roosevelt's address there urging national preparedness. To General Wood belongs credit not only for the Plattsburg idea, but for most of the early efforts to rouse the United States into readiness for her part in war

and nominates Presidential candidates. The people are turning away from Wilson. . . . In turning away from such a figure, the inevitable tendency of the public mind is to seek its antithesis. Colonel Roosevelt embodied this ideal to the last degree, and, had he lived, I think he would have been our candidate, named, perhaps, by acclamation. As he is gone, there is a demand for an inheritor of the Roosevelt legend. To many minds, Leonard Wood seems the rightful heir. With Roosevelt he sought to serve overseas and was refused that privilege; with Roosevelt he accepted the fate which jealous politicians meted out to him and did his full duty at home like the good soldier that he is. Like Roosevelt, he has an infectious personality which has baffled all the plans of the administration to pocket him. Exiled to Charleston by the War Department, he infected the South—and nowhere has he more ardent admirers than in that solidly Democratic section. Sent then to the pacifist plains of Kansas, he inoculated that whole region and now the prairies are enthusiastic about him. Transferred to cosmopolitan Chicago, he seems to have repeated there his experiences in the Democratic South and the pacifist Middle West. His thought is always for his country, and the controverted questions of acute momentary interest have not diverted him from the central idea that the United States must depend upon itself in the future, no matter how massive may be the international machinery which inventive minds are trying to set up for the manufacture of a millennium. This soldier, administrator and statesman has no illusions; and the constructive period which delayed peace will usher in, will find him ready to help solve its problems. . . . He will go to the convention, like Grant, supported by a nation-wide circle of friends, and, if nominated, will be elected."



Paul Thompson

"Soldier, administrator, statesman"—the man whom many Americans acclaim to carry on the ideals and work of Theodore Roosevelt

It is to be conjectured that President Wood surely would make a better President than did General Grant, whom both parties wanted as a candidate. Army officers point out that for years preceding the war the Pershing and the Wood followings in the Army were at gentlemanly grapple with one another, that General Pershing was

responsible for the return to America of General Wood, and it is to be remembered that the Secretary of War—Garrison, not Baker—publicly reprimanded General Wood for permitting Colonel Roosevelt to address the officers in training at Plattsburg in denunciation of their Commander in Chief, the President. Then, they contend, all told, General Wood got as good assignments on his return from Europe as any other major officer and a squarer deal than most administrations would have given him. Some go further—go back to San Juan Hill; but that's a story this writer does not care to tell. For the points essentially to be made are two: First, it will be a sorry thing if, with the future critical years at stake, prejudice is the arbiter in the coming campaign. Even, presuming for the sake of discussion that the present Administration gave General Wood the worst deal imaginable, why in the world does it follow that such a bad deal qualifies General Wood to be a great President? Any more truly than that the ruthless withdrawal of a lieutenant or top sergeant from the front line trenches by General Pershing, qualifies of itself the said lieutenant or sergeant to displace General Pershing. Second, granting that the general is better qualified to carry out the Roosevelt legend than any other man, would the responsibility for the continuance of that legend help President Wood, or, for want of coincidence of promise and fulfillment, thwart him?

At best, it seems, we may conclude that, if nominated and elected, President Wood of necessity must stand on his own merits.

The question, therefore, boils down to this: What are his merits?

They are greater, indubitably, than this poor pen can scratch.

But, before the Presidency, comes the election!

As to that, then, three questions raised as to other candidates described in this series are in order:

I. By what stretch of fancy can it be conjectured that the labor group, which is organizing politically on a national plan and in every state, would support General Wood, or even any other soldier?

II. Why should the farmers, doubly strong now because of the enfranchisement of women, vote for him?

III. Why should women generally vote for him, tho everyone from the two national chairmen up and down the line recognizes that women are to dominate the next election, when they look on [Continued on page 227



© Watlinger, from Central News

General Wood with his family—Mrs. Wood (seated) and their three children (from left to right) Lieutenant Osborne Wood, Miss Louise Wood, and Captain Leonard Wood, Jr.

Making Alcohol Our Benefactor

Civilization consists in finding a place for everything and putting everything in its place. One of the worst mistakes ever made was in the childhood of the race when man came across alcohol and put it in his mouth

By Edwin E. Slosson

CIVILIZATION consists in finding a place for everything and putting everything in its place. Dirt is misplaced matter. Weeds are misplaced plants. Vices are misplaced virtues. To get anything—or any man—out of place causes as much trouble in the world as is caused in a business office when a careless filing clerk sticks a letter into the wrong envelope.

One of the worst mistakes of this sort was made in the childhood of the race when man in tidying up the earth that he had inherited came across alcohol and, not knowing what else to do with it, put it into his mouth. You know how children are always putting things in their mouths that do not belong there, thumbs, and buttons, and pins, all sorts of trash. Generally they outgrow the habit, but mankind is a slow growing creature, slower than an elephant, and even now, several thousand years later, he is only beginning to leave off the bad habit of storing alcohol in his stomach, the worst possible place for it. If old Noah had only known better he would have been saved from making a disgraceful exhibition of himself and selling his sons into slavery. He should have put the alcohol he made into an internal combustion engine and used it to run the ark. Then he might have avoided a year's voyage for Mount Everest and Pike's Peak must have appeared above the face of the waters long before Mount Ararat. And think of the sufferings of his passengers. Figure it out for yourself. Multiply 525 feet long by 87 feet broad by 52 feet high and divide by the number of animals in the world, two or seven of each, and you will see that they must have been packed in tighter than doughboys on a transport bound for France.

The medieval chemists who invented distillation and first got alcohol in a concentrated form made the mistake of not labeling it right. They reached into the wrong drawer and pasted on the bottle such names as Aqua Vitae, Eau de Vie and Elixir of Life, and got the stuff into circulation in this disguise, as vicious a case of misbranding as the world has ever seen.

THE modern temperance movement is essentially an attempt to correct this medieval blunder and get alcohol correctly labeled: "For External Use Only." It is a mistake to suppose that the prohibitionists are enemies of alcohol and want to close up all the distilleries. On the contrary they would like to see a still set up on every farm, the tax removed and alcohol as free as water, provided only nobody was allowed to waste the precious fluid by drinking it.

The time has come when the conservation movement must be extended to alcohol for we are likely soon to have to depend upon it for the salvation of society. Our Bureau of Mines gives us only about twenty years more to run on gasoline. Then we shall have to give up our automobiles, and airplanes, and submarines and combustion engines unless we can find some fluid fuel as a substitute and alcohol is the only thing in sight. Gasoline and alcohol are both useful as fuels and both have been abused as beverages. In the good old days of the Czar motor tourists in Russia used to get stuck in out

of the way villages because their gasoline had been secretly drawn off for drink. When kerosene was used for street lamps the ports at which the Russian warships put in were likely to be left in darkness because the Russian sailors would climb the lamp posts and drink up the coal oil. But while such petroleum beverages went down with the Russians, for they were stronger and more palatable than vodka, we Americans cannot stomach them so there is no reason for restricting their manufacture and sale. Just as soon as people get over their taste for alcohol as a beverage the alcohol business will have such a boom as it has never known and distilleries will be subsidized by the Government instead of being taxed. Brewers will then be recognized as public benefactors instead of being regarded as public enemies.

SO it is amusing to see the alarm manifested in the sensational press over the advent of prohibition as ruinous to the country. This is the way it is generally put:

LOSSES DUE TO PROHIBITION

U. S. Government taxes.....	\$600,000,000
Whisky owners	250,000,000
Other spirits owners	200,000,000
Wine dealers	150,000,000
Brewers	100,000,000
Total	\$1,300,000,000

The only fault of this, assuming that the figures are correct, is the heading. It should read "Gains Due to Prohibition." For it means that nearly a billion and a half dollars which otherwise would have been wasted for liquor by the American people, many of whom could ill afford it, will now be saved for better purposes. Those who got stuck on these stocks, the distillers, brewers, wholesalers, hotel men, and banks loaning money to them, do not deserve any sympathy because they had plenty of time to get into other businesses. Any one who has watched the course of events during the last fifty years must have foreseen that prohibition was coming. The war has merely accelerated the movement, whose culmination in national prohibition was in any case irresistible. None knew this better than the liquor men and it was because they realized that their time was short that they rushed their business. The figures at which the wet goods are estimated in the above statement are not the cost of production or customary prices, but the exorbitant prices at which the liquor dealers expected to sell out their stock between the end of the war and the beginning of prohibition. This anticipated surplus profit belongs therefore by right to the Anti-Saloon League for it is due to its efforts that the price of liquor has gone up. Fortunately the Supreme Court decision put a stop to this scheme for mulcting the American people of several hundred million dollars. The \$600,000,000 calmly counted in as loss to the liquor dealers is obviously fictitious because it has not been paid for the stocks are still in bond. Nor is it a real loss to the Government for the Government, which has been a partner in the liquor [Continued on page 226]

A Message from the British Nation to the American People

"It's Not Our Funeral!"

To which easy error Premier Lloyd George replies: "There can be no peace for the world until there is peace in Russia"

By C. A. McCurdy, K. C., M. P.

THE world appears singularly hopeless with regard to the Russian problem. There is a marked tendency here to leave affairs in Russia to be settled by the Russian people and Providence, without assistance or interference from outside. This is a mental attitude quite inconsistent, as it seems to me, with the ideals of a League of Nations. Lord Grey has spoken in clear and decisive terms of the duty of interference by other nations in case of an outbreak of war. Lord Parker, the eminent English lawyer whose recent death was a great loss to the League of Nations' movement, has compared the duty of Governments faced with an outbreak of war in any part of the world with the responsibility of the law abiding citizen who sees murder being attempted under his very eyes. The root idea of the League of Nations is the belief that war is a crime and that in the presence of crime no honest man can desire to remain neutral.

And there can be no doubt that war is raging in Russia at the present time. Bolsheviks and anti-Bolsheviks have enrolled armies, with at least a million men engaged in open conflict, and the reign of violence in Russia, if any credence at all is to be given to eye-witnesses, is by no means confined to the operations of the military forces. To the long list of the victims of the civil war must be added even a longer list of those who have perished by order of the revolutionary tribunals or from the famine which revolutionary conditions have created in a country richly stocked with food. If the League of Nations idea means anything it ought to be the business of the whole world to intervene, to decide on which side of the conflict lies the balance of justice, and to use all its energies and resources to secure that right shall prevail and peace be re-established.

At present the civilized world, including probably a large majority of the British people, does not see things in this light. There is a widespread feeling that we have not sufficient information about what is going on in Russia to make it safe to take sides, that it is the funeral of the Russian people and not our funeral and there is no reason to interfere. The British Government is certainly under no illusions on the latter point. It

recognizes fully that in the world impoverishment brought about by the war the restoration of industry and normal life in Russia is of vital importance to all the other peoples of the world. It knows what the man in the street is apt to forget, how vast are the natural resources of Russia in timber and foodstuffs, in minerals and in all the raw materials for which the world is hungry today. Mr. Lloyd George has expressed the view of the British Government quite clearly when he says, "There can be no peace for the world until there is peace in Russia."

As regards the common belief that we have not sufficient reliable information to enable us properly to understand what is taking place in Russia at the present time—this is, I think, a delusion which reflects no credit upon the governments of the world, which have failed to explain to their peoples the entirely authentic and reliable information which is in fact available. The basic facts about Bolshevism can be ascertained from the official statements of the Bolshevik leaders themselves. It is not necessary to enter into any controversy as to the value of the impressions derived by week-end visitors to that great expanse of territory.

The present Bolshevik Government was established as a permanent government on the 31st of January, 1918. Its rule extends over about one hundred million people who formerly owed allegiance to the Tzar. It is a Republic possessing neither President nor Parliament, of a kind hitherto undreamed of. It represents an experiment in a new form

of government based on new economic doctrines, the success or failure of which must be of the utmost interest to the rest of the world. The great majority of the Russian people are unable to read or write, and are quite unable to appreciate or understand the new economic doctrines and the new political principles which are embodied in the Bolshevik state. The Bolsheviks by conviction, the teachers and disciples of the new gospel, are said by the Bolsheviks themselves to amount to about three hundred thousand: there are probably a large number of Russians who by conviction are anti-Bolshevik. Round these two groups



Whitclaw in London Passing Show

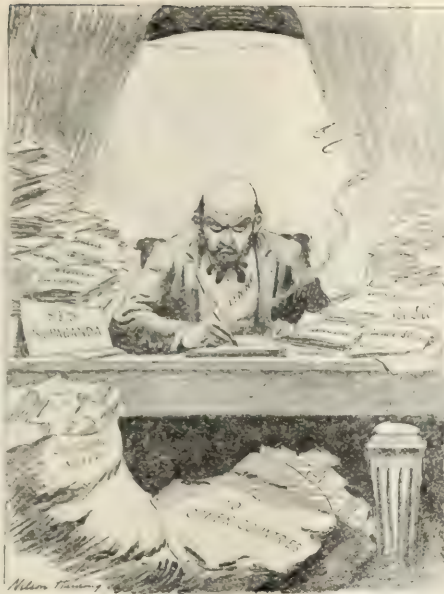
THE HOUSE NEXT DOOR

Civilization: "Help! That house is blazing so fiercely it will bring down the whole street! Can't you fight the flames?"

The Entente Fireman: "Nothin' to do with me, mum. It ain't my job. I done my bit."

are ranged the divided Russian people.

The essential principles of the Bolshevik Republic are set out in a Constitutional Charter which declares the chief object of the republic to be the establishment of a Dictatorship, the complete suppression of the bourgeoisie, and the establishment of Socialism. The Dictatorship is to be exercised by the proletariat and the poorest peasantry, who are to exercise authority to the exclusion of all other classes. On the 27th of April, 1918, the Bolshevik Government by a decree of that date imposed compulsory military service upon the Russian people, on the surprising ground that one of the fundamental tasks of Socialism is the liberation of mankind from the burden of militarism and "from the barbarism of bloody conflicts." This aim, however, the Bolshevik Government declares can be realized only "when the power in all countries passes to the working classes, who will wrest from the exploiters the means of production, transfer them to the toiling masses for their common use, and establish collectivism as the immutable foundation of the solidarity of the Peoples." The Russian Soviet Republic therefore creates its own powerful army; military training is compulsory for males and optional for females. The conscientious objector is to be trained to military duties not connected with the use of arms. As the object of the Bolshevik Government is complete suppression of the middle and upper classes, those classes are not included in the scheme for military training. The right to carry arms is limited to the proletariat. The Law Courts are abolished; Revolutionary Tribunals and Extraordinary Commissions have been created in their place. In the Revolutionary Tribunal the jury chooses the punishments, and if the Judge does not meet with the jury's approval it may at any stage of the proceedings remove him. A curious feature of the new criminal procedure is the right given to selected members of the audience to speak both for the prosecution and for the defense in addition to the speeches delivered by the representatives of the parties concerned. The object of the Revolutionary Tribunals appears to be mainly the suppression of what are called counter-revolutionary movements, which include any movement hostile to or critical of the proceedings of the Bolshevik Government. The Extraordinary Commissions are a more powerful imitation of the old Russian Secret Police. They have uncontrolled powers over life and death. The death sentence, once declared to be inconsistent with Bolshevik ideals, has been restored, and thousands of people have been put to death without even the semblance of a trial. The Church has been disestablished, and the teaching of religion in schools is forbidden. Marriage is effected by a declaration before a Registrar, and divorce can be obtained at any time at the request of either party. No further ground for divorce than the wish of one or other of the parties is required. With a view to ensuring to the workers true freedom of expression of opinion the Government has arrogated to itself the power of suppressing all newspapers "which sow con-



Wilson Training in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

THE POISONED PEN

fusion by means of an obviously calumnious perversion of facts." Furthermore "the publication of false or perverted information relating to the events of public life, so far as it appears to be an attempt against the rights and interests of the revolutionary masses" is an offense which entails suppression. Anti-Bolshevik newspapers have consequently disappeared in Bolshevik Russia. All the land has been confiscated; former owners of land, if unable to work, are allowed the same pension as a disabled soldier. Foreign trade, both export and import, is entirely nationalized; no one may sell goods to or buy goods from a foreigner except through a Government Department created for that purpose. The sale of foodstuffs, cloth, various minerals and agricultural machinery, is a State monopoly. The banking business has been nationalized. Committees for the control of prices have been formed in towns to inspect tradesmen's books, define expenses, fix prices and profits and distribute the latter among shopkeepers. Commercial and

industrial concerns which employ labor are controlled by the workers.

According to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the effect of Soviet rule upon the textile industry has been that the working efficiency of all branches shows a decline of 80 to 95 per cent from peace production, whilst expenses and wages have risen by 3,000 to 5,000 per cent. Cloth factories employ 30 per cent more workers, produce 30 per cent less, and prices are raised by 4,000 per cent.

The essence of the Bolshevik State is a dictatorship of labor and the denial of the right of private property, but the aims of Bolshevism are by no means limited to the ambition of the Bolshevik State. Bucharin, one of the leading Bolsheviks, in his book, *The Program of the Bolshevik Communists*, [Continued on page 222



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Russians who sacrificed everything to fight against the Bolsheviks. They enlisted under Admiral Kolchak and in spite of lack of proper clothes and fighting equipment offered stubborn resistance to the Bolshevik advance

A Message from the United States Government

Stories of State

By Breckinridge Long

Third Assistant Secretary of State



IN the history of the past few years the Department of State has played a part the scope and importance of which have hardly been guessed by the American people. During this time it has, of course, performed its usual functions in our foreign intercourse, maintaining and fostering our relations with other governments—a stupendous task in itself because of the importance of the subjects requiring negotiation and the complexity of the questions involved. This, however, is generally known.

But there were other activities that grew out of the war, numberless activities with which the Department was intimately connected and for which it was directly responsible, of which the public knows almost nothing—and the whole of which cannot yet be revealed.

The Department of State “carries the policy of the Government.” The President has authority to direct and control our foreign policy, and in these matters the Secretary of State is his adviser and his agent in the execution of plans. Consequently the State Department becomes the agency thru which all foreign activities and all domestic activities having any connections abroad must be conducted. In carrying the policy of the Government it has the duty of requiring that all other departments conform to that policy in all activities outside the strict field of domestic affairs.

International activities of the regular departments, particularly the War, Navy, Commerce and Treasury Departments, were enormously increased upon our entrance into the war. Many extraordinary boards with extraordinary functions, practically all of which had foreign dealings, were created for the emergency. The most active of these were the War Trade Board, the War Industries Board, the Shipping Board, the Food Administration and the Alien Property Custodian.

Under the War Trade Board there were formulated import and export embargo lists and enemy trading lists, commonly called “Black Lists.” Growing out of these there was a constant routine of business and negotiation, even after the initial controversies to which they gave rise had been settled by diplomacy.

Constant protests came from neutrals against the inclusion of their nationals in the “black lists.” They complained that their citizens were being discriminated against and the business of their countries adversely affected. Many of the “black listed” persons and firms had powerful political influence and their governments would consume a great deal of time on their behalf. There was always good reason for the inclusion of any name on the “black list” and in almost every instance

the name stayed, but further investigation was required and there was much argument with the accredited representatives of the protesting governments.

The embargo lists also made trouble for the Department—even with some of the Allied and Associated Powers. These lists were designed to give additional shipping space for essential traffic by releasing tonnage carrying non-essentials. If there were, for instance, 100,000 tons of shipping on a given route and if, by declaring certain commodities non-essential and prohibiting their importation, 40,000 tons of that shipping could be deprived of cargoes and left with nothing to carry, that tonnage probably could be chartered for carrying war essentials on another route.

In operations of this sort the War Trade Board, with its planned embargo, and the Shipping Board, with its proposed new charters, concentrated in the Department of State expecting, first, that we would have the government whose commodities were to be ruled out smilingly accepting our restrictions on its export trade and that

we would induce it thereafter to hand over the ships desired for *our* war purposes and at *our* rate.

There was an urgent, a most urgent need for ships. We had not nearly enough tonnage to transport 2,000,000 soldiers with their ammunition, supplies and equipment. We had to *get* ships. There were enemy ships in our ports. That was easy. There were enemy ships in the ports of some of the smaller belligerents. That was fairly easy. These ships were appropriated by the authorities of those countries and it became necessary to negotiate for them. Various of the allies began to negotiate for them at the same time, and some of the situations became quite complicated. The Department of State was the agency thru which these ships were secured for the United States.

The Treasury was vested with a certain amount of authority to negotiate regarding loans to other governments, but all its negotiations abroad were carried on under the supervision and thru the agency of the State Department. There was no other way. All matters with any foreign contact had to be coordinated. When the Navy Department wanted to establish a base in foreign waters permission to do so was secured thru the Department of State. When ships were sunk by submarine the testimony of witnesses, reports of the disaster, estimates of loss of cargo, reports on injuries and deaths among American seamen and all such matters were attended to by the agents of this Department.

All thru Japan and China there were “necessaries” to be secured for the War Industries Board, oils from

In this inside information of the State Department's work in war and peace you can read between the lines stories more absorbing than any fiction thriller

certain beans, mineral products and many ingredients for high explosives. The same was true of South America. Platinum, for instance, was chased around the world and discovered in the most out-of-the-way places. It was the Department of State in each case that directed the chasing.

The foregoing gives some idea of the extraordinary war work of the State Department. Its ordinary work continued, but manifold in quantity and intensified in importance.

For this work it became necessary largely to increase the staffs of our embassies, legations and consulates. To secure persons fitted for the tasks to be undertaken was not easy. All able-bodied men were subject to military duty and were not available for the diplomatic service. It became our object to find men disqualified for fighting, who spoke a foreign language, had a higher education but still were willing to serve as "clerks" for they could be given no higher office. They were found and they did their work well, pocketing their pride and going in any capacity to be of service.

The consular organization came to number thousands scattered all over the world in some of the most hazardous and out of the way places, and often in constant danger. In this connection can be recalled the experience of Mr. Treadwell, who was captured in Tashkent, Russian Turkestan, and held for months in captivity, not knowing what his fate was to be.

The diplomatic establishment outgrew all its old bounds. The personnel of the embassies in London and Paris numbered hundreds of men. Staffs at Copenhagen and Berne, consisting before the war of two or three persons, suddenly became most important because of their strategic situation and were increased to scores. Far eastern posts became important and busy.



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Mr. Long (left) and the King of Belgium. Taken on board one of the ships of the United States Navy, during King Albert's recent visit to this country

Each addition to a staff abroad increased the amount of work that could be done there and also the amount of work that had to be done in Washington. Cablegrams came constantly to the Department. Only important matters were cabled, but important matters developed hourly. Our telegraph office worked twenty-four hours a day,

receiving and deciphering the 250 and more cables received daily and enciphering and sending an even greater number of outgoing cables.

It was a tremendous executive undertaking to dispose of even the routine business of the Department during the war. Policies had to be considered, decisions made and instructions sent forward as quickly as possible. Beneath its placid surface, behind its tranquil composure there was in the State Department a nervous energy and feverish toil known only to those present.

The secrets of enemy movements, of enemy diplomatic intrigues, of advance information on our own military activities—awful fear and fondest hopes lay in those cablegrams. Information for which the enemy would have paid fabulous prices or committed any crime to obtain was a part of the daily routine in the State Department. Plots whose scope was world wide, plots whose tangled skein appeared in the far corners of the earth, were daily unfolded to its scrutiny. The responsibility of the Department drove each individual to his maximum exertion.

Even when the armistice came, there was little relaxation. Preparations for the peace conference, long since begun in the Department, were rapidly consummated. Then the opening of the conference itself intensified labors which, altho not always in the public eye, were intimately [Continued on page 225]

Spring Comes—

By Clement Wood

Is there a poet who doubts that Spring
Comes only at his signaling?

That hidden grasses crouch and tremble
Till he has bidden them assemble?

That willows wait until his call,
And trees would show no green at all

Unless he blew his reveille,
To rouse and cheer the company?

Until he speaks, peach buds stay curled;
And purple garden flags are furled.

But at his word, the eye can see
The green and gorgeous tapestry,

The violet, the clustered daisies,
The rose that reddens till it blazes!

Thus poets order in the May.
All men are poets, some will say

Is there a man who does not know
Spring comes when he will have it so?

Editorially Speaking

Wonder what a Senate thinks about. . . .

* * *

For whom would you vote, dear reader, if you weren't a candidate yourself?

* * *

Bolshevism or Democracy? "Under which king, Bezonian? Speak, or die!"

* * *

We suppose that in Slavic countries a presidential bee is first cousin to a spelling bee.

* * *

It is never too late to mend. But it is sometimes too late to mend a particular hole with a particular patch.

* * *

Said the Governor of New York to the Governor of New Jersey, "It's going to be a longer time between drinks if we don't do something about it!"

* * *

The chief count against the Russian Bolsheviks is that they have not allowed their political opponents to take office even when legally elected. When the New York legislators condemn "Bolshevism" do they look in the mirror?

* * *

Weather prediction: A prolonged dry spell extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf. Local downpours of tears in some of the great cities may be expected but will soon be followed by sunshine.

* * *

It is right and proper that the public should take so much interest in who is running for President but we venture the suggestion that the question of what type of men are nominated for Congress should not, as usual, be altogether overlooked.

* * *

A great deal of money was lost by Prohibitionists who had conscientious scruples against gambling. If they had accepted the odds which would have been offered them ten years ago against nation-wide aridity they would all be millionaires today.

* * *

Do you believe in education? Do you believe that it takes brains and training to teach? Do you expect, in your own business, to buy brains and training without paying adequately for them? What are you going to do about the miserable salaries your own town pays its teachers? Or don't you care whether the teachers who teach your children have brains and training or not?

* * *

It is amazing how the authorities permit the law to be openly violated. Only the other day, on one of the chief streets of our city, we saw a group of proletarians—some of them obviously aliens—waving red flags in our very face. Shortly afterward there was a dynamite explosion; doubtless another anarchist outrage. And yet when we complained to a policeman he refused to interfere, alleging that these men were engaged in blasting for a building corporation and that their red flag was a warning signal to passersby.

* * *

The well known—tho little understood—human race is an amusing animal. The price of food goes up and we shout lustily, "Down with the middleman!" So a group of skilful business men—called generally the "packers"—organize the business of providing food with the middleman left out. The price of food does not come down.

Then we shout raucously, "Down with Monopoly!" Our Government takes the packers firmly by the appropriate parts of their anatomy and compels them to restore the middleman. The price of food stays up! The human race scratches its head, looks around for something else to shout "down with"—and continues to pay! For shouting and paying are easier than thinking.

* * *

This is the argument of the supersensitive radicals who advise the rejection of the Treaty of Versailles as "too hard on Germany":

We object to the terms imposed on Germany as too harsh; therefore we will leave their execution in the hands of those who made them harsh.

We object to the way in which the Allies treated Austria; therefore we will look the other way while they do what they please to Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey and Russia.

We object to the Shantung stipulations; therefore we will let armed Japan and unarmed China settle the question between them.

We deplore the fact that America had so little influence in the peace settlement; therefore we will take good care that she will have none in the future.

* * *

In the Spanish bull-fight the attention of the bull is distracted from his real enemy by the waving of red flags. The bull charges ahead blindly at the infuriating color while his enemy nimbly steps to one side and strikes the fatal blow from an unsuspected point of vantage.

We fear that something similar may happen to the nation. Too zealously engaged in hunting down a few silly parlor reds whose delight is to tease the authorities and get "martyred" all over the front page of the daily papers, we may overlook public enemies of a more dangerous sort. The criminal who advertises is the least dangerous; like a rattlesnake the poison of his bite is partly offset by the warning in his tail. A real conspirator, whether a wealthy profiteer or a radical dynamiter, will seldom seek publicity until his aims are attained. It is only in grand opera that people plot at the top of their voices, and it is only in melodrama that the villain clearly looks the part.

* * *

The appointment of a Congressional commission to visit the Virgin Islands should result in greater interest in our latest acquisition. For fifty years the people of the Danish West Indies have been longing to join Uncle Sam's family, but since their wish was granted two years ago they have found him more of a stepfather than an uncle. Doubtless their unbounded expectations of immediate prosperity were impossible of fulfilment, but it is a pity to disappoint them for it will have a bad influence upon other islanders who are looking our way. We should remember that the Germans promised to make St. Thomas "the Hongkong of America" and were in the way of doing so when the war came. The population of the islands declined between 1835 and 1917 from 43,000 to 26,000. This decrease is due in part to emigration and in part to the high death rate among infants. These causes may be corrected by industrial and sanitary education. The fact that three-fifths of the couples living together are not married and that nearly 70 per cent of the births are illegitimate, and that drunkenness is the prevailing vice, shows that American influence can be beneficial in other directions as well. The Virgin Islands need a Booker Washington.

The Story of the Week

A Panic of Economy

A MONTH ago Majority Leader Mondell told the House that governmental expenditures during the next fiscal year threatened to reach the enormous total of \$9,086,358,574.62. He reached this figure by adding to the \$4,865,410,031.62 total of the Treasury book of estimates certain necessary expenditures such as those connected with the return of the railroads to private operation and for increasing pensions and the salaries of Government employees, which had not been included.

At the time Mr. Mondell's statement had little effect. Later he added that receipts from all sources would not amount to more than \$6,035,850,000, leaving an apparent deficit at the end of the year of \$3,050,508,574.62. This last figure has been reiterated again and again in both houses until Congress has been thrown into a practical panic of economy—"economy even to the point of parsimony."

Even the Senate, which does not easily frighten at such statements, has paused in making appropriations to consider the effects of a \$3,000,000,000 deficit. Neither house has been greatly reassured by Secretary Glass's assertion that the way seemed clear ahead unless Congress reduced taxes or embarked upon new and large fields of expenditure.

The fault in Mr. Mondell's calculation was that he included in his list of expenditures the full total of the Book of Estimates. The Book of Estimates represents the maximum of what the executive bureau chiefs think they can get—by no means what they will get. The Secretary of the Treasury is without authority to alter these estimates. He merely transmits them to Congress. The principal purpose of the budgetary legislation passed by the House and now awaiting action by the Senate is to give someone in the Executive branch authority to cut the estimates to the necessity level and prevent duplication, instead of leaving this task to the committees of Congress. It is safe to assume that the total of the Book of Estimates will be pared down something like one-half.

How long the spell of economy based on the fear of a deficit will last no one can tell, but considerable savings have already been effected. The House Public Buildings and Grounds Committee heroically sacrificed on the altar of economy the \$70,000,000 omnibus public buildings bill it had planned and the House passed a "porkless" river and harbor bill after cutting the estimates from \$43,000,000 to \$12,000,000 in the face of strong opposition from commercial bodies.

The Republican Steering Committee sought two weeks for some ground upon which the \$150,000,000 famine loan to Poland, Austria and Armenia could be refused, but has now about reached the conclusion that this is a "necessary expenditure" which cannot be avoided.

Practically the only increases in appropriations made by the House have been those for increasing the pay of civilian employees of the Government unable to meet the increased cost of living on their old salaries. Some increases were granted to minor diplomatic and consular officials, but the House refused Secretary Lan-

sing's urgent request that the salaries of Ministers and Ambassadors be raised.

The appropriation for continuing the air mail service was stricken from the Post Office Appropriation bill by the House and the Senate cut the appropriation of the Americanization bill from \$42,000,000 to be expended in the next four years to \$6,500,000 to be available until July 1, 1921.

The Americanization money is to be shared among states enacting legislation that requires all persons between sixteen and twenty-one, whether citizens or aliens, to devote 200 hours of study annually to the English language, and in other ways coöperating with the Federal Government.

When Secretary Glass warned against new and large fields of expenditure he had in mind the various proposals that have been made for giving money bonuses to those who fought in the war. He believed that with an election coming on these proposals might seem particularly appealing to the majority in Congress. The deficit scare has made it certain that no bonus legislation will be enacted and even the soldiers' settlement bill, which bears Mr. Mondell's name, probably will be ruled out.

In reporting the army reorganization bill from the Military Affairs Committee, Senator Wadsworth point-



Illustration in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

The modern Humpty-Dumpty doesn't fall so easily



Spencer in the Omaha World-Herald

Some place to go, but not dressed up!

ed out that it would require appropriations of only \$500,000,000 annually, whereas the War Department scheme would have called for expenditures of \$1,100,000,000.

The committee sought to avoid the expense of a large standing army by providing a system of universal military training for youths between eighteen and twenty-one. The period of training would be four months and the citizen army could be called to the colors only in case of war. There was stiff opposition to the military training features in the committee and a strong fight against them will be made on the floor of both the House and the Senate.

A split over universal military training in the Republican ranks in the House was averted when Representative Herrald, an out-and-out opponent of the system, relinquished his claim to membership on the Military Affairs Committee, for which he had been selected by the Committee on Committees over the opposition of Julius Kahn. Sentiment in the committee was so evenly divided that Herrald's vote would have meant an unfavorable report from the committee on the citizen army plan.

It would cost the Government \$618,000,000, Mr. Mondell estimated, to turn back the railways under the Esch bill and \$615,000,000 under the Cummins bill. To continue Government control he believed would be even more expensive. Nevertheless, the conferees on legislation for the return have reached so complete a deadlock that a temporary extension of government operation may prove the only way out.

Members of the House, all of whom come up for reelection in the fall, have been made aware of the uncompromizing opposition of organized labor to the anti-strike and guarantee-of-earnings provisions of the Cummins bill, and have been threatened with retaliation at the polls if these provisions are accepted by the House. Senate conferees have indicated a willingness to drop the labor clauses if the House will accept the guarantee provisions, but it is unlikely that the lower

body will accept either. The time is growing short, and unless some way is found to break the deadlock, no legislation will have been enacted by March 1, the date set by the President for relaxing Federal control.

The deadlock on the peace treaty seemed on the point of vanishing in the bi-partizan conference headed by Senators Hitchcock and Lodge when an ultimatum from the "irreconcilables," threatening to bolt Lodge's leadership if an agreement was reached, interrupted the negotiations. An agreement had already been reached on all reservations save those relating to Article X and the Monroe Doctrine, and Senator Hitchcock said a compromise on Article X was on the point of being perfected.

Senator Lodge notified the Democrats that he would accept no changes in the principles of the Article X and Monroe Doctrine reservations, and Senator Hitchcock replied with a threat to call the treaty up and resume open warfare on the floor if the Republicans refused to resume negotiations in a conciliatory spirit.

The situation is confused and there is no way of knowing just what the next moves will be, but there is a growing belief among Washington observers that if the treaty is again called up on the floor, with or without a prior agreement, it will not again be rejected.

RICHARD BOECKEL, *Washington*

Railway Perplexities

THE continued deadlock in Congress on the conditions which should surround the return of the railroads of the country to private control calls attention to the difficulties of the transportation situation. Just at this time of transition the railways are operating under exceptional pressure of business. According to Walker Hines, Director General of Railroads, the number of cars of revenue freight loaded during the first week of the new year was 162,228 in excess of the number loaded twelve months earlier. The Director General assures shippers that "the railroad administration proposes until the last day of Federal control to make every effort to meet this extraordinary demand as fully as possible."

Revenue has considerably increased under Government control, but not so rapidly as operating costs due to the general rise in wages and prices. The average revenue per ton mile for the first nine months of 1919 was 33.8 per cent in excess of that for the year ending June 30, 1914; the revenue per passenger mile increased during the same period by 27.9 per cent. It is pointed out that an increase in the average cost of freight transportation amounting to about one-third over the cost in 1914 cannot be compared with the rise in the price of other goods or services; for example, the increase of retail food prices by about four-fifths for the same period.

As a result of the different rates of increase for income and costs the railways have been unable to expand their equipment to meet the increasing demands of the nation's business. According to an estimate by *The Railway Age*, 3319 miles of line were abandoned during the three years from 1917-1919, inclusive, and only 2386 miles were constructed. Thus there has been a net decrease of 933 in the mileage of railways operated in the United States since 1916. Yet traffic has expanded enormously. During the year 1919 the railroads of the eastern states transported to the seaboard twice the annual volume of freight handled on these routes before the Great War and over 7 per cent more than in 1918. The volume of passenger traffic also showed marked increase. The eastern railroads during the first nine months of last year made more than 8,530,000,000 "pas-

senger miles," which is equivalent to carrying practically the entire population of the United States from New York to Philadelphia.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen will press its demands for increased wage scales at a conference in Washington during the first week in February. The wage increases demanded range from 35 to 47 per cent and were put forward as long ago as last July.

The Mystery Candidate

THE most interesting of the presidential boomlets which have thus far entered practical politics is that of Herbert Hoover. His is the only candidacy which finds favor with both political parties; not to mention the many suggestions which have been made that Mr. Hoover may head a third party movement if both the Republican and Democratic nominees appear "reactionary" to his supporters. Mr. Julius H. Barnes, associated with Mr. Hoover in the Federal Food Administration, launched the Hoover candidacy in the Republican party. He declared that Mr. Hoover's political affiliations were with the progressive Republicans and that he had been intimately associated with the policies of the late President Roosevelt. Mr. Hoover was for eight years a member of the Republican Club and has always called himself a Republican. If he decides to enter the Republican primaries he will probably have his first contest in California against Senator Johnson.

On the other hand, the *New York World*, a strong supporter of the Wilson administration, has openly come out in favor of Mr. Hoover as Democratic nominee for the presidency. Mr. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany and himself frequently mentioned for the Democratic nomination, is quoted as saying that Hoover "is the type of business man who, if he was in control, would give the country an economical administration." Colonel House is believed to view the Hoover boom with favor, Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska and Senator Phelan of California, without committing themselves to his candidacy, have expressed the opinion that Mr. Hoover would make a splendid President. On the other hand, Senator Reed of Missouri and Senator Smith of Georgia accuse him of being an "Englishman" because of his long residence abroad, and many southern members of Congress say that they "won't vote for a Republican."

The failure of Mr. Hoover to declare which nomination he would prefer has injured his chances with both party machines; for to the professional politician party regularity is the one indispensable virtue in a candidate. But even if Mr. Hoover chances to "fall between two stools" the use of his name has not been without effect in raising the character of the presidential campaign and the type of men put forward. As one of his supporters put the matter, "If Hoover is not the standard bearer he is at least likely to prove the standard setter."

The only other "neutral" mentioned for President, General Pershing, has publicly announced that he will not run. This punctures a military boom which might have figured in either party convention. General Wood is the only military man now prominently mentioned for President, and his support is confined to the Republican party. General Wood has refused to resign from the army at this time to conduct his campaign, but Norman J. Gould, of New York, has been selected as eastern manager of the Leonard Wood National Campaign Committee, and the supporters of the General are actively at work in his behalf in every state.

The prominence of the Wood candidacy, which is still easily in the lead in the Republican race for the nomination, has attracted the fire of rival candidates. Sen-

ator Harding of Ohio has challenged the General to a contest in the primaries of the state. Senator Poindexter of Washington has challenged him to debate the issues of the campaign in South Dakota. Senator Borah of Idaho has sent General Wood an open letter asking his views on the League of Nations Covenant, as phrased in the letter, "whether we, as a people or nation, shall abandon the long-established and heretofore unquestioned foreign policy of no entangling alliances or leagues with foreign powers—whether we shall enter upon a course which will devolve upon us the duty of having a part in all the conflicts and disturbances of the Old World, or whether we shall adhere to our foreign policy so long and so consistently followed."

Headquarters for Governor Lowden of Illinois have been opened in Washington. He is giving General Wood a close contest in the states of the Middle West, where his strength is concentrated. Senator Johnson of California has carried the war into the East, which may or may not prove to be "the enemy's country." In a Brooklyn speech he emphasized two issues; opposition to the League of Nations Covenant and defense of free speech. He condemned the exclusion of the Socialist members of the New York Assembly and approved the stand of ex-Justice Hughes on that question.

One of the most prominent of the Republican candidates, Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts, has refused to make a campaign for the nomination. He will not enter the contest for the Massachusetts delegation to the Republican National Convention and that delegation will probably go uninstructed. Governor Coolidge said: "My paramount obligation is not to expose the great office of Governor but to guard and protect it. The people are entitled to know that their office is to be administered not for my benefit but for their benefit, and that I am not placing myself in any position where any other object could be inferred." This decision is not so phrased as to put Governor Coolidge out of the running altogether in case the Republican convention should



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He'd make a good center rush for somebody

wish to nominate him as a compromise candidate, but it does eliminate him from the early stages of the race in the primaries and has given much encouragement to rival candidates who happen to have friends in Massachusetts.

The Democratic campaign is far less active; in fact, the probable reason why Mr. Hoover seems to have more strength among the Democrats than among the Republicans is that in the Democratic campaign he meets less competition from "regular" politicians. The choice of the party seems in great measure to depend on two unanswered questions: "Whom does the President favor?" and "Whom does Mr. Bryan favor?" Ever since the Jackson Day dinner, when Mr. Bryan spoke for that wing of the party which desires reservations to the League of Nations Covenant, the man who thrice led the Democratic party to battle, if not to victory, is once more an active party leader. Few believe that either President Wilson or Mr. Bryan will contest the nomination in person, but it is thought that the successful candidate must either have the support of the administration or lead a revolt against the administration with the support of Mr. Bryan.

Our Shipping Situation

THE Shipping Board reports a year of expansion and success. The gross profits of operation are now averaging \$110,000,000 a year. Nevertheless the board seems to feel that private ownership of commercial shipping is a policy preferable to Government operation. Judge Payne, chairman of the board, announces that several of the great trans-Atlantic steamers acquired from Germany are on the market, but only American interests would be permitted to join the bidding and all ships sold must continue to fly the American flag. Steel ships constructed for the Government have been on sale at the cost price of \$210 a ton, but it is possible that this price may be reduced in view of the relatively cheap construction bids offered by private building yards. Three hundred wooden ships of about 3500 tons each are also to be disposed of; the Shipping Board hopes to realize at least \$90,000,000 by their sale.

The American Steamship Owners' Association has made public protest against proposed congressional legislation, favored by Secretary of War Baker, placing army transports in competition with private lines in the carriage of passengers and cargo. The association contends that the emergency conditions of wartime have passed. "Tonnage has increased more rapidly than commerce. Some ships are going eastward without full freights. Many are returning empty." The proposed measure might, it is conceded, lessen the net cost of maintaining army transports, but it would do so at the expense of the Shipping Board and of the private shipping companies which are striving to make the American flag once more a familiar emblem on the commercial routes of the Atlantic.

The Government is investigating shipbuilding frauds in connection with contracts granted to Pacific Coast shipyards. It is alleged that at least seven large companies had filed false vouchers of costs in order to obtain profits in excess of the 10 per cent above cost permitted in their contracts. Claims approximating \$37,000,000 have been held up to await the result of the investigations.

The result of a referendum of trade and commercial organizations affiliated with the American Chamber of Commerce gave 1235 votes in favor of the sale of all wooden and steel vessels of less than 6000 tons to private owners against 235 votes for continued public

ownership. The referendum also favored sale at less than cost whenever present values were below wartime costs of construction, freedom from regulation as to routes and rates, and private ownership of shipbuilding yards. In every respect the current of business sentiment seems to be running strongly against public ownership, operation or control of marine transportation.



Keystone View

The new Secretary of Agriculture—Edward T. Meredith, of Iowa, editor of *Successful Farming* and a popular advocate of the farmers' interests. He has been prominent in state politics

Canada Faces Reconstruction

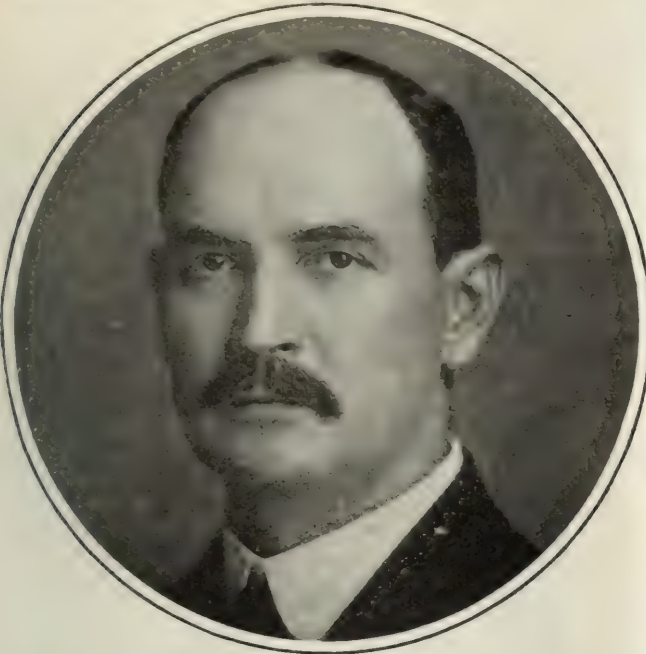
OUR Lady of the Snows is once more a civilian, confronted, like her cousin Samuel, with all the problems of civil life. The first problems are, of course, those arising out of the war itself. War service gratuities paid by the Dominion amounted to nearly \$150,000,000 by the end of 1919 and are expected eventually to reach some twenty millions more. More than 82,000 Canadians are in receipt of pensions. Of the 338,000 soldiers returned from overseas nearly 10 per cent are settled on the land and in receipt of agricultural loans from the Dominion Government. The public debt of Canada stands now at about \$2,000,000,000, and the annual sum to be raised by taxation is twice what it was before the Great War.

Nevertheless the Dominion is in many ways more prosperous than ever before. The Government has constructed sixty steel freight ships, with a total tonnage of 360,000, and has enacted legislation bringing the railways of the country into a unified system under national control. For the twelve months ending November 30, 1919, more than 114,000 immigrants entered Canada; more than 52,000 from the United States and a larger number from Great Britain and Ireland.

Labor is making its influence strongly felt. The Canadian Trades and Labor Council has put forth a request for legislation establishing a minimum wage and a maximum working week of forty-four hours and for a more exclusive immigration policy, especially as regards Orientals. A 14 per cent increase has been granted to Alberta coal miners by agreement between the Western Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America. The teachers of the same province were less successful in their demands for a higher scale of salaries, \$1000 a year being fixed as the

minimum in place of the \$1200 demanded by the Alberta Teachers' Alliance.

The partial embargo on the export of news print paper and the difficulties of price control have caused a printing crisis in western Canada and in some parts of the United States. The three daily papers of Winnipeg, Manitoba, have temporarily suspended publication be-



Press Illustrating

Secretary Houston has been transferred from the Department of Agriculture to head the Treasury Department, a post, it is said, that he has been for some time willing to accept

cause the mills were sending all their output across the boundary to the United States, where higher prices prevailed. The Canadian Government, acting under its Embargo act, stopped all exports by the Fort Frances Pulp and Paper Company, the chief offending concern, until the local Canadian demand had been fully satisfied. This suddenly deprived newspapers in Chicago and Minneapolis of their expected paper supply and led to diplomatic representations to the Canadian Government by Secretary Lansing. The Canadian paper controller, Mr. Pringle, has resigned.

The Great War wrought great changes in the political life of Canada. The suffrage has been doubled by the abolition of the sex disqualification. The traditional two-party system, as also in Great Britain and Australia, has been replaced by a coalition Government composed of the most ardent supporters of the war and still holding office on its war-time record. At the Peace Conference Canada received the full confirmation of her nationhood, in common with the other self-governing dominions, by obtaining separate diplomatic recognition. The Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council, summed up the achievements of Canada at Paris as six in number: (1) direct representation at the Peace Conference; (2) membership in the League of Nations; (3) right to election in the League Council and the Governing Body of the International Labor Office; (4) the execution of the treaty with respect to Canada by Canadian plenipotentiaries; (5) the submission of the treaty to the Canadian Parliament before ratification; (6) the proclamation of ratification with respect to Canada "on the advice of Canadian ministers." Some of these gains to Canadian nationhood are threatened by the faction in the United States Senate which begrudges the Dominion any separate representation in the League of Nations.

Hungary Balks

HUNGARY refuses to sign the Peace Treaty in its present form. That is the reply that Count Albert Apponyi brings back to Paris from Budapest.

The Hungarian treaty was delivered to the delegation headed by Count Apponyi on January 15 at the French Foreign Office in the presence of the representatives of the Big Five, Premiers Clemenceau, Nitti and Lloyd George, Baron Matsui and Ambassador Wallace. Hungary was given a fortnight for reply.

The Hungarian treaty is similar to the Austrian. It also contains the Covenant for the League of Nations and it provides for the protection of minor nationalities. Hungary is required to waive all claims to Fiume and to the territories awarded to Italy, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Czechoslovakia. The Hungarian army must not exceed 35,000 men and have no guns of more than ten centimeters caliber. Count Apponyi claims that 35,000 soldiers are insufficient to maintain order in such troublous times or to protect the frontiers against the Bolsheviks. He argues further:

We have been pillaged of everything. In the first place, we had the hardships of war; secondly, we had two Communist administrations when all of our money was spent abroad for propaganda; and, thirdly, the Rumanians robbed us of manufacturing machinery, even printing plants and railroad equipment, so that we now have but twenty-seven locomotives. Our agricultural interests, which the Central European powers ruined by taking away our live stock, is in a condition of general devastation beyond the River Theiss. As proposed in the treaty we should have no wood, lumber, coal, salt, iron, or oil. It is mockery to ask us to live after these are taken away.

The nationality principle is constructed in defiance of geography and economics and also destroys the traditions of the people whom it cuts off from home. From generation to generation there will be revolts. It is a transfer of national leadership to races inferior in culture. It is the destruction of our schools and universities, leading people back to ignorance. It is a cultural downfall that mankind cannot witness without abhorrence.

The president of the National Federation of Hungarian Industries estimates that the loss of the iron mines will throw 200,000 workmen out of employment; that 93 per cent of the textile manufactories will have to close down; that Hungary is deprived of 84 per cent of her forests, which means ruin to the charcoal industry and dependent business; that coal and sugar and lumber will have to be imported instead of exported, as formerly; that the famous glass industry will disappear with the alienation of the salt mines and gas wells.

The first election in Hungary since 1910 and the first under universal suffrage took place on January 25, for a national assembly to meet February 16. The Social Democrats boycotted the election because the Government had prohibited their meetings, suppressed their papers, burned their books, and imprisoned their speakers. A wave of anti-Semitism is sweeping over the country. The National Christian party (Catholic) and the Peasants' party, which is also anti-socialistic, have gained greatly in the reaction from the excesses of the Communist régime. There is a strong movement toward the restoration of the monarchy, but its advocates cannot agree upon a candidate. Some propose to recall the ex-King Karl, others his son Franz. There are four hundred Hapsburgs to choose from, but it is suggested that it might be better to go outside the family and take a foreigner, say the Rumanian Crown Prince Charles, the Italian Duke d'Abruzzi, the British Duke of Connaught or an American millionaire. In the elections the National Christian party ran ahead of the Peasants'.

The Progress of Prohibition

Photographs from Brown Bros.



1794 is one of the first important dates in the progress of prohibition in the United States. It was then that the famous Whiskey Rebellion took place in western Pennsylvania against the collection of revenues from liquor, and George Washington sent 2300 troops from New York and New Jersey to enforce order. This old wood cut shows a messenger warning the workers in a mountain still of the revenue officer



This was one of the many prohibition banners carried in the great Temperance Parade in Chicago in 1909, a demonstration that acquired national significance and did much to focus interest in the crusade against liquor. There were only eight dry states in the Union in 1909: Maine, North Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and North Carolina



When Kansas became a dry state the "bad men" went over the border to Missouri for their booze and came back looking for trouble, as the caption of this old print puts it



Carrie Nation and her hatchet would be known nowadays as "prohibition publicity." This single-minded, vigorous old lady—a feminine Billy Sunday—furthered the temperance cause by getting people all over the United States to talking about it

And now a saloon, if it still exists, is usually transformed into a lunch room like this one over in Hell's Kitchen, New York. The same old bar and the same old tables and probably the same customers—but the drinks are soup and coffee

The Russian Muddle

BY keeping out of the Paris Council the United States is put at a considerable disadvantage in competition with its trade rivals. The announcement in the newspapers that the Allies were going to open up commercial relations with Soviet Russia took Washington completely by surprise. Our ships are not yet permitted to clear for Russian ports, but the British Government is already granting clearance papers. Our exporters have been pilloried if they even considered the possibility of trading with Soviet Russia, but in France and England plans have long been laid with the coöperation of the Government for capturing the Russian trade so soon as the bars should be lowered. A French company, which was started a year ago with a capital of \$5,000,000 and comprizing the leading French banks at home and abroad, has now made itself public and will proceed as soon as possible to carry out its plans for industrial, mining, engineering and financial operations in Russia. British firms have had their agents on the Finnish and Esthonian border for some time and are said to have secured contracts that cover a large part of the Russian output of flax, timber and other products for some years in the future.

The situation has been a perplexing one, for Russia was neither enemy, ally or neutral. Legally no blockade could be established against Soviet Russia without public declaration; officially it was denied that such blockade existed; actually a blockade of the strictest kind has been maintained by land and sea for more than two years. As late as August 5, 1919, Mr. Harmsworth, speaking for the British Foreign Office in the House of Commons, said:

No blockade has been declared, or is being exercised, against any part of Russia. . . . No blockade exists either in the White, Baltic, or Black Seas.

But in October Commander-in-Chief Foch, carelessly disregarding the official fiction that there had been no blockade, requested the German Government to join the Allied and Associated Powers in maintaining it, saying:

Inform the German Government that the English and French men-of-war in the Gulf of Finland will continue to blockade the Bolshevik ports, and to detain, from the moment they come into sight, ships bound for Bolshevik ports.

Now, it seems, we have a combination of war and peace policy. In January, American papers carried columns about the campaign which the Allies were about to start in the Caucasus to prevent the spread of the Soviet power toward the south. It was said that large numbers of British troops were to be sent to aid the Georgians and Azerbaijanians to make a stand against the Bolsheviks. But this report is now officially and flatly denied both by the Supreme Council at Paris and by the British Government. The decision reached was quite the contrary, for the Supreme Council refused to send even small contingents of troops and will confine its aid to material and supplies.

It is now admitted that the swift success of the Soviet operations is due more to the disaffection of the population with the dictatorial and harsh administration of Denikin and Kolchak than to the powers of the Bolshevik armies. The border peoples had little liking for the Bolsheviks, but they were equally averse to being forced into a Russian empire of the old sort. For instance, the Cossacks have always preserved, even under the Czars, a considerable degree of autonomy, and they wish to increase rather than diminish this freedom. When the Bolsheviks seized the Government of all Russia in November, 1917, the Cossacks of the Kuban country, lying between the Black and the Caspian seas, stood out against them and have waged war against the So-



Wide World

THE DEFEATED DENIKIN

General Denikin, who with a corps of volunteer officers and the aid of the Cossacks has been making a strong fight against the Bolsheviks in the south and last summer came near capturing Moscow, is now driven back to the Black Sea and has lost most of the tanks, airplanes and munitions supplied him by the British

viet ever since. They gladly joined forces with Denikin's volunteers to fight against a common foe, the Bolsheviks, and have constituted the mainstay of his army. But it gradually became evident that General Denikin was determined to restore integral Russia, if not imperial Russia, and he used the military power the Cossacks conceded to him in order to suppress their civil rights. The Kuban Rada (parliament) protested last August against his dictation and accused him of being a German agent and a Czarist. Denikin retaliated by sending one of the Czar's generals to the Kuban capital, disarming the guards of the Government, and purging parliament of his opponents. The President of the Kuban Republic, Nikolas Riabovol, was assassinated. Balabuchov, a member of the Rada, who had voted for independence, was hanged on a gallows by Denikin executioners, and left there for two days with the inscription: "Traitor to Russia." Malarenko and other members of the Rada, who had protested in the name of the people against Denikin's assertion that Kuban recognized the power of Kolchak, were also arrested. The correspondent of the London and New York *Times*, in reporting this incident, said:

The remarkable tact and firmness displayed by Denikin in dealing with this difficult situation have cleared the atmosphere and removed a serious danger in the rear of his armies.

But whatever may have been the justification of Denikin for such measures, they certainly did not have the effect desired, for the disaffection of the Cossacks and Caucasians increased until finally he was forced to withdraw his troops, who were advancing victoriously upon Moscow, to attend to insurrections in his rear.

Denikin alienated the Ukrainians, on whose land he was fighting, by ignoring their desire for independence. He captured their capital, Kiev, and carried off the Ukrainian treasury. He appears to have paid no atten-

tion to the administration of the occupied territory or to conciliating the population. The Jews fell victim to peasant pogroms and raids of irregular soldiery of all sorts. In these riots, according to Jewish estimates, 40,000 Jews have been killed and 200,000 more wounded, and property to the value of \$200,000,000 has been destroyed. The Jews of the Ukraine could not help observing that over the border in Soviet Russia the Jews have been safer and freer than under the Czar and have taken a prominent part in the Government, from which they were formerly excluded.

So General Denikin had offended four classes of the population, the Cossacks and Ukrainian Nationalists because he trampled on their autonomy; the peasants, because he refused them the land; the Jews, because he failed to protect them. Consequently, when he began to lose ground the people turned against him and his soldiers deserted. The Soviet forces cut thru his line in the middle and so reached the Sea of Azov and the Crimea. Denikin has now taken refuge on a British warship in the Black Sea.

In Siberia likewise the anti-Bolshevik cause was lost thru failure to win over the people. All attempts at self-government were suppressed and the Cossacks put down local risings with their traditional ruthlessness. When Admiral Kolchak became dictator and disbursed the rump of the Duma, the Czechs refused to fight further against the Bolsheviki and demanded to be sent home to Bohemia. That was more than a year ago, but the Czechs are still there and some of them have been caught in the rapid advance of the Reds, who have gained some 2500 miles, or about as far as from New York to Utah.

The Social Revolutionists, a socialistic but anti-Bolshevik party, who have resented their exclusion from the Kolchak Government, became the dominant power in Siberia as soon as Admiral Kolchak lost his grip. They attempted to seize the stations along the Trans-Siberian Railroad and so came into conflict with the Cossacks and Cadets. (The word Cadets is a contraction for C. D.'s or Constitutional Democrats, an imperialist party.) The Czech soldiers sided with the Social Revolutionists. Kolchak's own staff and body guard went over to the Revolutionists and Kolchak himself was made prisoner and will be tried for tyranny. His gold reserve, which the Czechs took from the Bolsheviki at Kazan two years ago and turned over to him, has now

fallen into the ready hands of the Social Revolutionists.

General Semenov, who claims to be the successor of Kolchak as Supreme Ruler and whose headquarters is at Chita, 648 miles east of Irkutsk, sent three armored trains loaded with Cossacks to the aid of Kolchak, but the Czech captured one train at Muisovaya and the Americans captured another at Verkhne-Udinsk. Three Americans were killed in the fight with Semenov's troops. The Czechs and Americans then took charge of the latter town and reestablished order.

Thanks to the Czechs and the Japanese, most of the Americans were removed from the danger zone, but it is telegraphed that eight American engineers, one woman and several members of the Red Cross were captured by the Bolsheviki west of Irkutsk. An entire Polish army, with 20,000 rifles and sixteen guns, fell into the hands of the Bolsheviki here.

At the other extreme of Russia, the Baltic front, the Letts and Poles continue to make progress against the Bolsheviki, altho the Allied Powers have reinforcements. The Letts have taken Ryezhitza, the Letgaler capital, about fifty miles beyond Dvinsk.

The Extradition of the Ex-Kaiser

THE Supreme Council on January 15 demanded of the Dutch Government the delivery to justice of the former German Emperor, who on the eve of the armistice in November, 1918, slipped over the border and has been living at the Bentinck castle at Amerongen. The note charges him with many crimes, among them

The cynical violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg, the barbarous system of hostages, massed deportations, systematic devastation without military reasons, the submarine war, . . . for all of which acts responsibility, at least moral, reaches the supreme chief, who ordered them or abused his unlimited powers to break, or permit others to break, the most sacred rules of human conscience.

The Powers cannot conceive that the Netherlands would regard with less reprobation than themselves the immense responsibility weighing upon the ex-Emperor. Holland would not be fulfilling her international duty if she refused to associate herself with other nations, so far as she is able, to prosecute or at least not impede the punishment of crimes committed.

This action was taken in compliance with Article 227



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Russian war brides with their American husbands waiting at Murmansk for a transport to bring them to the United States



Central News

Famine conditions in Vienna are so bad that even Berlin is sending food to help relieve the shortage. This photograph was taken in the central market at Berlin while the food for Austrian relief was being packed

of the Treaty of Versailles, which "arraigns William II of Hohenzollern, formerly German Emperor, for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties." The special tribunal for his trial will be composed of five judges, one each from United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

In reply to the demand for the delivery of the ex-Kaiser the Queen of the Netherlands points out that Holland was not party to the Treaty of Versailles and so is not bound by its provisions on this point; that Holland had nothing to do with the origin of the war and maintained, not without difficulty, its neutrality to the end. It is therefore in a position different from that of the powers. The note continues:

If in the future there should be instituted by the Society of Nations an international tribunal competent to judge in case of war, deeds qualified as crimes and submitted to its jurisdiction by statute antedating the acts committed, it would be fit for Holland to associate herself with the new régime.

The Government of the Queen cannot admit in the present case any other duty than that imposed upon it by the laws of the kingdom and national tradition.

Now, neither the constituent laws of the kingdom, which are based upon the principles of law universally recognized, nor a respectable secular tradition which has made this country always a ground of refuge for the vanquished in international conflicts, permit the Government of Holland to defer to the desire of the Powers by withdrawing from the former Emperor the benefit of its laws and this tradition.

Justice and national honor, of which respect is a sacred duty, oppose this. The Netherlands people, moved by the sentiments to which in history the world has done justice, could not betray the faith of those who have confided themselves to their free institutions.

It is generally admitted that the reply of the Netherlands is a strong one, and even some of the British press admit that England, under similar circumstances, could not have surrendered to his enemies a fugitive who had taken refuge on British soil. Holland expresses a willingness to associate herself with a League of Nations which may lay down a law regarding such offenses and thereafter inflict punishment for their violation, but she objects to an *ex post facto* law like this. Secretary of State Lansing, who was on the commission on penalties, raised the same objection when the subject was brought up in the Paris Conference, and President Wilson is reported to have said:

I think you'll find that when the time comes Holland will refuse to surrender her imperial political refugee, and that

then we'll all discover ourselves unable to force Holland to change her decision.

Signor Orlando in the same discussion called the demand a colossal absurdity which was unprecedented in the history of the world, and was in conflict with the principles of the Entente, which proclaimed that it was fighting for the triumph of right and justice. The Japanese objected to holding a constitutional monarch criminally responsible. The German Chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg, also pointed out that according to the German constitution he, and not the Emperor, was legally responsible for all the Emperor's acts, and that to surrender the Emperor on a charge of which he was constitutionally incapable would be to violate the constitution that he, as Chancellor, was sworn to obey. But Lloyd George had won the election on the ground that he was going to have the Kaiser tried in London, which, as popularly understood, meant that he was to be executed in the Tower.

It remains now to see how the Allies will get out of their dilemma. The logical thing would be to wage war upon Holland, or at least impose a blockade, but that would be an unpopular move. On the other hand, they can hardly allow one of the articles of the treaty to be openly annulled so soon after its signature. They cannot now compel Germany to secure his extradition and hand him over for trial, together with the other five hundred accused, for Germany has signed her last treaty and protocol and the Allies have no right to demand anything more. One way out is to have the Kaiser tried and condemned *in absentia*.

The German Government has addressed a new note to the Allies asking them to abrogate Article 228 of the Treaty, which requires the delivery of German officers accused of crime. An attempt to arrest several hundred officers now might precipitate a monarchist rebellion.

Prevailing bad weather in the northern and eastern states has caused a recurrence of the influenza epidemic of last winter. In both Chicago and New York the number of cases reported daily rose to more than two thousand, and, as usual, the influenza epidemic was accompanied by a marked increase of pneumonia. The death rate remains very low; hardly more than one influenza case in a hundred resulting in death. Apparently a milder form of the disease prevails than in the world-wide epidemic of 1918, which is said to have killed more people than all the military operations of the Great War. Boards of Health in the great cities are taking all possible precautions against the spread of the disease but are handicapped by the shortage of trained nurses. In New York the hours of opening and

closing business houses, theaters and other places of meeting have been shifted to reduce the congestion on the lines of traffic and so diminish the danger of contagion.

Pestilence, the invariable sequent of war, is raging around the world. The Russian refugees in the Baltic states are suffering from typhus, influenza and dysentery. Thousands have died of typhus in the Ukraine and Poland. According to the official Soviet figures there were 1,340,000 cases of typhus in Soviet Russia in the six months ending March, 1919; since then it has increased. In eastern Galicia there are reported more than 100,000 cases of spotted fever with 10,000 deaths. A new form of sleeping sickness resembling infantile paralysis has appeared in Italy, France and England. There are thirteen cases in London and one reported in New York.

Mathias Erzberger, German Minister of Finance, was shot and wounded in the shoulder by Lieutenant Von Hirschfeld, a young monarchist. Erzberger was leader of the Center party in the Reichstag and advocated the peace resolution of July, 1917. He espoused the cause of the republic and favored signing the Treaty. On this account he is hated by the reactionaries and, when shot, he was leaving the Criminal Court building where he has been prosecuting a libel suit against former Vice Chancellor Helfferich, who had called him "a menace to the purity of our public life."

To combat the spread of disloyalty by instruction in the principles of American Government a non-partizan Constitutional League has been founded. Its executive committee contains Secretary Lane of the Interior Department, ex-Justice Hughes, Governor Smith of New York, Cardinal Gibbons, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and other men of equal prominence. Among the announced purposes of the Constitutional League is the distribution of a copy of the American Constitution to every home in the country.

Mr. Alexander Magruder of the American Embassy at Madrid has been appointed Chargé d'Affaires at Helsingfors pending the appointment of an American Minister to Finland. Secretary Lansing recognized the independence of Finland in May, 1919, but hitherto a regular legation has not been created and Mr. Haynes, American Consul at Helsingfors, has acted as our diplomatic agent. Finland now enjoys full diplomatic relations with nearly all the countries of Europe and America.

Congressman-elect Victor Berger is considering a suit against the municipal authorities of Jersey City for refusing him permission to address a public meeting in the city. The ground taken by the authorities responsible for the order is that as Mr. Berger is under sentence for violation of the Espionage Act they were justified in com-

PELLING him to leave the city without making his intended speech.

The New York *Herald*, the *Evening Telegram* and the *Paris Herald* have been acquired by Mr. Frank Munsey, who is already owner of the New York *Sun*. The papers now taken over by Mr. Munsey have long been the property of Mr. James Gordon Bennett. Mr. Munsey announces that the *Herald* will be combined with the *Sun* and will not be maintained as a separate publication.

Mayor Thompson of Chicago has sent a personal message to each member of the Senate demanding the unconditional rejection of the Treaty. The political importance of this lies in the fact that Governor Lowden of Illinois has come out for ratification with reservations, and a breach in the solidarity of the Republican party in Illinois is thus indicated.

The International Labor Organization of the League of Nations, which held a preliminary meeting at Washington last November, met and completed its organization at Paris on January 26. German representatives were present, but the chairs set aside for the American delegation were vacant.

In the liquor referendum in New Zealand 240,998 votes were cast for continuance of the licensing system, 32,148 for state purchase and control and 270,000 for complete prohibition. The proposal for prohibition therefore fell short 2968 votes of the absolute majority necessary to carry.

All of the expresses and many of the local trains on the northern Italian railroads were held up for several days by a political strike of the employees. Premier Nitti told the Allies at Paris that unless the blockade with Russia were raised he would have a revolution on his hands.

The sale of the American army supplies left in France after the departure of the troops brought in almost \$800,000,000, which is less than half the value of the stock. It is estimated that it would have cost \$75,000,000 to have shipped it home.

The French army is being reconstructed so as to be stronger than ever before. At the head of it will be a supreme council of war presided over by the Minister of War and including Marshals Petain, Foch and Joffre and nine generals.

American Ambassador Wallace notified the Paris Council of Ambassadors on January 26 that the United States had decided to recognize the independence of Armenia.

The Prince of Wales, who recently visited America, will leave on March 15 for Australia by way of Canada.



Wide World

These German business men landed recently in the United States for the purpose of reopening commercial relations between Germany and this country. Since we are still at war with Germany, however, they were held by the authorities for investigation



Nance O'Neil plays the leading role in "The Passion Flower" like "a whirlwind of emotion." The play is translated from the Spanish of Jacinto Benavent



Suzanne Caubet, of the "Theatre Parisien," studied for the stage under her godmother, Sarah Bernhardt

S. R. O.

The "Standing Room Only" sign is being overworked these days at New York theaters. In spite of increased prices and the speculators' "unearned increment" and the flu scare and the war tax 'n everything the theaters along Broadway this season are crowded as never before. Here are half a dozen reasons for the popularity of as many plays



Leonore Ulric is equally successful as the wild west "Tiger Rose" and as an Oriental "Son-Daughter"



There's a hidden moral under all the fun of "The Famous Mrs. Fair," a comedy of demobilized women war workers in which Blanche Bates stars



Jane Cowl is prettier than ever in the spiritualistic comedy "Smilin' Thru." Coming back to earth as "grandmother when she was a bride" gives her a chance to wear two lovely wedding gowns—one more than usual



Ethel Barrymore in "Declassé" lifts an unimportant play to tragic highs by the sheer force of her emotional acting—and the famous voice

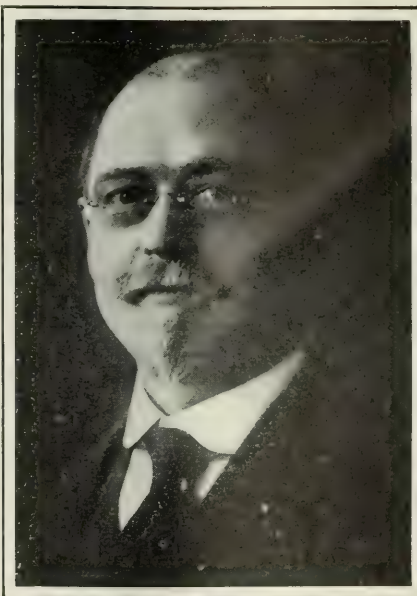
The Flexible Salary

Altho nothing but increased production and saner standards of expenditure can permanently remedy the high cost of living, it should be possible to prevent the burden from falling so heavily upon the fixed income. The Government might act, as proposed by Professor Irving Fisher, by "stabilizing" the dollar by discontinuing the issue of gold coin and substituting paper money redeemable in a weight of gold bullion variable according to the average values of the principal commodities.

But these index figures of commodity values can be used in another way, without waiting for the Government to act, by making salaries and long-time contracts payable not in a fixed *sum* of money but in a fixed *value* of money. This has already been done, as Professor Fisher points out, by the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board which revised wages twice yearly according to the current figures for the cost of living as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Some private employers also made use of this method.

Manual labor, however, usually manages to make wages follow closely in the wake of prices, partly because contracts are revised at short intervals and partly because of the power of the labor unions in collective bargaining. These advantages do not apply to the man with a fixed income, whether from salary or investment. In fact, he should rather be termed the man with an "unfixed income" since its value in actual buying power is always changing.

Why, then, for example, should not a Board of Education, instead of enacting that "teachers in the High Schools of this city shall be paid \$2,000



Press Illustrating

Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale, author of "Stabilizing the Dollar"

a year" and leaving it at that until the rise of prices has cut the value of the dollar in two, legislate that "teachers in the High Schools of this city shall be paid each year a sum equivalent in buying power, as measured by United States index values of commodities, to \$2,000 in the month of January, 1920"? If any increases of pay were granted on this basis they would be *real* increases, instead of belated attempts to catch up with rising prices. On the same principle some enterprising business concern might issue bonds "bearing interest at five per cent of the purchase value of the sum invested at the time of investment."

Healthy, Wealthy and Wise

Most of us have seen in the comic papers illustrations of sturdy youngsters in tatters who apparently grew up in robust health, defying dirt and exposure, while the children of the well-to-do were anaemic, spindle-legged, and wore heavy, tortoise-shell

glasses. We often hear it remarked after the death of a child in a wealthy home that children with poorer surroundings seem able to survive all sorts of hardships, while children whose every want is anticipated fall early victims to disease. That this is

a fallacy has long been recognized by physicians and students of vital statistics, but it has been left for the Children's Bureau in Washington, thru the studies published in its Infant Mortality Series, to demonstrate that economic factors play a large rôle in the deaths of infants in this country. Several cities, including Saginaw, Mich., have been studied to determine whether there was a connection between the economic condition of the parents and the death rate of the children.

The chart shows graphically the connection between the infant mortality and the annual income of the father in Saginaw in

the year ending November 30, 1913. During the year there were in this city 981 live births and 83 infant deaths, giving an infant mortality rate of 84.6. When the annual earnings of the fathers were taken into consideration the infant mortality rate was as follows:

Earnings of Father.	Infant Mortality Rate.
Under \$450	179.5
\$450 to \$549	112.2
\$550 to \$649	103.4
\$650 to \$849	105.7
\$850 to \$1049	44.6
\$1050 to \$1249	33.0
\$1250 and over	22.2

This shows pretty conclusively that, in Saginaw at any rate, the infant mortality rate is much lower in those families where the earnings of the father are sufficient to provide proper care for the children. Altho the figures were quite different in New Bedford, Mass., and Manchester, N. H., the same relation existed between low income and high infant mortality. Of course it was not entirely lack of ability to furnish proper care and nourishment which made this difference; ignorance played a large rôle. The standard of intelligence was much lower in the families with insufficient income. To spread knowledge of the proper care of children requires active propaganda and this is at present being done thruout this country by physicians, health officers, visiting nurses, public health nurses, school nurses, and infant welfare associations.

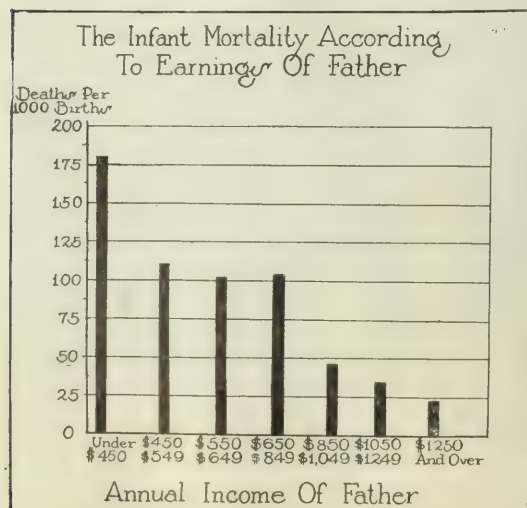
The effect of this campaign of education will be to reduce the disparity between those of different economic rank. Additional proof that it is probably lack of intelligence as well as lack of financial ability which causes this difference in mortality rate is evident from the fact that where the mothers were literate, the infant mortality of the children was 77.3 per 1000 births, but where they were illiterate it was 203.4.

The Saturation Point

The automobile press is now vigorously discussing the question whether there is any such thing as a "Saturation Point" in the Automobile industry.

When it is remembered that the automobile registration record in 1919 was seven million six hundred thousand one wonders how much higher this can go. One automobile dealer scorns the claim that only people with \$5,000 or \$10,000 incomes a year are "buying prospects." The demand for automobiles, he declares, does not result from the number of people who have incomes above a certain point any more than the demand for typewriters or wheelbarrows. The one great invention of the era for the economizing of time has no direct connection with the income tax returns.

Another manufacturer puts it this way. "It is not what a car or truck costs that counts but what it will earn, whether it be money, convenience or pleasure. If an automobile costs \$2500



and brings better results than something else that costs \$2500 then the automobile will be bought and always should be."

The automobile manufacturers are evidently not yet afraid of the saturation point judging by their proposed output for this year—2,000,000, we believe, is the astounding total.

A Fable

By Bolton Hall

"And God saw that it was all very good"; but the Adversary said, "It is pretty good; but it would have been better if Thou hadst made man of cement instead of clay."

And God said, "I have enough of plaster saints now, I want men that can mould themselves."

A Doctors' Trust

"Fifteen Oshkosh physicians purchased a large apartment building in the heart of that city and will have offices there, organizing the Oshkosh clinic which has been incorporated."

It was reading the above notice that caused Dr. J. Rawson Pennington to deliver his presidential address before the Ohio Valley Medical Association the other day on the topic "Group Medicine—the Medicine of the Future."

Dr. Pennington points out that in these days of the specialist it is not only a convenience for the patient and a benefit for the community but an economy for the practising physician to pool their offices in one building where they can maintain a joint clinic.

The group method presupposes a business manager, who looks after the equipment, financial supplies, financial details, but otherwise the cost will be small to begin with. Already other "groups" of physicians are incorporating clinics, notably in Oregon, Kentucky and Minnesota.

Coöperation is evidently the order of the day in the medical profession as it is in the business, labor and international world.

Children vs. Colts in Kentucky

An elaborate report has just been made regarding the children of Kentucky. Here are some of the general statements made by Edward N. Clopper, who writes the introduction to the report:

Kentucky neglects her 1,200,000 boys and girls, 20 per cent of whom live in urban homes and 80 per cent in rural districts. Medical instruction is provided in but few places. Sanitation in many rural homes is wholly absent. The public schools are in politics. School teachers' salaries are so low that mostly incompetent teachers are in charge of schools. Country schools are seldom open longer than six months—often less. Rural elementary schools are held in archaic buildings, poorly equipt, with poor teachers and poor methods. Attendance is irregular.

Opportunity to attend high school is frequently denied country children. More than 6500 children over ten years of age are illiterate. The juvenile court law is generally disregarded in rural districts.

At times children are kept in jail, some awaiting trial, others serving sentences. Some county judges do not distinguish between children and adults in their methods of trial. Apprenticing and binding out children under obsolete conditions still prevail. Girls of twelve and boys of fourteen are permitted to marry with the consent of their parents. Unregulated commercial amusements largely dominate the field of recreation.

This is not a pleasing picture, as Mr. Clopper says. It would be wholly depressing were it not for the fact that the spirit of protest thruout the State is becoming active. Let us hope this report will startle the good people of Kentucky so that the birth state of Abraham Lincoln will set itself forthwith to rear as beautiful, sound and healthy children as for many years it has colts.

The Army and the Meter

One of the interesting by-products of our participation in the Great War was the conversion of American army officers to belief in a world-wide standard of weights and measures. Ammunition manufactured in inches can't be made to fit the bore of a cannon measured in centimeters. General Pershing

is quoted in the *Weekly Metergram* to this effect:

The experience of the American Expeditionary Forces in France showed that Americans were able readily to change from our existing system of weights and measures to the metric system. I think the principal advantages of the metric system are summed up in the fact that this is the only system which has a purely scientific basis. Not the least advantage of the fact that the metric system is based on scientific principles is the facility which that system gives to calculations of all kinds, from the simplest to the most complex.

I believe that it would be very desirable to extend the use of the metric system in the United States to the greatest possible extent.

Major-General Gorgas, former surgeon-general, writes that he is "strongly in favor of metric units and will be glad to assist in having their adoption brought about," and Lieutenant-Colonel Guy Edie of the Medical Corps adds:

I am in hearty accord with World Trade Club in its efforts to have world standardization of weights and measures, and believe that the metric system is the simplest and most scientific system that has been devised. I was with General Sternberg, then Surgeon-General of the Army, when the metric system for prescription writing was adopted in the medical department of the army. Again in 1904 I was a member of a committee to revise the Manual for the Medical Department, and provide a standardized field equipment. During the life of this committee all pressure to do away with the metric system and to go back to the old system of weights and measures was resisted.

A Metropolitan Town Meeting Hall

On January 24 the cornerstone of New York City's new civic auditorium or Town Hall was laid. Now that the civic center of the city has moved far away from old Cooper Union, whose platform has been hallowed by the greatest speakers of the world for the past three generations, it is fitting that a new people's auditorium be erected in the very heart of the city. The building aims to be more, however, than an auditorium. The auditorium will hold 1700. Above it will be the

offices of the League for Political Education which has done such wonderful work for the political education of the enfranchised women of New York, the Economic Club, easily the most important club in town for the discussion of public events, and the Civic Forum, under whose auspices the most eminent of the

world's celebrities have been brought to New York to deliver their messages to the American people. Perhaps the most interesting project planned for the auditorium will be a People's Club, occupying the entire sixth floor. The club will be open to men and women in equal numbers and the various classes will be so represented as to be an epitome of the city's variegated population. That is to say professional, business and working people will all be represented propor-



New York's new Town Hall is a big six story building in the center of the city, planned to give the citizens of the largest city in the world a chance to talk over matters of government as freely and easily as in the old-fashioned town meeting

tionally on the membership as well as all religions and political faiths. The dues will be moderate, \$15 a year at most. The father of this most interesting idea is Robert Erskine Ely, who is also the constructive genius of the League for Political Education, the Economic Club, and the Civic Forum. There is no other man in the city, or the country for that matter, who is doing just the kind of work Professor Ely is doing. His personality and achievements deserve a special article which we hope to give him one of these days.

Keep His Feet on the Carpet

The Horse Aid Society of New York advises horse owners in slippery winter weather to fasten bits of carpet on their 'horses' feet instead of using the more expensive and complicated chains. Drivers who insist on using non-skidable chains, however, should be especially instructed in how to put the chains on, for if improperly adjusted there is a little steel link that is apt to go up into the frog of the foot and thus lame the horse for weeks. The carpet, however, is a very simple, safe and inexpensive matter. All that needs to be done is to take an old piece of carpet, punch three holes in it, draw it together with stout manila cord and tie it on the horse's feet something after the fashion of a bag.

Waste Paper and Tin Cans

Waste reclamation is a peace necessity as well as a war exigency. Thru organized committees a "Clean-up and paint-up" campaign for salvaging waste is being undertaken thruout the country under the auspices of the Department of the Interior. Paper, rags and rubber will be bought for Thrift stamps and carried off for reclamation from the home of the housewife who displays in her window the slogan "Salvage for Thrift Stamps."

Waste reclamation councils have already been started in some places and together with the waste dealers they have divided the communities into districts, from which the dealers collect material on scheduled days. The utilization of untrained and handicapped labor has been successfully employed in certain cities and a tremendous volume of waste material has been prepared for the market.

A ton of waste paper that is salvaged will save eight trees of mature growth. Last year two million tons of boxwood were manufactured from old paper, for which sixteen million trees would have been sacrificed providing the old paper had not been conserved. Waste material, therefore, is the protector of our national resources and a community can help out the cost of production in this country thru increasing the supply of waste material and can become an ally of the forestry service by paper saving.

In connection with the reclamation service a cutting machine for tin cans has been provided for some localities. It removes the tops and bottoms, which cannot be utilized in their present form and which are shipped in bulk to the detinning plants. Approximately 2,000,000 cans are used annually in this country, a number representing about

800,000 tons of material, 8000 tons of which is pure tin and can be used again. Under the new system of utilization this tin is recovered and the unsightly methods of discarding cans will be prevented. By so diverting the supply of usable waste, from the dumps to industry, the "Clean-up and paint-up" campaign is not only one of conservation but one for civic betterment as well.

Shavings

The railways of Canada in operation extend about 40,000 miles.

Oregon's minimum wage for women office workers is \$48 a month.

Japan has appropriated \$125,000,000 for the development of aviation.

The American people are now spending \$80,000,000 per annum for candy.

A new 1200 room, 25 story \$5,000,000 hotel will be erected in Kansas City.

The supply of pine for lumber in the South will be exhausted in ten years.

The Seaboard Air Line is soon to turn 250 of its coal burning engines into oil burners.

Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Fillmore, Harrison and Wilson married widows.

Maryland has just incorporated a company to insure employers against losses caused by strikes.

Oxford and Cambridge are the only universities in Great Britain which do not offer degrees to women.

A direct passenger service will soon be inaugurated by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company to South America.

The National Council of Women in the United States consists of thirty-one organizations with about 10,000,000 members.

The minimum yearly salary for a Government clerk should be \$2262.47, according to the Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has just appointed a commission to study the tangled relationships of the United States and Mexico.

An investment banker in Chicago is responsible for the statement that our recent prosperity is responsible for over 20,000 new additions to the American millionaire class.

In Ohio a survey of spring plowing was made from photographs from an airplane, just as they used to take pictures over No Man's Land a year ago. The swords are being turned into ploughshares.

Better Boxes

Official reports from France say that during the last year broken packages received there were only 15 per cent as large as prior losses and that they now compare favorably with domestic shipments. This result has been gained by much experimenting and testing with boxes to determine the proper kinds of wood to

use, the proper sort of nails, thickness of wood and the manner of putting the boxes together, all of which may differ according to the materials to be packed in them.

When one stops to realize how many commodities come to the retailer in wooden boxes it is not a surprise to read the Government figures that 4,547,973,180 feet of lumber are used annually in the United States by box makers, in fact that this is the second largest wood-consuming industry in the country.

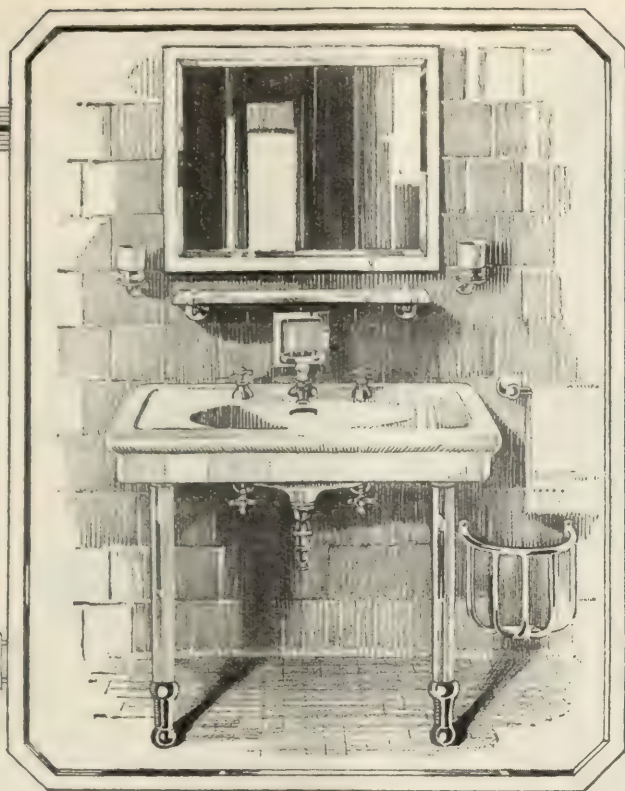
To make a box that is strong enough to stand the severe strain of transportation and yet to have it of the lightest possible weight has been the problem of the last few years when the transportation systems of the United States have been strained to the breaking point. A box which is sent out on its journey nicely packed and apparently strong enough often reaches its destination a wreck, but just where the strain first appeared cannot be determined from the broken structure, and the box maker was no better off in experience in constructing his next lot. So a series of tests were made at a laboratory conducted by the Forest Service in coöperation with the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wisconsin, combining practical experience, which is a knowledge of the designs in use, lumber available, box factory practise with the accurate scientific tests made on the packages, packed as in actual service and subject to strains that approximate actual transportation conditions.

The most practical method yet de-



This revolving drum puts the box thru every sort of drop it could possibly receive during transportation. The drum is a six-sided machine, weighing ten tons, and it makes a revolution every minute

vised for these tests is the use of a revolving drum. The drum is a six-sided machine. The boxes to be tested are packed with the actual contents and placed in the drum. The drum is arranged with a series of hazards which cause the box to fall on its sides, top, bottom ends, edges, corners and flatwise upon a projection similar to the corner of another box, every sort of drop that a box could possibly receive during transportation.



Protection for the Homebuilder

No features in a home contribute more to year-'round satisfaction than the heating, plumbing and sanitary installations, when they possess the reliability of design and manufacture which for sixty years has characterized all such fixtures bearing the name of

CRANE

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Crane installations would be the logical choice of the home-owner even if they were difficult to obtain. With a national service system everywhere alert to supply them, their selection ought to be a matter of course.

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A typical Crane drainage pipe line showing the fittings ordinarily required in a 2-story dwelling. Risers are shortened in the illustration because of limited space.



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Letters to the Great and the Near Great

By John Citizen

Speaker Thaddeus
C. Sweet,
New York Assembly,
Albany, N. Y.

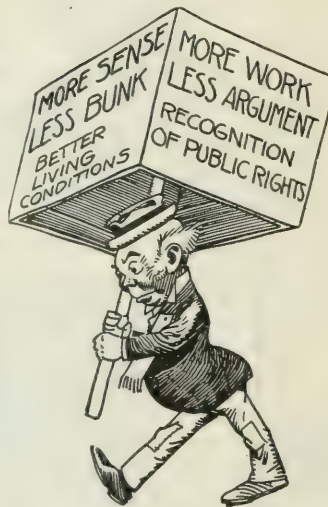
Dear Sir:

You have our heartiest congratulations on discovering the short cut to political uniformity. By preventing the Socialist assemblymen from taking their place as the chosen representatives of their constituents you did all that can be done under existing laws to prevent troublesome dissenting minorities from intervening in the affairs of government. We say "existing laws" because we do not doubt that you can devise legislation which will prevent these difficult questions from arising at all.

Let it be enacted that any political party which puts forth a platform adjudged by the majority to be "contrary to the best interests of the community" be barred from nominating candidates for office. This will give us the "short ballot" recommended by so many political reformers; not, as hitherto proposed, by reducing the number of elective offices but by reducing the number of rival candidates for each office. Instead of having to perplex his (or her) brain by conning over the claims of half a dozen parties the voter will save time and energy for more useful employments by simply casting a straight ticket for the nominees of the party in power. We believe that this method has already had the most remarkable results in Mexico and in many parts of Russia. Nor should anyone think that it unduly limits civic freedom, for the voter has always the alternative of voting or staying at home.

Other useful laws might be suggested; such as a new definition of freedom of speech and of the press: "saying or writing anything which is in complete conformity with the best interests of the community." Liberty, as ancient inquisitors pointed out, means permission to do what is right and must not be confounded with license, which means doing what one pleases. To permit anyone to do, say or think erroneously is no better than tolerating heretics!

We have but one word of caution. In debarring Socialists from taking part in political life you should be watchful that they do not take to non-political methods. All educators know that if you do not give a boy some relatively harmless outlet for his energies he is



From a Cartoon by Thomas in Detroit News

John Citizen

apt to get into serious mischief. Americans have had the ballot and have become the most conservative people on the face of the earth, for they had nobody but themselves to blame when things went wrong. But the energy which was here dispersed was bottled up in some European Empires and the results have not been encouraging. Denied a vote the Russians took to bombs. It is true that the bombs were less effective, but they were noisier and the primitive mentality of the average revolutionist prefers noise to

legal reforms. Should we pander to their childish whim?

Admiringly yours,

JOHN CITIZEN.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:

To most of your colleagues we would give the advice to look forward to the future rather than merit the fate of Lot's wife by gazing continually in the direction of the year 1800, when national isolation was possible and perhaps desirable. But we do not believe that you favor surrounding America with a Chinese wall or wish with Jefferson that the Atlantic were a lake of fire. As a man of culture, acquainted with the diplomatic realities of the modern world, associated with the vigorous foreign policy of the late President Roosevelt, you know as well as anyone that all living nations are dependent on each other and that an injury to one is harm to all.

We ask you, therefore, rather to forget the future, especially the coming November, and look toward the past, a very recent past. Have you forgotten the early days of the Great War when, to your great honor, you urged the United States to forget isolation and neutrality and become an integral part of the Great Coalition which vanquished Germany? We heard nothing from you then about abstaining from international complications or European influences. To save France and Belgium, to save the cause of our civilization, to save the honor of America you bade us *care* what happened across the sea. We cannot, even at your bidding, unlearn the lesson which you then taught us.

But our work is done. Is Europe then so secure? Were you not a little disquieted when Germany followed the

rejection of the Treaty in the Senate by refusing reparation for Scapa Flow? If we do not guarantee the rights of small nations by such methods as are indicated in the Covenant there may be new ultimatums to Serbia and fresh invasions of Belgium. That we should once again, in such a case, come to the aid of the oppressed is probable. But an oppressor will always take a gambler's chance that there will be no interference; it is only *certainty* which stays his hand. Think it over.

Sorrowfully yours,
JOHN CITIZEN.

Governor Edward I. Edwards,
New Jersey.

Dear Governor:

After congratulating you on taking office and wishing you a successful administration, we should like to make a brief comment on the policy which you have placed in the forefront of your program. We refer, of course, to the nullification of the eighteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution.

We do not here contest your views on the harmlessness of wine and beer, still less your right to hold such views. We admit that you speak for a large body of opinion in your State in advancing them. The questions of constitutionality which you have raised must be left to the courts to decide; tho it is a little hard for us to see how an amendment to the Constitution, if regularly enacted, can itself be unconstitutional. But the proposal to evade a constitutional provision by enacting local laws which run counter to its spirit and probably to its letter stands on another footing altogether.

Such doctrines were fashionable in the days of the late Senator Calhoun of South Carolina, but they seem a little out of place in twentieth century New Jersey. The power of the Federal Government is still restricted to the limits of the Constitution, but within those limits—and the eighteenth amendment is, for the present at least, a part of the Constitution—the Government acts freely. State sovereignty has legal safeguards, but it no longer is fenced by religious taboos. The voted will of more than two-thirds of both Houses of Congress and forty-five State Legislatures is not to be evaded by the ingenuity of a single Governor. You are but encouraging Congress to adopt more drastic laws and the administration to take more arbitrary measures if the authorities of your State fail to cooperate in good faith in enforcing the law of the land.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN CITIZEN.

Any Presidential Candidate,
Anywhere.

Dear Sir:

If you can get rid of your friends' idea that you are a "second Lincoln" or a "second Roosevelt" you may make a very good First Mr. Smith. Originality is the sincerest form of imitation.

Yours truly,
JOHN CITIZEN.



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Getting the dust and dirt out of the stair carpet and from all corners and cracks is no work at all with the easy stroking of the ARCO WAND Cleaning Tool.

Easy stair cleaning!

An ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner makes this household work not only easy but quickly and thoroughly done. The above illustrations are not exaggerated, for cleaning any carpets, and rugs the ARCO WAND way prolongs their life and removes all dust, grit, and dirt without fatigue or waste of time.

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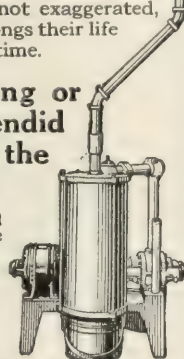
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are safe. Many plants hardy as far North as Philadelphia will not stand the winters of Northern New England. Our tested list offers the best hardy sorts—wild flowers, hardy ferns, new and rare lillies, hardy orchids, trees, shrubs, vines. Send for our new Annual before placing your order.

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Spring Will Bring the Birds

A Dodson House Will Attract and Keep Them—But, Important—

Erect them now so they may weather. While they are scientifically built to overcome the little peculiar features to which the birds object, an appearance of newness sometimes intimidates the little feathered fellows, and they abhor fresh paint. Erected now they will weather blending into the foliage, and inviting immediate habitation. The first step to beautify your grounds is the erecting of Dodson bird houses—as important as planting trees and shrubs. The trees and shrubs will thrive when protected by our native song birds. They are invaluable for destroying insectivorous pests—and their beauty and song lend a finishing touch to Nature's brush.

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On the market 10 years.

"It's Not Our Funeral!"

(Continued from page 201)

published in 1918, explains their program: "The program of the Communist party is the program not only of the liberation of the proletariat of one country. It is the program of the liberation of the proletariat of all countries, because it is the program of international revolution. The overthrow of Imperialist governments by means of armed revolt is the road to international dictatorship of the working-class."

Trotsky himself has with authority explained the object and purpose of the Bolshevik movement. He says:

The war has undermined the foundations of the entire capitalist world, and in this lies our invincible strength. The Imperialist ring, which is choking us, will be broken by a proletarian revolution. We no more doubt this for one moment than we ever doubted the final downfall of Tzardom during the long decades of our underground work. To struggle, to close our ranks, to establish discipline of labor and a Socialist order, to increase the productivity of labor, and not to be balked by any obstacle, such is our watchword. History is working for us. A proletarian revolution in Europe and America will break out sooner or later, and it will free the whole of suffering humanity.

Trotsky goes on to observe:

In Russia the propertied classes, altho forcibly removed from power, refuse to give up their positions without a fight. The revolution has raised in an acute form the question of private property in land and the means of production, that is, the question of the life and death of the exploiting classes.

The same phenomenon may some day be witnessed in the rest of the world if the Bolshevik movement overflows the boundaries of Russia. The propertied classes elsewhere may refuse to give up their position without a fight. At any rate in Russia a very large part of the Russian people ranged themselves on the side of Denikin, Kolchak and Yudenitch. There is no possible excuse for pretending that these armies represent the forces of reaction, of Tzardom. Admiral Kolchak has over and over again defined the outlines of his political program. When he accepted power from the Council of Ministers in Siberia he said:

I declare to the population that I will follow neither the road of reaction nor the disastrous way of party politics. My chief aims are the creation of a strong fighting army, victory over Bolshevism, and the establishment of law and order founded on right. This will enable the nation to choose freely the sort of government it prefers and to realize the great ideals of freedom now proclaimed thruout the whole world.

In a further speech in February he said:

In the Russia that is to be only a democratic regime is possible. The main task of the Government is to establish universal suffrage in the sphere of democratic self-government and thoroly progressive legislation in the sphere of labor and agrarian questions.

The aim of Kolchak's Government in his own words is "to secure for the Russian people an opportunity, with-

out violence from any party, freely to declare its will thru a Constituent Assembly," and he has given entirely satisfactory pledges to this effect to the Allied Governments.

The Volunteer Army of Southern Russia is now under the command of Denikin, and its aims have been defined by its leader in the following words:

The Volunteer Army cannot become a weapon for one or another political party or public organization. Then it would cease to be Russia's State Army. The army will never try to restrain other people's thoughts and consciences. The army says to you simply and honestly: "Whether you belong to the Left or the Right, love your tortured native land and help to save her."

The Administration to which his army is attached represents all shades of political opinion. Its main lines of policy, as published in the *Times* on the fifth of May, are the following:

- (1) Abolition of Bolshevik anarchy and institution of law and order.
- (2) Reconstruction of a powerful, united and indivisible Russia.
- (3) Convocation of a People's Assembly based on universal suffrage.
- (4) Decentralization by means of wide regional autonomy and liberal local self-government.
- (5) Guarantee of full civil and general freedom.
- (6) Immediate agrarian reforms with a view to meeting demands for land by the working classes.
- (7) Immediate labor legislation, securing the working classes from exploitation by the Government or by capitalists.

Unfortunately the working classes in all countries in Europe are entirely ignorant of the plain facts which I have briefly summarized with regard to Russia. On the subject of Bolshevik atrocities I shall not speak as these are matters on which controversy is at present inevitable. On the broad facts which I have outlined there is no room for dispute. But the British working man is largely convinced that Bolshevism is merely a Russian word for democracy, and that its opponents in Russia and out of it are necessarily reactionaries without sympathy for the working man. Indeed, the Allied Governments and the British Government are undoubtedly in a very difficult position in dealing with the Russian problem. They are anxious, and keenly anxious, that peace should be restored. As I write, there comes a rumor that by way of compromise they will, while refusing to negotiate with the Bolshevik Government, withhold all further assistance from the anti-Bolshevik forces. Whether this rumor is correct or not, I do not know. If the Bolshevik State should emerge victorious from the present civil war in Russia a situation would arise which, if we were not personally concerned, would be of the utmost interest; we should have a spectacle of a planet in which two forms of government based upon entirely contradictory principles were established side by side—the democracies of the West, the government of the people by the people, re-

specting property as a legitimate institution, and the new anti democratic form of Russian government, the dictatorship of a class basing itself upon military force, denying civil rights to all classes of the people other than laborers, and in essence denying the right of any man, except in a limited degree, to the possession of private property. The complete restoration of peace with Bolshevik Russia must necessarily mean the free interchange of thought between the exponents of these antagonistic ideals. Such a state of things could hardly remain static. So far as one can judge at present the propagandist ability of the Bolshevik creed is at a far higher level than the propagandist ability of the Western governments, which at present have not even succeeded in explaining to their own peoples what Bolshevism really is.

At the present time, in every country of the world a fierce spirit of unrest is manifesting itself in strikes and industrial disorder. I cannot help thinking that the recognition of a Bolshevik Government in Russia would be represented to the proletariat of all countries as a recognition of the anarchic and immoral theories upon which the Bolshevik ideal of government is based. It would open the flood gates to a tidal revolutionary propaganda which some of the governments at the present time of great economic crisis are singularly unready to meet and combat.

London

Pebbles

Pat: "Mike, what is a chiropodist?"

Mike: "A chiropodist is a fellow that teaches canary birds how to sing."—*Augwan.*

"What is the knocking at the end of the 'Murder Scene' in 'Macbeth'?"

"That was Duncan kicking the bucket."—*Record.*

Father: "How many people work in your office?"

Son (Government employee): "Oh about half!"—*Bystander.*

"I go to Saratoga to bathe in the Spring."

"Oh, is that so? I have mine every Saturday night."—*Record.*

Dean—What is density?

Hansen—I can't define it but I can give an illustration.

Dean—The illustration is good, sit down.—*Augwan.*

"Little Bobby shows great determination," said the boy's mother.

"Yes?" queried the proud papa.

"Yes. He spent the whole day making soap bubbles and trying to pin one to the wall."—*Blighly.*

He—"Of course women should vote. They deserve suffrage as much as men—more, because their minds are purer and cleaner."

She—"Of course their minds are cleaner, but how do you know that?"

He—"Because they change them so much oftener."—*London Opinion.*

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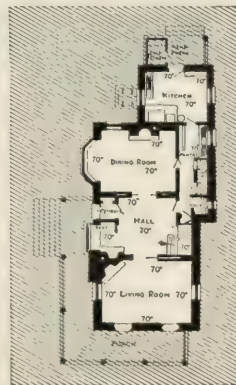
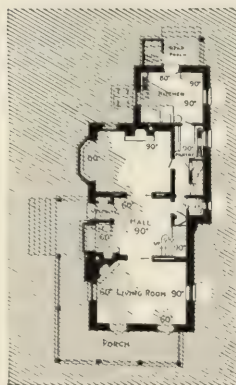
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Let us send you our booklet "26 Years of Weatherstripping," containing interesting information for home owners

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The left diagram shows uneven heat distribution caused by draughts and air currents sifting in thru unprotected doors and windows. Also loss of heat on lee side of house thru same channels. On the right the diagram shows even temperature thruout—the result of Chamberlin Metal Weather Strips.



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RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY

TWENTY ACRES AND PLENTY

Now is the day of the dissolving dollar and the diminished dinner. Each month we pay more for what we eat, and eat less for what we pay. Normal conditions will come back when more of us get back to the land. Our furrows of care will disappear when we begin to turn more furrows in the soil.

The dollar of today is worth just about half as much as in 1914. While inflation and other effects of the war have greatly reduced the purchasing power of the dollar, this condition will not endure. If you buy good land now with depreciated dollars, your principal will be repaid later in dollars having a normal purchasing power, and in addition you will profit by increased land values. Thus, you will gain both by the prevailing low prices of land, and the temporary low purchasing power of the dollar.

In this day of unrest, the safe investor puts his money in LAND. It cannot burn up or blow away—it is panic-proof. Good agricultural land is the foundation of all lasting prosperity. Get an income producing home and you will have a steady income. You can do it by taking advantage of our liberal terms. We will improve your land for you on our fair and equitable *ten-per-cent-above-cost plan*.

Less than ten per cent of the good productive lands in Florida are under cultivation. Until recently, the mistaken idea that Florida is hot in summer has kept many desirable settlers away. But they are coming now—thousands strong. Settlers, farmers, stockmen, fruit growers, truck gardeners, home-seekers from every state in the Union—and Canada. They want Florida land while it can yet be had at reasonable prices. Those who wait too long will find this land quoted at \$200 to \$500 per acre in the next few years.

California passed through just such a stage. Today, wild lands available for citrus culture, are sold at \$500 to \$700 per acre, and little left at that figure.

Last year gardeners in Orange and nearby counties in Florida cleared over \$1,000 per acre on truck crops. Orange and grape fruit groves sold last fall as high as \$1,000 to \$3,000 per acre. Individual grove owners clear as high as \$1,000 to \$1,500 an acre on the sale of fruit.

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One Day in a Coal Mine

(Continued from page 196)

that we've got to have ninety cars by noon."

More shoveling. That shovel didn't seem heavy when Boss Waple handed it to me early in the morning. Now it felt like a good sized log.

"Hear that grinding noise?" asked Cheatham. "That's Joe Bell over near the old work. Listen, I'll signal him."

Sharp taps on the solid wall of coal with the flat side of his pick. Then back came answering taps from Joe, altho thousands of tons of unmined coal lay between us. Wonderful the way sound will carry thru so much coal and stone deep down in the earth.

"That Joe Bell can hog more coal than any man I ever saw," said Cheatham. "He shoots off the solid. Doesn't follow the machine. He has been averaging better than six dollars a day, and he gets in over three hundred days in the year."

Then Repp and Mary rolled away with the thirteenth car. We noticed that the roar of the machine in the next entry had stopped.

"Wonder if it's noon?" said Cheatham. "My watch has stopped and I guess I'd better go down the entry and find out the time."

He disappeared around the first turn to the right. Silence and then sudden darkness. My lamp had gone out. The silence of seven Egyptian tombs and darkness so thick you could cut it with a pick. Overhead, eighteen inches of slate; above that, 190 feet of Kentucky earth pressing down—and nothing pushing up. What if Beaut, our town's 350 pound colored bootblack, were to slip on the ice? Why, there would be a Widow Harris, of course; and perhaps a few trillion years in the future geologists of a new human race would dig up my skeleton and reveal to the world the framework of a prehistoric creature that broke coal with a pick and loaded little cars with a shovel. Cheatham had said that if the slate cracked—and it always cracks before it falls—the obviously wise thing to do is to run. Which way did he say run? How can a fellow run in the dark? Then I put my mind off the danger. I wondered if the bookkeeper would pay the printers tomorrow. Who would put the cat out tonight? Would the day ever end? Already I had been down there a mighty long time. Had everybody forgotten me, including Cheatham? And gosh, I was getting hungry. I could have eaten a whole side of bacon or a leg of mutton. Then—

I heard the rumbling of the car as it turned down our entry. The beloved ears of Mary loomed out of the darkness.

"Whoa, you durned mule; not so fast. You're haulin' a lady this trip." Johnny Repp was admonishing Mary.

It was the Missus bringing me something to eat.

"I brought plenty," she said, "so that you could divide with some of the boys." Women are always generous when they are filling lunch baskets.

Divide? Not on your great-grand-

father's crayon portrait! I had reverted to type. I'd divide nothin' with nobody—except Mary, bless her mulish heart. I fed her pie with my fork. Mary is democratic; she did not mind eating after me, and I split fifty-fifty on the pie. It was the first pie Mary had ever eaten, and she looked a thousand thanks with her eyes.

During my repast Friend Wife sat on a lump of coal and took in the "atmosphere" of the place. She suggested that I tip Johnny half a dollar for bringing her in with my lunch.

"Not if I can help it," I replied. "Gosh, that's pay for digging a ton of coal. . . . Think of the tons of coal I've spent buying my hat back from Little Bright Eyes at the hotel check room."

As Mary licked her lips over the last bite of pie I picked up the shovel and cranked up again. Cheatham set up a jack and began boring for shots. Again the roar of the big machine in another entry, the rumble of cars along the rusty track, endless streams of profanity and mule talk as Johnny pulls out the loaded cars and returns the empties.

"Come on with that coal," Johnny commanded. "Nicholson will crab if we don't make two hundred cars today." (He meant the whole mine force must get out 200 cars.) Cheatham and I were on our nineteenth car.

"One more will make ten apiece for us," said I.

"Nothin' doin'," said Cheatham. "The coal's all out."

"And I'm all in."

"Look out, here comes the devil."

The devil is the pet name for the big machine that cuts the coal. It is a monster—a weird combination of cogs, wheels and cutting knives, and a motor. It weighs several tons. It travels on the mine tracks, by its own power. It was headed for our entry to cut coal for tomorrow's run.

"Get this damn rubbish out of the way."

We needed no second invitation to move on with our picks, shovels and faithful crowbar, which tools we left at Cheatham's tool box. Thence to the shaft, and up to the face of Mother Earth, where a shower bath in the mine wash room removed the traces of honest toil. Then to the office to be told that I had mined nine tons of coal, which labor had netted me \$5.27. On top of that sum I may some day get fourteen per cent assured by the armistice brought about by the Government, and my grandchildren may get the extra money which may come from the new commission's compromise.

What had I learned from my day in a coal mine?

That the old joke, 'A strong back and a weak mind for a coal miner,' is a long way from being a joke.

That coal mining is hard work.

But that there is worse paid work, and worse places to work than in a coal mine.

That miners seldom change to other

occupations. Once a miner, always a miner.

That the time has not yet arrived for a six-hour day in a coal mine. Too much lost motion and too much waiting for empties.

That the coal industry needs to be reorganized and systematized so that miners will be insured steady work.

That a greenhorn can mine coal, tho it is better at the start for him to be hitched up with a veteran like Cheat-ham.

That the more I see of labor agitators, the more I think of Mary, the mine mule.

Henderson, Ky.

Stories of State

(Continued from page 203)

connected with the welfare, happiness and safety of the American people and the adjustment of the troubles of a battle-torn and war-sick world.

This is in brief the story of what the Department of State did during the period ending with the signing of the Treaty of Peace. It was, during that period, the nerve center of the Government in its most important activities—which were its foreign activities. The United States will never return to its old isolation; the war has made that impossible. Consequently the State Department has a new and most important place in the permanent organization of our Government. It is now rendering great service to American industries and the people, and is preparing by a reorganization along new lines to render even greater service.

During the war the submarine restricted commercial activities on the sea to certain well defined latitudes. Most of the world's tonnage was concentrated in the North Atlantic, operating for belligerent purposes. The signing of the armistice, however, reopened trade routes thruout the world and since that time commerce has tended to proceed along the natural lanes.

The consular officials of the United States, who are the representatives of the Government for trade purposes, have again become busy with commercial rather than political activities. They are collecting and sending to the Department a vast amount of information on the needs of the localities in which they are stationed. To properly digest this information and treat it from a scientific point of view has necessitated the creation of a corps of experts on finance and economics, capable of analyzing and correlating it and making it available to American business concerns.

This in itself is a large undertaking and one of very great importance. It has for its object the furthering of the interests of American business by opening new markets abroad and by building up those which already exist in order that American industry may find the outlet necessary for the continuation of manufacture and the continuous employment of labor.

Washington, D. C.

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A New Way to Soften the Beard

Slow, bothersome processes are done away with by Shavaid. It softens the beard instantly. It soothes and protects the skin. It does away with hot towels and rubbing in. After-shaving lotions are unnecessary. A great scientific laboratory offers you a Free Trial Tube.

THE actual process of shaving is simple. It is the preparation that takes the time, that makes it an irksome task for many men.

Shavaid frees you from this bothersome rubbing in. It softens the beard instantly. Instead of making the skin more tender, as hot water and rubbing do, it soothes, heals, protects.

Harsh Methods Unnecessary

Hot water applications before shaving should be avoided, as skin specialists agree. Hot water brings the blood to the surface at the wrong time. It causes that dry, drawn feeling. It brings wrinkles too soon.

By using Shavaid, you can do away with hot water applications and after-lotions. Shavaid keeps the skin firm and smooth—the pores remain normal. You can shave closer, without the usual abrasions and frequent use of the caustic stick.

The Simpler Way

Just apply a small quantity of Shavaid to the dry beard. Then apply your favorite lather.

Shavaid

Softens the beard instantly

—apply to dry face before the lather.

Saves time and trouble

—no hot water, no “rubbing in” of the lather.

Protects the face

—skin remains firm and smooth.

Removes the razor “pull”

—harsh ways age the skin prematurely.

Replaces after-lotions

—Shavaid is a cooling, soothing balm.

But there is no need to rub the lather in. Shavaid works better if the lather is merely spread on. Then shave with comfort, new ease. Note how Shavaid has softened the beard quickly. Note the time you save.

The razor does not “pull.” It “takes hold,” because the hairs have been properly prepared. The face feels velvety and soft. The coating of Shavaid not only softens the beard, but acts as a complete and scientific balm for the skin.

Even if you shave close, there is no smarting, no “drawn” feeling. Shavaid is in itself a cooling, soothing, healing emollient.

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After you have used up the Free Trial Tube, you can get Shavaid from your druggist at 50 cents a tube. Or, if he cannot supply you, we will be pleased to fill your order direct.

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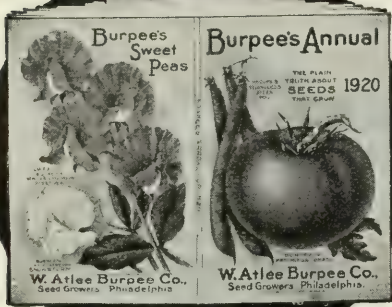
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THE INDEPENDENT

119 West 40th Street - New York

Making Alcohol Our Benefactor

(Continued from page 199)

business and taken the largest share of the profits, has never been the gainer by it on the whole. Every bottle of whisky is a prize package and you can never tell what it contains. Possibly a statistician might figure out that in a thousand bottles of whisky there is on the average one crime, five misdemeanors and fifty follies. The Government has doubtless had to expend more than it got out of the liquor business in providing extra accommodations in jails, almshouses and insane asylums and in making up for the lessening of national efficiency due to drink.

So we need not worry about the loss of revenue to the Government for that will be more than compensated by the increase of taxable wealth and savings. As for the stocks on hand they need not be a total loss. Medicine will require some of the liquor. Part of the wine may be sold for sacramental purposes for a majority of the Christians of the world believe that their souls are not safe unless they occasionally imbibe a wine of not less than seven per cent alcohol. As an old toper in my town used to say: "The preachers may fool you temperance people but don't think you can fool the blessed Jesus on raisin juice."

Something may be made of the unsalable beer by distilling off the alcohol in excess of 2.75, 1, .5 or whatever per cent may be allowed and selling the rest as baby beer. But I anticipate that the taste for such substitutes will die out for I cannot conceive of anyone's liking to drink beer except for the alcohol in it.

But we are just at the beginning of a new era, the Alcohol Age, when the Demon Rum, who has for thousands of years tyrannized over man by ministering to his pleasure, will become man's servant and do his work. During the next twenty years every effort will be made by scientists, inventors, manufacturers and governments to discover sources of cheap and abundant alcohol. The boom started during the war on account of the demand for alcohol for munition purposes. As Mr. Kressmann of the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory at Madison said in 1916:

The ethyl alcohol business is enjoying an unprecedented prosperity and many old distilleries that had not operated in years are working at full capacity and several very large new distilleries have been built. In fact, the industry was contracted up to such an extent that an order for 2,000,000 gallons of 95 per cent alcohol for immediate regular delivery went begging for some time.

Under this stimulus the production of denatured alcohol jumped from 10,000,000 gallons a year to more than 30,000,000 and attention was directed to processes that hitherto had not been profitable such as alcohol from wood. It is a Freshman laboratory stunt to make alcohol out of an old shirt or a handful of sawdust, but ventures in large scale production have never been

successful. But it seems a promising field, for the Forest Products Laboratory figures out that one ton of sawdust will yield from fifteen to twenty-five gallons of 190 proof spirit and the raw material cost only two cents a gallon as compared with 20 cents a gallon for material when molasses is used and 30 cents when spoiled grain is used. The cellulose of the wood is first converted over to sugar by digesting with dilute acid and after neutralizing the acid with limestone the syrup is fermented by yeast and the alcohol distilled off.

The alcohol so made from wood is not "wood alcohol." The distinction is important. Thru ignorance of this little point in chemistry seventy-two persons near New York lost their lives a few weeks ago. The chemist calls many things acid that other people would not, for instance all the sugars and glycerins are alcohols in the chemical sense. But of the hundreds of alcohols that the chemist knows only two are of interest to the public. These are called by pretty harmless names as tho they were characters out of Maeterlinck's "Blue Bird," such as "methyl" and "ethyl." The former is also known as "wood alcohol" and the latter as "grain alcohol," but these names are misleading, for both can be made from either wood or grain. The former, methyl alcohol, is the more harmless to humanity because it is the more poisonous. The fact that anyone drinking methyl or "wood" alcohol is straightway killed or struck blind will always prevent its becoming permanently popular as a beverage. The other one, ethyl alcohol, is slower and more insidious and consequently has more fatalities to its account, not counting minor misdemeanors.

Methyl or wood alcohol when purified cannot be distinguished by looks, taste or smell from ordinary ethyl alcohol, but is so poisonous that half a glassful will in sixty to seventy-five per cent of the cases cause speedy death or permanent blindness. This is a higher percentage of fatalities than in cases of poisoning by arsenic or mercury chloride. Even so small a quantity as two teaspoonfuls is sometimes fatal.

It is ethyl alcohol that constitutes the attraction of all wines, beers and liquors. Ten per cent or so of methyl alcohol added to ethyl alcohol is supposed to make it undrinkable and it may then be sold free of government tax as "denatured alcohol." Both alcohols are good for fuel. Methyl alcohol can be made by the destructive distillation of any woody substance. It forms part of the fumes that are given off from a charcoal oven. Ethyl alcohol can be made by the fermentation of any sugary substance.

But the alcohols can be made in various other ways and probably some of these will be extensively utilized in the future. The newspapers report that an English engineer has worked out a process for making alcohol from coal and claims that Great Britain will be able

to get 50,000,000 gallons of motor spirits from this source annually and be independent of gasoline. Alcohol can be easily made from acetylene gas and this from calcium carbide and this from lime and coke so we can if we like eliminate the vegetable stage altogether and utilize waste waterfalls. New patents are reported every week for making alcohol from such material as cactus plants, acorns, horse chestnuts, weeds, garbage, spoiled potatoes and rice. Any kind of grain and any kind of fruit can be used, whatever is cheapest and easiest to handle. We may see in the future immense tracts of tropical or semi-tropical territory devoted to some fast-growing sacchariferous vegetation which will be frequently harvested by alcoholic machinery and set to ferment in acre-wide vats. As a fuel for the internal combustion engine alcohol is a close rival of gasoline. It is not so easy to ignite as gasoline, but may be made to produce quite as much power per pound. Alcohol has the further advantage of being less dangerous to store and handle and an alcohol fire, unlike a gasoline fire, may be put out by water.

We must anyhow hunt up some liquid fuel that we can produce as we consume, either alcohol or some other, for the stock of combustible that we had in the cellar is being rapidly exhausted.

If He Were President

(Continued from page 198)

him as an advocate of preparedness, presume preparedness engenders war, and, as Mr. Gerard insists, are intent upon seeing that we have had an end of war; and when it is axiomatic among them—among their leaders at least—that the candidate they vote for shall be, as General Wood is not and as Colonel Roosevelt was, on the honor roll of the men who helped them attain their enfranchisement?

But suppose, since one man writes this and there will be (the figures are for 1910) twenty-four millions of women and twenty-six millions of men of voting age, that General Wood is nominated, despite any particular love the Old Guard and other business men have for him, and duly elected:

He would be the twenty-eighth President and the fourteenth soldier or war veteran.

As was pointed out in this series anent General Pershing, our major national problems are so far from being military ones that there is no more logical reason to suppose that a great soldier would make a great President than that a great President need know how to drill a regiment.

If this big conclusion holds, then proof of the excellence of President Wood needs to consist in large part of proof that he isn't a soldier, or is more than a soldier.

He is a soldier! By common reputation, in the Army and out, and, it may be judged, in foreign armies, too, he is a very exceptional soldier—not a West Pointer, moreover, as those who didn't get their training on the Hudson, proudly adduce! His origination of the



Bubble Grains At Bedtime

Foods Easy to Digest

Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice are not for breakfasts only. Serve them for luncheons and suppers. Float in every bowl of milk.

These are bubble grains, airy, crisp and toasted, puffed to eight times normal size. No other dainty in existence makes the milk dish so enticing.

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Consider Puffed Wheat. Here is whole wheat made delightful, both in texture and in taste.

Under Prof. Anderson's process, every food cell is exploded. Digestion is made easy and complete.

It supplies whole-wheat nutrition. It does not tax the stomach. It makes milk inviting, and every child should drink a pint a day.

Serve as a breakfast dainty. Mix with your fruits. But don't forget that Puffed Grains also form the ideal bedtime dish.

Puffed Grains are the greatest of grain foods and the most enticing. Serve all three kinds. Let children revel in them.

**Puffed
Wheat**

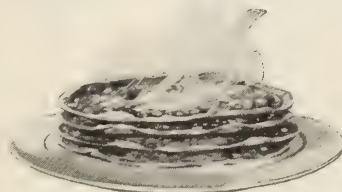
**Puffed
Rice**

**Corn
Puffs**

Also Puffed Rice Pancake Flour

A New Pancake Delight

Now we make a pancake flour mixed with ground Puffed Rice. It makes fluffy pancakes with a nut-like taste—the finest pancakes ever served. The flour is self-raising. Simply add milk or water. Ask your grocer for Puffed Rice Pancake Flour and you'll have a new delight.



The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers

Suppose there were no more advertisements

Just imagine for a minute that some power could stop all advertising. How would that affect you?

It would cut you off from all direct, commercial news about things that you need and use in your everyday life. Somebody might be selling a new, better, more economical food; or a utensil that would save money and time; or an article that would add greatly to your comfort and well-being; or some better material for making shoes or clothing—but you would never know it.

Manufacturers would be unable to tell you about new and better things. They would thus find it hard to put these things on the market, and often would not try.

"It pays to advertise." And advertising pays not only the advertiser and publisher, but *pays you too*. It keeps you informed about the things you need in order to live a profitable, happy and useful life in this age of progress.

No. 9

Plattsburg idea, which was adopted by the War Department and extended far and wide, of itself is sufficient to establish him high in military annals. His fight—it was a fight!—for military preparedness, which is the bayonet point of industrial and other kinds of preparedness for war, will always stand, in the history of American arms, to his vast credit. So, too, will virtually all of his career as a soldier, from the day that he arrived, "the young Army contract doctor from Harvard Medical," at Huachuca, Arizona, in 1885, and was sent "hot-footing" with the Fourth Cavalry on a 2,000-mile chase that caught up with and captured Geronimo—from that day to the day not eight months later, when he was given the Congressional Medal of Honor, and from then to the time he made his reputation as Colonel of the Rough Riders, then was made Governor-General of Cuba, then Chief of Staff, and then on, to date. Conclusively, he is a soldier!

More than a soldier!

As Governor-General of Cuba he had to feed, fumigate and educate to self-government 2,406,117 natives complicated atop 44,164 square miles—a little less than the area of Louisiana or Pennsylvania. In doing that he had, of course, neither the personnel nor the facilities that one would have at hand now in feeding, fumigating and educating either of the states mentioned, were that necessary.

He had to employ force, and he has that in abundance.

He had to employ patience, which he has not in so great abundance.

He had to employ resourcefulness and vast energy, which he has in good store.

Courage, too.

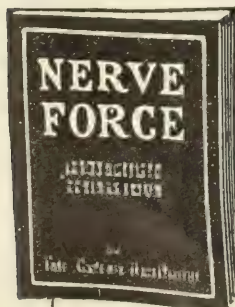
Intelligence, of course, imagination, and ability to understand men and to pick subordinates.

His use of these attributes, plus his capacity for plan, marked him as an effective administrator, and much more than a soldier merely—and so does his present machine—"a machine" says Senator Moses, "whose belts do not slip, and whose gears run smoothly—a machine which neither squeaks, nor breaks down, but which delivers the goods."

We can only conclude that his success as Governor-General of Cuba, wellnigh a generation ago, might "indicate" his success as President of the United States, if he were elected President.

He is an omnivorous worker, reader and student. One can only conjecture, then, the fullness of his knowledge of international exchange, the intricacies of international trade, of big economic factors on whose operations no one can close the door; of the high cost of living, of legislation anent big business; of labor questions, and industrial questions, of farming, of the problems resulting from the enfranchisement of women. In other words, he has gone on record in detailed relation to only three major themes: Preparedness, Radicalism and Americanism.

Washington, D. C.



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One Thing Which War Has Cheapened

By the Bachelor Maid

WHEN I contemplate my sixteen-dollar shoes, or lubricate my corn-bread (sparingly) with eighty-cent butter; when my weekly settlement with my "wash-lady" depletes my purse to precisely twice the old-time extent for the same amount of clean raiment, it ought to be a joyous thought to me that I have discovered, and in my own immediate field, one thing which War's hand has touched and left us cheaper. But it is not. This may be because I am temperamentally a crêpe-hanger, altho I have never heard that I enjoy that reputation. Somebody did once have the temerity to say, however, that somebody else said that I was an active disseminator of the Gospel of the Useless, and since his definition of the "Useless" was, in substance, the education of the *mind*, I could not but plead guilty; so it may be my somewhat too ardent belief in that unpopular cause which now renders me indisposed to hurrah over my discovery that since at least 1915 the educational ideals of my native land have cheapened as appallingly as eggs have "riz."

Of course, the marking-down process had begun a long time before, but the war has not only hastened the reduction and made it general, but has served as a more than full-page advertisement of the bargain-counter values in the educational plans now being offered on every hand under the label "Reconstruction." It would be an infinite pity were we to make no use of the war-inspired discoveries both of our shortcomings and our hitherto unguessed capabilities; but I cannot but think that the awakened conscience in Education is concentrated mostly upon the shortcomings, and that the plans most heralded for overcoming the same are based upon such appalling revelations as that when Uncle Sam entered the war, thousands of us, his children, did not know how to knit. (I don't know how *yet*! But Richard redeemed the family honor by knitting a wash-cloth, altho I believe it never got to France, being turned down by the Red Cross inspector, so that perhaps he could have served his country as effectively by putting the time on the periphrastic conjugations.)

To drop figures of speech, there began to be, and still is, a great outcry that those unable to offer in some way the work of their *hands* to the great cause in which we had enlisted had reason to be bitterly humiliated, and that the source to which they might righteously trace the blame was their impractical and bookish schooling. The burden of the outcry was the same that the "practical education" votaries had been shrieking for years; but the war gave a sudden point to it, and many college graduates and other persons of culture were all at once pricked in their hearts and ready to spurn all that "cultural education" as filthy rags. Even certain college professors

wrote magazine articles (very clever they were, too, whether from the persistence of their discarded culture or from the injection of the new practical vigor) to prove that their Phi Beta Kappa keys stood for no real thing as compared with the bushels of potatoes dug by their erstwhile inefficient hands from various spots in their front lawns and their wives' flower gardens.

Naturally, the demands of the war did cause an unprecedented era of *making* things. It was a time when production of material, of every sort, was the supreme requisite for the achievement of an end which was perhaps as far from material as ever a nation has sought. Nobody has ever been disposed to question that requisite, I think; but what saddens me is that the material needs of a purely temporary condition should have so stamped themselves upon the national soul that it cannot be rid of the impression that we should conduct ourselves as if that were to be our condition forever afterward.

I doubt not that many will hasten to dispute my estimate of post-bellum educational values with fervid declarations that, contrary to my statements, we have been witnessing, since the moment we got our breath again after the armistice, a veritable educational revival, and they will cite, in support of their declarations, certain education bills and the actual epidemic of educational articles in our sundry periodicals. To which I would reply that what they cite is in no respect contrary to my contention; it is merely beside it. There is indeed a perhaps unprecedented stirring of interest in education. But to me the thing for which public desire is reaching out seems not of the right sort. The people generally feel about it as they do about milk and eggs—that it ought to be cheap and abundant. They fail to perceive that their so justifiable instinct in the one case has no justification in the other, and that eggs and education have nothing much in common beyond their initial letter. Because the war did reveal a shocking degree of illiteracy in certain hitherto unsuspected sections, a duly shocked public conscience is as eager as could be wished for a general dissemination of literacy, but it is almost equally shocking to note how sparingly that same public conscience is ready to permit the seeds of culture to be sown. How generally, too, it is hoping for a congressional distribution of seed varieties which will spring up quickly, and where there is no deepness of earth. The general idea is for an educational system that will *show results*—and that speedily. And the conclusions fallaciously drawn from premises presented by the war are responsible for that general idea. Actual illiteracy was not the only or even the greatest shock to our satisfaction with our former educational order. We had to ad-



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mit the discovery of serious defects among the lettered of our youth as well; few have had the discernment of President Hadley—to acknowledge no less seriousness in ignorance of laws of health, of reasoning straight than of shooting straight, of European languages than of English.

NO less a scholar than the venerable president emeritus of New England's other great university delivered, shortly after the signing of the armistice, an address which, despite its numerous wise counsels and noble sentiments, was, in its entirety, a plea for nothing in educational matter or method but the concrete, the physical and the material, and—if one dare to say it of so eminent a man—a series of fallacies whose premises were his pet educational aversions, "language, literature, philosophy, history and the elements of mathematics," whose conclusions were the resultant defects of the American recruit.

When such a man will say of persons trained predominantly in these subjects that "their habits of thought permit vagueness, obscurity and inaccuracy, and their spoken or written statements have these same defects," defects which he declares could be removed by giving "a considerable part of school time to the sciences and arts, and to the acquisition by every pupil of some skill of eye or hand or both," altho the experience of every high school and college classroom contradicts his statement, it is not strange that lesser educational "reformers" are encouraged in their similar clamor, and that the non-school-teaching public swallows such doctrine whole, and manifests all sorts of educational indigestion. Hence we read that this university president has declared that the war has shown the need of putting half the work of the professional schools down into the last two years of the college course; that that school superintendent has drawn from the war the lesson of more agriculture and chemistry in the high school—"we shall need it in our kitchens"; that some bellicose congressman predicts universal military training as the nation's sole salvation; that *everybody* feels it rankest treason to teach or speak any but the English language.

Perhaps there is no more pitiable display of our almost universal cheapness of reasoning than this last. And the stamped to acquire and exhibit this article labeled "Supreme Patriotism" has surpassed even the wildest rush for ladies' oxfords marked down to \$1.95. The casting out of German was a shoddy enough performance: the disposition which has followed it to "Americanize" by disregarding every other foreign language besides exhibits a flimsiness of national mental texture which makes it hard to deny that somewhere in our educational system there evidently have been grave defects. But in my judgment they have not been of a linguistic, literary, philosophical or mathematical ancestry. Rather have they come from our les-

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sened stress upon such studies: their omission, or their permission to be taught badly. Every now and then we read in some paper a tabulated statement of the high percentage of college graduates among Presidents of the United States, Justices of the Supreme Court, and others in authority. These statements are always brief—evidently tucked in rather to fill out a column than because of an editor's appreciation of their thought-compelling qualities. It seems a pity that the column never has enough more space to fill for the addition of just one oft-forgotten truth: that every one of these eminent Americans was a product of the old-time college whose courses were mainly "language, literature, philosophy, history and the elements of mathematics." It would not appear that such college training had produced in them habits of thought permitting vagueness, obscurity and inaccuracy, with spoken and written statements to match, while, on the other hand, the soldiers whose educational defects Dr. Eliot holds up as an awful example are of the generation trained in schools where already the ideas of Dr. Eliot and those of like beliefs had so prevailed over the old disciplinary system of the classics as to have much opportunity to show their fruits. If President Eliot is not pleased with the 1917-18 educational harvest, he ought to remember how much of the seed for it has been sown by his own hand.

I am assuredly not so narrow of mind as to ignore the great potential educational worth of the sciences. I do mourn to see them degraded in the popular mind solely to the uses of feeding and clothing us (in colors that won't "run"), and of inventing fiendish devices for clearing the earth of our enemies. It is, literally, a cheapening of all our national ideals to pervert education to such ends, to distort the experiences of the war into such lessons. That it is a distortion is no less true for being next to universal. We all shouted "Food will win the war," and perhaps it did; but now that the war is won, I find courage to utter my unspoken conviction of sugarless 1918, that victory was considerably less a matter of stomach than of backbone, and that our "unprepared" armies owed their high percentage of heroes to the old idea of the discipline that makes for character and the culture that makes for idealism.

Education, I repeat, is not a thing of apparent and present values. But, if it were, there would surely seem to be one thing which the war has taught as an immediate practical necessity: the study of the ancient history and ancient languages of the peoples of the other hemisphere for a proper understanding of those peoples today, and the study of mathematics of the most rigorous type for the fullest development of scientific knowledge in the work of reconstruction and material advancement. Even if education manipulators are unwilling to look farther ahead or behind than just that, how can they refuse to recognize the higher value which such material offered by the Great War puts upon their wares?

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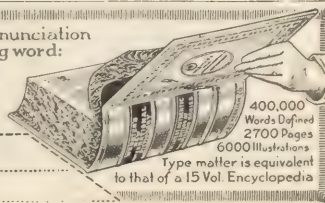
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ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND
COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT
HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

I. Stories of State. By Brackinridge Long.

1. What is the purpose of the first paragraph? What is the purpose of the second paragraph?
2. Make a list of the "stories more absorbing than any fiction" that you can read between the lines.
3. Write out in full any one of the stories that particularly interests you, drawing on the article for suggestions, and building the story from imagination.
4. Imagine that you played an important part in any one of the stories. Write, in the first person, a complete narrative of your experiences.

II. It's Not Our Funeral! By C. A. McCurdy, K. C., M. P.

1. Write a composition of two paragraphs, the first of which shall describe the cartoon on the first page of the article, and the second explain the meaning of the cartoon.
2. Prove that Bolshevism and Democracy are utterly opposed.
3. Write an original short story in which you narrate the experiences of a liberty-loving citizen of the United States who attempted to find happiness under the present conditions in Russia. Make your story show plainly that Bolshevism and Americanism are antagonistic.

III. General Leonard Wood. By Donald Wilhelm.

1. What is the effect of the short sentences in the opening paragraph of the article?
2. How does the writer make paragraph length contribute to the interest of the article?
3. From what sources did the author draw his material?
4. What general plan is the basis for the organization of the article?
5. By what means does the author emphasize the character of General Wood?
6. Write a short biographical sketch of General Wood.
7. Write a brief for an argument in which you will prove that General Wood would make a successful President.
8. Write a comparison of General Wood and Colonel Roosevelt.

IV. Spring Comes—By Clement Wood.

1. What is the principal thought conveyed by the poem? How may you apply the poem to your own life?
2. Point out connotations, or suggested meanings, in the following expressions: "Unless he blew his reveille"; "Purple garden flags are furled"; "The green and gorgeous tapestry."
3. How many different pictures of beauty are suggested by the poem?
4. Prove that the poem has climax.

V. One Day in a Coal Mine. By Leigh Harris.

1. Explain how narration and exposition are combined in the article.
2. What is the advantage gained by using direct quotations thruout the article?
3. How does the writer make choice of words contribute to the success of the article?
4. Show how the writer avoids making his narration dull and commonplace.
5. Write a detailed description of some scene mentioned in the article.
6. What does the article reveal concerning the daily life of a coal miner?
7. What does the article say concerning the spirit of coal miners?
8. Write a similar article concerning a day at school.

VI. Letters to the Great and the Near Great. By John Citizen.

1. What is the purpose of the letters?
2. How are these letters related to such works as "The Letters of Junius," Dean Swift's "Modest Proposal," "The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers," and other somewhat similar works?
3. What serious points do the letters make?
4. Write a series of similar letters concerning school affairs.

VII. Making Alcohol Our Benefactor. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. Explain the full meaning of the first sentence.
2. How does the writer give his article popular interest?
3. Point out the steps in the development of the article.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND
ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE,
NEW YORK CITY

I. Presidential Candidates—"If He Were President," "The Mystery Candidate."

1. "He is of the Roosevelt tradition." Does this qualify General Wood as a probable successful presidential candidate?
2. Balance Mr. Wilhelm's favorable comments on General Wood against his unfavorable ones. As a result what is your judgment of the man as a candidate?
3. In what sense may Herbert Hoover be called a "neutral" in the present canvass for presidential candidates? What are the elements of his strength?
4. "The choice of the [Democratic] party seems in great measure to depend on two unanswered questions: 'Whom does the President favor?' and 'Whom does Mr. Bryan favor?'" Show how, in a sense, this fact summarizes the history of the Democratic party for the past twenty years.

II. Stories of State.

1. On the basis of Mr. Long's article, prove that: "The Department of State 'carries the policy of the Government'."
2. Summarize the activities of the State Department during the war in dealing with the following subjects: (a) "Black Lists," (b) embargo lists, (c) tonnage for transport service, (d) loans to other governments, (e) the secrets of enemy movements and intrigues.

III. The Russian Situation—"It's Not Our Funeral!" "The Russian Muddle."

1. Quote extracts from these two articles which show that there is lack of unity of opinion in Europe and America as to the proper treatment of Russia.
2. Summarize Mr. McCurdy's chief criticisms of the present Bolshevik Government. Does he prove his statement: "The essence of the Bolshevik State is a dictatorship of labor and the denial of the right of private property," etc.?
3. Compare, especially, Mr. McCurdy's judgment of the activities of Kolchak and Denikin with those of the writer of the second article.
4. Even if it is true that "in France and England plans have long been laid... for capturing the Russian trade," should our Government change its attitude?

IV. The Extradition of the ex-Kaiser.

1. By what authority and upon what grounds did the Supreme Council demand that the Dutch Government deliver the former German Emperor to the Allies?
2. Upon what grounds did the Queen of the Netherlands refuse to comply with the demand?
3. In view of Secretary Lansing's position and that of Signor Orlando and the Japanese commissioners, is the refusal of Holland a cause for surprise?
4. How are the Allies going to get out of their dilemma?

V. Letters to the Great and the Near Great.

1. Rewrite the first letter, putting the argument into a serious tone.
2. Why is the second letter addressed to Senator Lodge? What is the gist of the writer's argument?
3. What is the significance of the following statement in the third letter: "Such doctrines were fashionable in the days of the late Senator Calhoun," etc.?

VI. Problems Before Congress—"A Panic of Economy," "Railway Perplexities."

1. What are the chief items of expenditure which will bring the total expenditures during the next fiscal year up to the figures mentioned by Mr. Mondell?
2. What are the chief recommendations for army reorganization now being considered by Congress?
3. What is the present status of the proposed legislation for the reorganization of American railroads?

VII. One Day in a Coal Mine.

1. Does this article help you to solve any of the questions raised in the recent controversy between the operators and the coal miners?
2. Why does the author come to the following conclusions: (a) "That the time has not yet arrived for a six-hour day in a coal mine." (b) "That the coal industry needs to be reorganized and systematized." (c) "That the more I see of labor agitators, the more I think of Mary, the mine mule."

THE BUSINESS VALUES OF PELMANISM—By George Creel

PELMANISM is able to promise advancement and increased incomes for the very simple reason that it gives workers the qualities that employers are hoping for and searching for. Salary is no longer the determining consideration: the main thing is intelligent service.

One of the country's greatest executives, speaking recently to the writer, made this statement:

"For every efficient man or woman, there are ninety-nine inefficient. Stenographers who listen with one ear only, secretaries who can't remember, clerks who keep their eyes on the clock, department heads who are afraid to make decisions of their own, superintendents utterly lacking in initiative and originality—nearly all of them a wool-gathering lot without ability to concentrate on anything but quitting time. Not one in a hundred with any real interest in their work beyond doing as little as they can for the money they get."

The same complaint comes from the trades and professions. Carelessness, laziness, and indifference, instead of intelligent enthusiasm, driving purpose, and quick thinking. A willingness to "stay put" instead of the eager ambition that fairly begs for new opportunities and larger responsibilities. As a result, employers of every kind are the *hunters* today, scouring the country in search of men and women who can "deliver the goods."

The Master Words of Modern Life

INIITIATIVE! Imagination! Personality! Good judgment! Originality! These are the master words of modern life, and it is precisely these qualities that Pelmanism develops, strengthens, and directs. It opens your mind for *inspection*, letting you see wherein you are strong, wherein you are weak; for even as it adds to strength, so does it correct weakness.

Where the average employer makes a mistake is in assuming that inefficiency is willful and premeditated. He is convinced that his employees do not *want* to give good service and have no real interest in advancement. This is true in very few cases. The general run of men and women have no desire to cheat, most of them have high hopes of holding places of power and distinction, and all of them want to earn more money. The trouble is that they express themselves in *day-dreams* and not in *action*.

When analyzed, this is seen to be a misfortune, not a fault. How can they *listen* when they have never been taught concentration? How can they have *initiative* and *originality*, when our educational system tries its best to turn pupils into parrots and have them all *uniform* in type? How can they have *purpose*, and hold to it, when our life ignores the fundamental truth that the human mind has got to be exercised in order to be *fit* and *stay fit*? As a matter of fact, the majority of workers are doomed to day-dreams because their training, or lack of it, has robbed them of their *mental teeth*.



GEORGE CREEL

They can't take hold and hang on. The mind, unused to continued effort, tires quickly and jumps from one thing to another like a grasshopper.

Pelmanism Trains the Mind

PELMANISM does the simple, obvious thing. First of all, it teaches self-realization. Very few people really know themselves. They imagine they are this or that, and blunder through life the victims of their own ignorance. In the second place, Pelmanism trains the mind, exercising it scientifically, meeting its new strengths with new tests, until, at the end, there is perfect balance, full power, and an amazing endurance.

Another great mistake, and one made generally, is the assumption that business is a purely *mechanical* process.

There is, on every hand, a general, well-grounded belief that business calls for the *hard* qualities, not the *fine* ones—that it is a thing of routine, not a drama of inspiration.

As a matter of fact, modern business is an organization as interesting as it is vast, and its operations make steady and imperative demands upon every mental quality. Not a day passes that its generals, captains, and corporals are not called upon to bring the functions of the mind into instant operation at high pressure. Routine efficiency is not enough.

The call is for the quick, leaping brain that is able to create ideas, to find fresh viewpoints, to make decisions as logical as they are swift, and to manufacture opportunities, instead of waiting for them. Imagination, courage and resourcefulness are assets as real as stocks and bonds.

Pelmanism Develops Business Power

BUSINESS is the *Great American Romance*. It is business that has harnessed the stream, tunneled the mountain and the river, turned deserts into orchards, and made the United States the world power in one hundred and forty-three years. It calls for the *best* and it *deserves* the best. It is this *best* that Pelmanism develops, trains, and directs.

Business needs the *whole* mind, not just part of it. It is often the case that a man of vision, forethought, initiative, resource, courage, and confidence is forced to confess

that he has "no head for detail." On the other hand, masters of detail "fall down" when the big problem comes along.

The fault in each case is an incompletely developed mind, a mind which has been developed on one side but not on the other.

The Pelmanist finds no difficulty in assimilating detail and he rises supreme when big issues confront him. His training gives him the balanced mind, the alert mind, the mind that is receptive and responsive. And that is just the type of mind which achieves success with almost miraculous ease while other men lag behind, puzzled, confused, and inert.

Go Forward or Go Back

THE appeal of Pelmanism is neither narrow nor specialized. The beginner will find the secret of promotion in it. The veteran "job holder" will get from it new courage, self-confidence, and a resourcefulness that will lift him above his fears and out of his ruts. Executive heads will discover that Pelmanism takes up "mental slack," tones up the mind processes, and acts as a tonic to vision, decision, and imagination. Business permits no stand still. Those who do not *go forward* commence to *drop back*.

This great course comes at a great time. Never before in the history of American business were such chances open to intelligent ambition. Old barriers are down, the gates of success swing wide, and the ranks of the country's workers are being *combed* for the "right sort."

(Signed) GEORGE CREEL.

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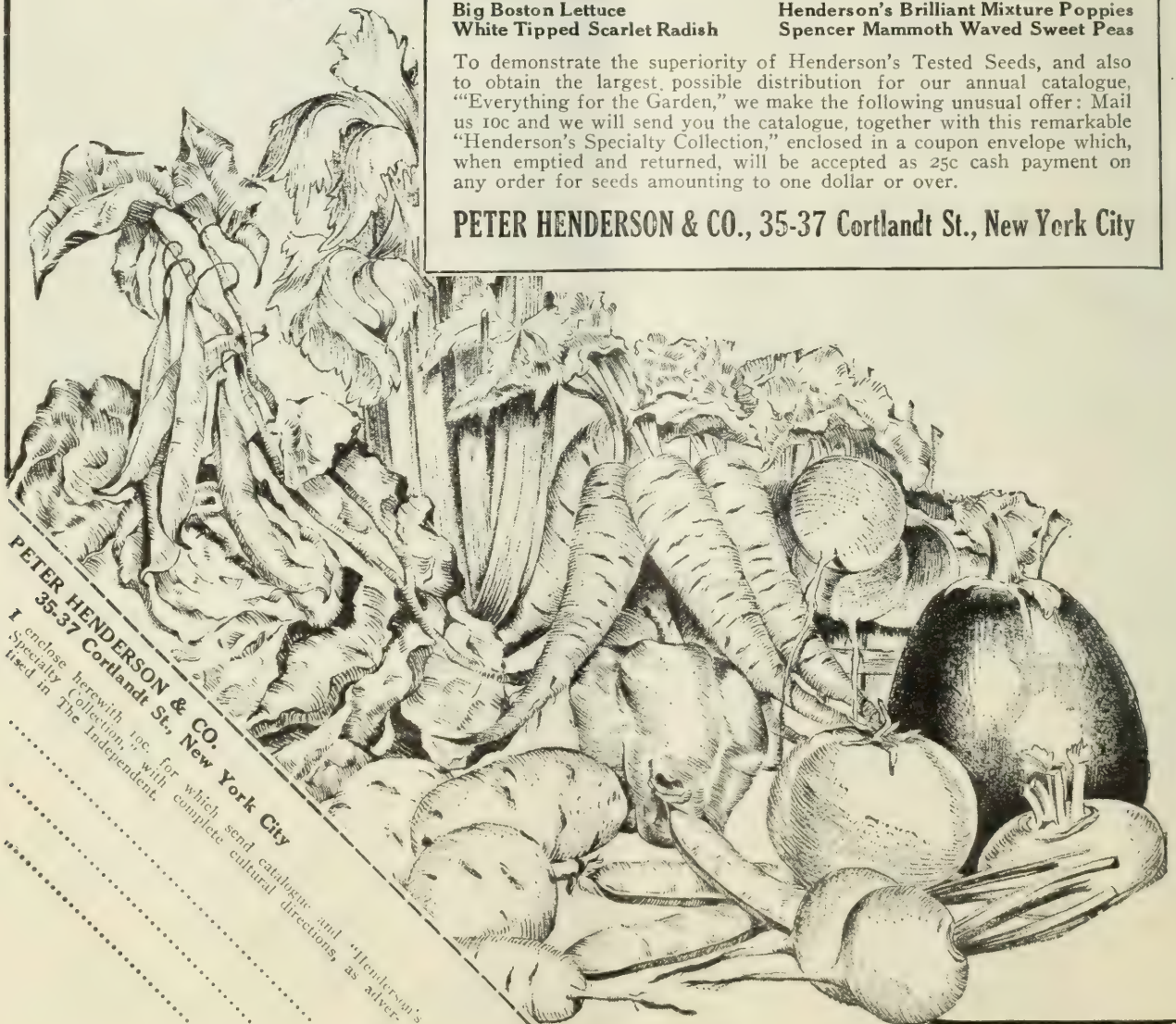
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ED. HOWE—In every country town you will find an elaborate bandstand and a poor band.

GENERAL TASKER M. BLISS—A revival of a general European war is not entirely improbable.

GERALDINE FARRAR—Every woman in Paris who has a pretty ankle or a pretty back exposes it.

HERBERT N. CASSON—In the last hundred years Great Britain has gained four acres a second.

BERNARD SHAW—The gentleman is the man who tries to put into the common stock a little more than he takes out.

MAJOR MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER—If I had my way I'd shoot with my own revolver any man who called himself a Bolshevik.

FLORENZ ZIEGFELD, JR.—Small girls are prettier with curly hair. Tall girls are just as effective with smooth straight hair.

THE PRINCE OF WALES—I am still receiving the most charming letters from America, and I may add not all of them from the fair sex.

SECRETARY HOUSTON—If we did not eat so much candy and ice cream sodas to the detriment of our health, there would be plenty of sugar to go around.

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Just a Word

Dr. Franklin H. Giddings, Professor of Sociology and the History of Civilization, in Columbia University, goes straight at the root of reconstruction problems in an article that we shall publish soon, called "Why It Can't Be Done." The chances are that he will answer some of the very questions that have puzzled your own thinking.

Had you realized that flying nowadays is becoming so usual that one's passport in the ordinary course of travel may read, "Paris—by air" or "British Isles—via air route"? Mr. Harold Howland, Associate Editor of The Independent, was among the first passengers to use the London-Paris air service. His story of the flight, to be published shortly, opens new vistas to commuters.

Our next message from the United States Government to the American people will be written by Senator Carter Glass, who recently resigned from the Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury and was elected to the United States Senate from Virginia. Senator Glass bases his discussion of the question of foreign credits in this message upon his intimate knowledge of the United States' financial position. "The business of banking," he says, "is far removed from the business of charity, yet it often becomes necessary for a banker to help out a debtor whose obligations he holds in order that those obligations may be made good. That is the position in which the United States Government now finds itself."

New Plays

Grace George is the whole show in *The Ruined Lady*, an entertaining Leap Year comedy of much humor and charm. (The Playhouse.)

Ma Tante d'Honfleur. Last year we had a French theater that gave us the classics. This year we get very Frenchy farces, cleverly played, at the Theatre Parisien.

Pietro, by Maud Skinner and Jules Eckert Goodman, is a melodrama of murder, "Father-love," Italo-Americanism, and Luther Burbankism which does not give Otis Skinner the greatest opportunity of his histrionic life. Fair and pleasing. (Criterion Theater.)

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The Independent

February 14, 1920

Why the Young Folks Leave the Farm

By Chester T. Crowell

THE subject of why Willie and Mary leave the farm has been very thoroly treated from the economic standpoint. Most of us are familiar with the fact that Willie's colt becomes papa's horse and Mary's chickens lay eggs for mama. The economic reasons for discontent with the farm are obvious enough. But I do not think they alone account for the steady movement from farm to city which goes merrily on year after year in spite of all the excellent arguments brought forward to show that there is just as much opportunity in the country as in the city. Similarly the "back to the farm" argument continues perennially and is getting not much better results this year than last. Yet this argument is economically sound—never more so than since the cost of food has brought better and wider and surer markets for everything man and beast can eat.

IT is my own observation that economic reasons never were more than a mere part of the reason why Mary and Willie left the old homestead and sought the city. The fact that they continue to leave the farm after economic conditions have so vitally changed bears out the theory that other considerations have been as important as the economic.

Whether in the city or the country there is a conflict of opinion on many important subjects between the boys and girls on the one side and their parents, a generation older, on the other. The city parent looks on as youth has its way—sometimes shocked, often a little uneasy, but not infrequently entering into the zest of the times with as much gusto as youth itself. The rural parent puts his foot down firmly. Things shall be as they were when he was a boy—or as he imagines they were when he was a boy—and that ends the argument. Rural youth today reads the modern magazines, hears the music of the day, is caught in the national craze for pretty clothes, considers the automobile a pleasure vehicle, loves to dance, and is at least on speaking terms with the boys and girls of New York City. This is true of country boys and girls generally, no matter where they live. The older folks of the farm tend to get out of touch with the ever more swiftly moving times. The clash comes and the boys and girls look longingly in the direction of the places where they can do the things they wish to do without being considered wicked or selfish or half-witted.

Persons who have always lived in cities of 50,000 population and upward do not realize the restrictions thrown around pleasure in the country. Under a Puritanical domination, much of the picturesqueness of country life has disappeared. In its place is nothing at all. The people are starved for entertainment and yet

they put the ban of disapproval upon almost any suggestion likely to be made in these times. Personally, I am most familiar with the South and Southwest. Almost anywhere in that part of the country the question as to whether dancing is wicked is debated. In the rural districts those on the affirmative side are in the majority.

In my own state of Texas a majority of the rural school boards lay down rules that young women teachers shall not dance, shall not attend motion picture shows, shall not enjoy the company of young men during the school term. They make inquiry as to the young women's religious affiliations. Most of them insist that it shall be the same as that of a majority of the community. If the young woman were to reply that she did not have any religious affiliation, I do not venture to guess what the board would do. Probably fall dead. I mention teaching because it is about the only employment available for the rural young woman.

Now as a matter of fact young people do dance almost everywhere in the United States, especially in this age of the phonograph. But young folk are impatient of criticism. They grow "sick and tired" of the controversy about something they have made up their minds they are going to do because they are certain it is not wrong. When the opportunity comes to get out of an environment that they consider "stifling" they leave.

IF there is one time more than another when youth likes to pretend it enjoys privacy, it is during the course of a love affair. But in the country there is no privacy. If Mary likes Johnny and her face lights up when he appears, the village gossipmongers tell one another that "the way that Johnson girl is carrying on over Johnny Stubbs is scan'lous. If she was a daughter of mine, etc." And yet Mary has not used one-hundredth of the arts a city girl would never hesitate to use to win the young man she liked. Poor Mary doesn't know any arts, anyway, except those she inherited from Eve.

MEANWHILE Johnny discovers that everybody in town knows the exact amount of his salary as cashier in the bank. Just why this should make Johnny angry I am not going to attempt to explain because I don't know. But it does. Older folk don't mind such things, but they make youth furious.

In fact I seldom find an elderly person in a city who does not yearn to get back to the "sociable life of the country" and I seldom find a young man who does not abhor that same sociability.

Then there is the attitude toward labor which differs

so widely in the country and in the city. Johnny will suffer torture in going over to the Jones place as a hired hand. In at least a large part of the United States he has an uneasy feeling that this places him in a class with negro labor. Of one thing he is certain, a hired hand on a farm is the absolute bottom of the social scale. Of course he may be wrong about that, but the farm owner never does anything to disabuse his mind of the idea. The farmer usually shows that he agrees with the hired hand as to his position socially.

When this farm hand goes to town to get a job driving a street car he is welcomed. There are thousands like him and they have their own place in society. The owner of the traction system does not invite them to his own table as the farmer did, but he makes numerous efforts to indicate to them that he wishes them well. On the farm the hired hand received a certain amount of money for each day's labor—and board. In the city he receives all of it in cash. He can march into a restaurant in the morning and sing out: "Theda Bara, gimme a shot o' Java an' a coupla sinkers." I wonder if you who read this article have ever pondered the fact that one of the most galling conditions of slavery was that one could not order his own meals but accepted what was placed before him? Thousands of slaves have been fed a quantity and quality of food right in this country that a single man earning \$90 a month cannot afford today. But they would not on that account prefer to be slaves.

But it was not the condition of labor which I wished to emphasize in this article so much as social life and the lack of entertainment. It has always been interesting to me to observe how tenacious the cities are of every form of entertainment whether worthy of defense or not, while any attack upon a form of entertainment in the country—where it is already entirely too scarce—will usually result in killing it. New York with more entertainment than any city in the world weeps over the loss of alcoholic liquors. Any attack upon any of the people's amusements, good, bad or indifferent, would bring defenders by the hundred into the open. But it would be a brave band of women who would continue their regular bridge schedule in a village of 2000 population in my state after the pastor had delivered a sermon on the subject of card playing.

Why is it that the liberals remain in the minority in the rural districts? Because the desertions from their ranks swell the liberal majority in the cities and towns. Suppose you have been in secret a liberal all your life. Suppose you had been residing in local option territory for twenty years and always secretly voting an anti-prohibition ticket—as thousands have done in every prohibition state in this country. Suppose you have never considered dancing and card playing in the home sinful. Suppose you are of a light-hearted disposition and simply cannot get up the enthusiasm your neighbors have on the

subject of conduct. Suppose you have often taken the whole family fishing on Sundays, missing church. Suppose that you are the sort who often pulled down the shades and enjoyed secret domino games with a few trusted friends. Suppose that you and your family never failed to see all the shows on the semi-annual visits to the big city. You have accomplished all this without losing the respect of your neighbors because you were tactful and discreet. Now your two daughters are about grown. There is no country life out where you live. Most of the young men about the age in which your daughters would be interested have long since "gone to town." You would like to develop what you would consider country life in the little community, but you hesitate about embarking upon such an adventure because it is so much easier to let a tenant have the farm. You can move into a city and live comfortably and the girls will be much happier.

THEN, there are the young men and women who do not happen to have such a sympathetic parent. He has sent them away to school because the local schools are generally not good. The same amount of money expended on sending children away would probably make the local public school a model, but that is seldom if ever thought of in the country. The children come back with an entirely different point of view from that of their parents. This tragedy has been treated in story, song and play scores of times and it is still good for another twenty years. I am not attempting to say who is right. I do not care what you think about the matter. The purpose of this article is to explain what elements beside the economic element are sending the young folks to town.

The spirit of our American cities is the spirit of youth. In them youth predominates in numbers and rules in every way. This is the day of the young man. He may have seen sixty summers or more, but if he is still ruling in a city he is a young man. The city is adaptable, quick to appreciate, unafraid, much quicker to applaud than to condemn in spite of what sarcastic writers have said in an effort to be clever. The very fact that city people can and do make fun of the city and then laugh at their own jibes is one of the elements of greatness of the city. That would not be tolerated in a rural district or a small town. Life there is too serious, local personages too sacred, for careless comment. It becomes a sort of religious duty to tell everyone what

a wonderful country you live in. And nothing becomes more burdensome than that sort of duty. Young people prefer to reside in a place like New York City, where most of the newspaper editorials and most of the conversational comment on the conditions of life in the community is adversely critical—but you couldn't drive the critics out with machine guns. Someone comes along [*Continued on page 260*]



"How're you going to keep them on the farm, after they've seen Broadway?"

A Message from the Republic of France to the Republic of the United States

What the World Needs

By Paul Deschanel, President of France

This message was addressed by the new President of France to the Council of Right, a national society created by prominent French statesmen and thinkers to plan the moral and material reconstruction of France, and because of its forceful and vivid presentation of some of the most critical problems of France after the war it has been selected by the Representative of the French Government as the third message from the Republic of France to the Republic of the United States

THE most pressing question which confronts France at the present moment, that both she and the world may know peace, is the diplomatic question. What is needed for its definite settlement? A strong, well fortified frontier. And our soldiers have deserved it. France cannot put up with four or five invasions of her territory every hundred years or so. And, altho it is a fine thing to check invasion, it is better still to prevent it.

As long as the Germans feel they can find a way into our country by invasion, as long as they can increase the means of aggression on this side of the Rhine, there will be no safety for the world.

On the other hand, let us seek to maintain international safeguards. Let us never forget that Germany, with her broken sword, is trying to disrupt our alliances. But our alliances should survive the war; they are every bit as useful and productive of good results in peace as in war time.

In spite of the discussions that are inevitable in the unparalleled task of a world-wide readjustment, the thirty states which have broken with Germany will remain as the full-formed nucleus of a new organization of the world.

If such an organization had existed in 1914, Germany could not have slaughtered Belgium. So a league of peace-loving peoples should be the first task to be accomplished, provided that this league can be given the proper guarantees.

MANY generous-minded persons hope that such a League of Nations can be organized with sufficient power for all peoples. This does not rest with France, however. It rests with Germany.

We know Germany as she was yesterday and as she is today. What will she be tomorrow?

We are assuredly not to blame if Germany has always



© Keystone View

President Deschanel

opposed the propositions of M. Leon Bourgeois and of our plenipotentiaries at the conferences of The Hague.

One thing is certain: the incredible upheaval we have just passed thru must be followed by a step forward toward a higher civilization. There, too, it will be France's pride that she was the first to show the way.

In the future, justice will prevail. On this point the noble-hearted youth of our land are agreed. Yes, we are convinced that the future will be ruled by justice, and we are working for such a realization with all our strength.

Truly, a tremendous humanitarian task, a great work of justice! We may say of it what Cicero said of politics: "It is the first duty of our life, the highest mark of virtue, the most magnificent use to which wisdom can be put."

Such a definition of politics appeals to every Frenchman, wherever he may live, from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, from the Pyrenees to the Rhine.

ABOVE all, it appeals to our compatriots of Alsace and Lorraine. Their sons cheered it with all their might when it was expounded at one of the first lectures given at Strasbourg University, now reopened to France for all time.

In order to accomplish all this, in order to solve our social, constitutional, educational, economic and diplomatic problems, before anything else, we must live. Hence, France should fight against her low birth rate.

Youth, happy youth, must lead the way. And it can find no better example than that which the sons and daughters of Alsace and Lorraine have never failed to give.

The youth of all of France is flocking to join our great crusade, the Crusade of Life, first and most generous of all crusades.

Paris

A Message from the United States Government to the American People



Brown & Dawson

The Panama Canal at its Pacific entrance—in the distance the famous Culebra Cut

The Eighth Wonder of the World

By Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War

Secretary Baker has just returned from a business trip to the Canal Zone—made for the express purpose of seeing just what is needed there, so that he can support with first hand information any requests to Congress for appropriations. It was Secretary Baker's first visit to the Panama Canal and what he saw gave him a new pride in America's achievements there. So besides bringing facts and figures for Congress he brought back this message to the American people

A MERICANS should visit the Panama Canal! It is not only the greatest work of mankind in modifying the work of nature, but it is like an exposition containing American civilization at its best set down, for purposes of comparison, in a tropical jungle, with two Latin-American cities, which preserve many of the aspects of the early Spanish settlements in America, and at the same time show the improvement and progress which have developed as if by inspiration from the perfect example of the Canal Zone.

The Canal Zone, ten miles in width, runs from ocean to ocean, practically thru the middle of the Republic of Panama. It is about forty-five miles long. In the center of the strip lies the great artificial Gatun Lake which impounds the waters of the Chagres River and supplies the two lock systems which float away to the Atlantic on the one side and the Pacific on the other from the high point of the Canal, which is eighty-five feet above the level of the sea. The lake covers what was once the bed of the river, and spreads out over wide areas of former jungle.

At both ends of the Canal, and here and there thruout its length, there are little cities built for the accommodation of Canal employees. The locks are huge concrete structures, with gates heavier and more massive than

ever protected fortified cities, and in the gate houses there is specially devised machinery, powerful and intricate and yet so perfect that its operation is controlled by an electric switch no larger than a telegraph key.

FROM end to end of the Canal Zone, the Government of the United States is owner, builder, landlord and caretaker. Everything is spotless in its cleanliness; perfect in mechanical detail, and the natural beauty of the mountainous country is supplemented by the order and beauty of the structures, lawns and gardens of the Canal Zone itself. The homes are set in hedges of hibiscus, and the jungle ends abruptly on each side of the strip in smooth-mown grass and flowers. The very perfection of American ingenuity is illustrated in every mechanical and physical detail.

IT all belongs to the twentieth century, with its new polish kept bright in marked contrast to the cities of Panama and Colon, where there are still houses built for the accommodation of the gold-seekers of '49, who sought California by crossing the Isthmus, and people who still speak the Spanish language which Balboa planted there just after he annexed the Pacific Ocean to the dominions of Spain.

Meanwhile, the Republic of Panama, in more ways than one the child of the Canal—for its prosperity has always been dependent upon the hope of a Canal or its reality, is now a growing and progressive country, with warm sympathies for the people of the United States, developing its own civilization, coöperating with us in our great task, and helping us to make the Canal a great agency, both in the carrying of commerce and in the spread of progressive ideas.

MOST Americans are proud of the Panama Canal without having seen it, and without any clear idea of its real usefulness. We know vaguely that a number of projects came to grief, including that of the great de Lesseps, and that finally American enterprize, engineering genius and determination completed the great work. We know that it cost a very great deal of money, and we all regard the canal as a gift to mankind, without a thought that it may ever be a profitable venture.

It is important to have the facts known.

During the building of the Canal, before the cut was completed, it was found necessary to move a great dredge from the Atlantic side to the Pacific side. In order to do this it had to be towed around the end of the South American continent. It took just ten days less than four months to make the journey, and when the dredge arrived at the Pacific side the men who had accompanied it took a train at Panama and in forty-five minutes were back at Colon, from which they had started. In other words, the Canal saves vessels plying between Europe or from the Atlantic ports of America to California and the Orient from 4000 to 6000 miles in the journey. It is a lock Canal, but so perfect are its appliances that it can be navigated equally well by day or by night, and no ship is detained in either ocean by wind, tide or water, from making the transit at once upon arrival. As a consequence, the business of



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Gatun locks—the most important point in the Panama Canal, where the sea level section ends in a series of three pairs of locks forming the steps to Gatun Lake, 85 feet above the sea

the Canal is rapidly increasing. It was opened in 1914; in 1915 it was closed for six months by reason of the great slides at Gold Hill, which seemed to threaten permanent destruction. The sliding mass has, however, now been cleared away; a stable condition reached by additional excavation, and the commercial world realizes that the Canal is not only adequate for the largest draft ships and always ready, but that it is safe for the future, and that ships can rely with confidence upon it.

During the war the shipping of the world was needed for special uses, and the business of the Canal grew but slowly. Now, however, the world's shipping is released to trade; new lines are being organized from Europe to the Orient and from America to the east and west coasts of both North and South America, so that in 1919 the Canal actually showed a profit of \$200,000 above operating and maintenance expenses, and the late months of 1919 show an increasing business which will rapidly make available some return upon our great investment. If the Canal can obtain three-times as much business as it had in 1919 it will pay as an investment, and from the present prospect that point should be reached in relatively few years.

The naval and military importance of the Canal is great, but its commercial importance ought to be more widely known, and Americans can have a just pride in the success with which this great undertaking was carried thru.

Washington, D. C.



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In the operating tower of the Gatun locks, showing the "switch-board" by which the passage of ships in the Canal is controlled



© Newman

The U. S. S. "Kroonland" coming thru Culebra Cut, the most difficult excavation in the Canal. The cut is about seven miles long and 300 feet wide at the bottom

The British Republics?

By Arthur Lynch

This startling proposal comes from a man who knows the various dominions of the British Empire from the inside as well as other parts of the world. Colonel Lynch was born in Australia; studied engineering in Melbourne, medicine in London, philosophy in Berlin, and electricity in Paris; he was made a colonel of the Boer army fighting against the British in the South African war; he was from 1909 to 1918 a member of Parliament for an Irish constituency; he saw fighting on the French side against the Germans in the Argonne; he raised an Irish Regiment and was made colonel in the British army in 1918; he has lectured in Toronto and lived in New York. But altho he is best known as a man of action, he is by preference a scholar, and his chief interest is in the philosophical system that he has developed in his two volumes on "Psychology," in his "Purpose and Evolution" in his "Nouvelle Ethique" and in various literary and scientific works in both the French and English language

IF to have the consecration of Parliament be reassuring to orthodox minds, the most timid of reformers may venture upon these lines; the projects that I set forth here have already appeared in the papers of the House of Commons as formal motions submitted to that august assembly.

It was the war that gave a chance of presenting doctrines that a few years ago might have been received with indignant protest, for that volcanic outburst threw to the surface a host of ideas that had lain deep in the minds of men, and amidst the strange notions that lighted into day it is not surprizing that a few sane thoughts also found their liberty.

Amongst these is the proposal I have made for the establishment, in place of the so-called British Empire, of a band of free Republics, recognizing common citizenship, and united by a voluntary agreement, not for imperial aggression, but for mutual defense. While studying various social and political questions, including the Irish question, I have again and again been led to consider that the most potent obstacles to all vital reforms are found in the monarchical system and in all of which it is the keystone and the symbol.

The time has come to put this principle to the test in England. The republican movement there is real and vital; its spirit permeates the trades-unions and the various democratic organizations—as, for instance, the Independent Labor Party—which are continually increasing their power in practical politics. Most of the great labor leaders are not merely republicans, but they are determined that republican institutions shall be established in England.

IN order to give a rallying center to men of liberal views all over the country, the Republican League of Great Britain has been founded, and I have been elected the first president; Mr. H. G. Wells, the famous novelist and historian, is the vice-president. During the last few years of my term in Parliament also I worked hard to familiarize members with our main objects, and I received encouragement on all sides and from unexpected quarters. Several members of the present British Cabinet, I say definitely, favor the republican idea, and this is true at least of one, if not more, of the inner circle of government.

The main obstacles in our way are those of inertia and of that peculiar frame of mind, sedulously fostered at the public schools and the universities, and for which no better term can be found than superstition. Therefore, in this article I devote attention—in a manner that may seem almost absurd to freeborn Americans—to the removal of that superstition.

One of my strongest arguments in favor of the elimination of the system consists precisely in the existence of such a psychopathic condition. Where otherwise, I ask, in the whole history of the world, can be found an instrument of government, neither ancient in date nor respectable in history, nor even marked by that seal of legitimacy that might be thought to hallow it, yet which so enslaves the minds of men that they dare not look upon its origins nor consider its efficiency?

Such an attitude of mind—call it by what grandiose names of loyalty one will—is debasing; tho again I believe that such an attitude is the one effective argument of royalists. Once the superstition is pierced, once the phase of reasoning and weighing and testing has begun, then the doom of royalty has been virtually pronounced.

I will not now enter into a discussion of the numerous arguments invented in these latter days by the royalists—"The golden link of the empire"; "the necessity of governing India"; the rigid virtue of one monarch, or the flexible morality of a successor; the German blood and marriage ties of the royal family, or the feat of explaining these away; the Teutonic solidity, or again the French sympathies of certain of its representatives; the physical or mental endowments of one, or the absence of such dangerous qualities in another; the cosmopolitan appearance of the court at one epoch, or the splendid British character so marked at another when all the Continental demi-reps had been banished—all these and a score of others are obviously not the real defense of royalty, for that institution was founded before the basis existed of such arguments, and no royalist will admit that, if these grounds disappeared, he would be content to see the liquidation of the system.

Each of these and a score of others I have pursued with no other weapons than common sense and logic, and each one I have found in the last resort absurd. In my quest, however, I have always met with the outworks of the real defense, and in attempting to define its limits I have seen that these cover the whole field.

Vested interests, unfair privileges—there is the defense of the royal system. The origin of all monarchy is usurpation; the only monarch who can make any appeal to right is indeed the usurper, for usurpation is a mode of election. Augustus, Charlemagne, Cromwell, Napoleon, these were all usurpers; there is much to be said for their reigns, little for those of their successors. Yet the plea for our latter-day royalties consists in the eulogy of all that has become ineffective, poor in spirit, decadent in the old spectacular tyrannies—"the king does nothing," "the king is only a figurehead," the

power we ascribe to the king in the terms of the Constitution, the soul-abasing subservience with which we approach him—all that means nothing; the Constitution is really a tissue of lies and hypocrisies; on that we will build the grandest era of history; it is part of the genius of our statesmanship that we write the word "sham" on the frontal of our edifice, and under that inspiring sign go forth to raise the moral status of the world!

We abhor the system of German Kaiserdom; we think it worth while to spill the blood of millions to overturn it; but look at ours, with our matchless talent for compromise!—that differs from the German in the boasted fact that all the fibers of the royal function are degenerate, and hypocrisy takes the place of violence. Moreover, our aristocratical class, which would vanish if brought to the test of competitive examination in the world's rough ways, may live forever behind the Chinese wall of prerogative.

Ah, but there is the Symbol; is that nothing?

It is something, it is so important that it behooves us to adopt symbols that indicate great principles. Take a walk from Trafalgar Square to the House of Commons. One sees there the statues of men whom the nation delights to honor. There we find George III, and George IV, and Charles I, and the Duke of Cambridge still obstructing the traffic.

Where are the symbols? Where is the statue of John Milton, of Shelley, or of Keats? Where is the statue of Turner or of Foley? Where is the statue of Clerk Maxwell, or of Faraday, or of Darwin?

These are the mere fringe, in the eyes of our imperialists, on the garment worn by Charles I, George III, George IV, or on that of the heroic Cambridge. Yes, the symbol is so important that when we recognize symbols that mean truth, and energy, and sympathy, that spell enlightenment, progress, the greatness of citizenship—we will not then turn to the symbols of a decrepit system.

The best symbols will be something that, like ferments transforming the whole mass, may bring enlightenment into our great universities, the last strongholds of false teachings and of little souls. Symbols should be the index to standards of judgment; the adop-

tion of true standards is vital to the greatness of a nation. Under the monarchical system its standards are set up at every turning post and the citizen—I beg pardon, subject—is called upon to show conformity, or to place himself in opposition, to a juggernaut that proceeds to crush him down.

Whenever a man becomes in any manner conspicuous in any walk of life, not merely political, but literary, scientific, or industrial, that standard is automatically applied. The tyranny is inquisitorial both in its methods and its force. That really constitutes my main objection to monarchy—the profound immorality which compels obeisance to something which has no intrinsic greatness, and of which the authority is founded on falsehood and enforced by violence.

THESE standards, for instance, affect even that domain which should be the least spotted from the world, that of philosophy. . . . What is a Thinker in England? Is it one who, setting before his mind the ideal search for knowledge, follows whithersoever it may lead, the guiding star of Truth? No. Such men are ostracized in circles of culture. . . . The Representative of British Thought is a man who has been careful to secure the cachet of Oxford, not because that aids him in thought, but because it is useful for influence. He adopts the standards of that home of intellectual in-breeding. He conforms, that is the essential. He reads Kant and Hegel without comprehension. He writes a disquisition on such works, or he translates Schopenhauer. He keeps in the good graces of the authorities by ignoring originality and discarding rigor of thought. He is approved. He sets up a society in Oxford, London, in some center at least within the folds of the royal robe. He patronizes fashionable phases of intellectual expression. He invites, let us say, Bergson to London, because Bergson can combine a shimmer of pseudo-philosophy with something that may reconcile us to safe beliefs. He may even receive a knighthood, and with this "recognition" from the King his title to representation is complete. Mr. Balfour or Lord Haldane will praise him at a public dinner, and he is consecrated among the elite. . . . In all this nothing has been said about [Continued on page 260]



Instead of being parts of the British Empire, the countries marked black on this map would become a band of free Republics, united, however, for mutual defense, if the proposal advanced in the accompanying article were put into effect

The Taft and Lodge Reservations

By Hamilton Holt

ALTHO last week's Senatorial Compromise Conference came to a tentative agreement on almost all the reservations proposed in regard to the Peace Treaty and the Covenant, it broke up when Senator Lodge refused to accept Mr. Taft's draft of a reservation to Article X as indorsed by the Democrats, and Senator Hitchcock refused to accept Mr. Lodge's unconditional demand that the Lodge draft be adopted without the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t." Now the issue must be thrown back again into the Senate where each Senator must cast his vote separately on each reservation.

Article X, the crucial article, of the Covenant reads as follows:

The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial and existing political independence of all members of the League.

In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

There are two purposes of this article. First, that the members of the League, in one respect and one respect only, that is in the case of "external aggression," obligate themselves to preserve the nation attacked from the loss of its territory or independence. Second, in case of aggression, whether actual or threatened, the League shall advise—never command—the members how they shall fulfil the obligation. It rests with the sovereign nations to decide whether they will accept or reject the advice. They are free to determine not only whether the obligation in a given case exists, but how the obligation shall be carried out.

Now how do the Lodge and Taft reservations affect Article X? The Lodge reservation reads as follows:

The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any country or to interfere in controversies between nations—whether members of the League or not—under the provisions of Article X, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the Treaty or any purpose unless in a particular case the Congress, which under the Constitution has sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so provide.

This is the Taft reservation:

The United States declines to assume any legal or binding obligation to preserve the territorial integrity, or political independence of any other country under the provisions of Article X, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the Treaty for any purpose; but the Congress, which under the Constitution has the sole power in the premises, will consider and decide what moral obligation, if any, under the circumstances of any particular case, when it arises, should move the United States in the interest of world peace and justice, to take action therein, and will provide accordingly.

A careful perusal of these two reservations discloses the fact that they differ from each other in substance about as one pea in a pod from another.

In both cases the general obligation to prevent a nation's taking away by force another nation's territory or sovereignty is denied, unless and until Congress affirmatively provides for the contrary. This is clearly an amendment to the Covenant if accepted by the other members of the League.

About the only difference between the two drafts is that the Lodge proposal seems to assume there is no legal obligation of any kind—tho there may be some doubt about this—whereas the Taft proposal denies there is any legal or binding obligation whatever, but recognizes a moral one.

Of the two drafts, friends of a virile League of Nations would slightly prefer the Lodge reservation, which does not deny the legal obligation in toto as does the Taft draft.

It is evident, therefore, that if the Democrats who have stood for the Treaty without reservations or amendments can swallow the Taft draft they can swallow with an even less wry face the Lodge reservation.

It is equally evident that if the Republicans defeat the Treaty because they prefer Senator Lodge's phraseology to Mr. Taft's the insistence on the Lodge draft is merely a pretext with which to kill the whole Treaty.

It is now as plain as a pike staff that there is no fundamental difference between the two factions of the Senate on Article X, or any other article. Sensible men must draw the inevitable conclusion that it is nothing but the hope that each side can make some partizan political capital out of the compromise that keeps them apart and denies peace to a war-weary world.

Editorially Speaking

Every country has the kind of Socialists it deserves.

* * *

There is still time for anyone who wants it to secure the vice-presidential nomination.

* * *

If Mars is signaling to the earth let us turn a deaf ear. We have had enough of Mars for quite a while.

* * *

The first recorded deportation of undesirable citizens was from the Garden of Eden.

Or maybe it was when Satan was expelled from heaven (of Milton).

* * *

We are curious to know on what issue the Prohibitionist party will make its campaign this year. With

the achievement of its aim its reason for existence has gone, but parties usually survive their reason for existence.

* * *

"Any child here," said the teacher, "may grow up to be President."

"No, mum, I can't," says Johnny.

"Why not?" "Because I wasn't born in a doubtful state."

* * *

Mothers now caution their children to play on the railway tracks where it is safe and not venture on the roads where the automobiles may run over them.

A similar reversal has come about in the investment world, owing to the wild fluctuations of the currency.

The time may come when a father will tell his too-adventurous son: "Invest in something safe like oil stocks and you will never regret it. These flyers of yours in bonds and francs and pounds are no better than sheer gambling!"

* * *

"A living wage" is a phrase often used and rarely defined. But in Australia where the Government undertakes to guarantee every worker "a living wage" they have to know what it means. The New South Wales Board of Trade, which has made a thoro statistical study of the question and examined many witnesses of all classes, has established it as three pounds seventeen shillings a week. This if sterling were up to its normal value would amount to about \$18.50, but at the present rate of exchange equals about \$14.00 in American money. This is regarded as sufficient to provide a worker of the lowest-paid class and his wife and two children under 16 (the average Australian family) "with the normal requirements of a member of a civil-

ized community." It is supposed to be expended in the following proportion:

Fuel and light	4	per cent
Clothing and boots	18	" "
Food and groceries	42	" "
Rent	20	" "
Insurance, union dues, tobacco, liquor, religion, charity, amusements, etc.....	16	" "
<hr/>		
100		

But this weekly wage, modest tho it may seem to be, is higher than is paid in any of the other Australian states and the employers protest that it will be ruinous to pay such an amount when their competitors are paying less. To allay their alarm the Board of Trade consented to suspend the general enforcement of the new standard of living and apply it only in the case of new awards. Australia is often held up as "the working-man's paradise" but evidently there is a chance for improvement yet.

Don't Worry About the Flu

By James J. Walsh, M. D.

AS all those who knew anything about the history of influenza expected, the disease has recurred in epidemic form during the winter of the year following its appearance as a pandemic. It will recur again each year for several years, each time less serious.

Influenza is one of the oldest contagious diseases with regard to which we have definite information. Hippocrates' description of the affection in his time would fit any modern epidemic of the disease that has occurred. He tells us that it spread from Asia to the Grecian Islands and Peninsula and thence across the Adriatic Sea to Italy, so that it behaves quite the same now as it did nearly twenty-five hundred years ago when the great father of medicine observed it. It has occurred very probably nearly every generation ever since, surely every century, and there are good authorities in the history of medicine who insist that the epidemic described in the first book of Homer was probably influenza.

Practically always it has been noted that the years following a severe exhibition of epidemicity on the part of the affection have had a large number of cases of the disease constituting practically a minor epidemic. Its second appearance has as a rule never been anything like so severe nor so fatal as the original epidemic. The deaths have always been fewer and the complications much less dangerous and less likely to be followed by serious crippling of sensory organs, though some of these unfortunate cases have always turned up. Pneumonias have been much rarer and the disease but seldom attacked those who had had the affection during the preceding year. They seem to have acquired a certain immunity to it. One curious thing about the recurrences of the disease has been the fact that it often attacked older people on the average in its subsequent visitations than during the primary spread of the disease.

A great many recommendations for its treatment and prevention are made in the advertising columns of our newspapers, but the great majority of these are simply examples of an effort to make money out of the crisis. Many chemical irritants of various kinds are

recommended as antiseptics, supposed to keep the mucous membranes healthy and enable them to throw off the disease, but the reasons for thinking that they will accomplish this are more than dubious. It must be borne in mind that the mucous membrane is composed of living cells. The microbes which produce disease are also living cells, any chemical substance that will kill living cells is not likely to be selective in its action and spare the mucous membrane cells and destroy the microbe. Either these substances will prove inactive or else they will do at least as much harm as good by lowering the vitality of the mucous membranes while disposing of the microbes. Certain chemical washes may help the mucous membranes of the throat and nose to get rid of dangerous material in the shape of dust that may have accumulated, but the natural processes accomplish this so well if they are healthy that it is a very serious question whether we should dare to interfere with them in any groping way.

The all important prophylaxis against the disease is to keep out of crowds where some people are almost sure to harbor the influenza bacillus either in a preliminary stage of the affection or in convalescence. The disease is caught from other persons and not from the air, tho the word influenza from the Italian originally signified that they felt that there was an "influence" in the air which caused the affection. Besides avoiding crowds it is important to have plenty of cold, fresh air in one's sleeping room and to get out into the air several hours a day, to avoid wet feet and other disturbing physical conditions, to eat plain food and to get regular sleep, so as to keep the resistive vitality as high as possible. Good nursing and the meeting of symptoms as they occur represent the most effective treatment. Whisky does no physical good for the disease and is not a stimulant, but it lifts the scare which comes over many people when they find they have influenza and this is often an extremely important element in the treatment. The death rate will not be high from this recurrence and at the end of the year it is doubtful whether the number of deaths due to it will cause any material increase in the annual mortality.

New York

The Story of the Week

Labor Policy Versus "Red" Politics

THE American Federation of Labor has declared its opposition to the anti-sedition laws pending before Congress. Mr. Gompers stated that every legitimate purpose of the proposed legislation was already covered by existing laws and that other provisions might easily be construed to interfere with trades union organization and ordinary political agitation. In this stand the President of the Federation undoubtedly unites both radical and conservative labor unionists.

On other points, however, the radical element in the Federation shows itself increasingly hostile to Mr. Gompers. He suffered a serious rebuff when a local of the Cigar Makers' Union refused to elect him as delegate to the convention of the Union. Altho Mr. Gompers left his trade of cigar maker to become President of the American Federation years ago he has always attended the conventions of the Cigar Makers' Union as a delegate until this year. Many "reds" have been offended by his eloquent denunciation of Bolshevik Russia:

We know about Russia. We know about Bolshevism. We know the piteous story of cruelty and intolerance and we know the autocratic concept that underlies the minority dictatorship which is hailed to the world by its dupes and advocates as the most perfect state of society yet devised. We know about it and we condemn it completely, finally and for all time.

He attacked the Bolshevik Government with especial bitterness for introducing the principle of forced labor, as the "right to strike" is one of the fundamental articles of the industrial creed of the American Federation of Labor. For this reason he also denounced the recommendation of President Wilson's second industrial con-

ference concerning compulsory arbitration. Mr. Gompers said that while he admitted the friendly attitude of President Wilson to organized labor, the future might bring into power a hostile administration whose Boards of Adjustment would give adverse decisions. He lauded the strike as "the most civilized form of protest" against industrial injustice and added that "the country which has the fewest strikes or no strikes at all has the lowest standards of life." President Shea of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen said that the compulsory arbitration laws of Canada and Australia had proved failures, and that the railroad companies desired anti-strike legislation because they were planning to reduce wages when the roads are returned to private control.

A similar hostility to compulsory arbitration was evident in the strike of Kansas coal miners when the state legislature passed the Industrial Courts Act on the recommendation of Governor Allen. Under the law an Industrial Court of three judges was created with broad powers for supervising common carriers and public utilities and "for the purpose of preserving the peace, protecting public health, preventing industrial strife, disorder and waste, and securing the orderly conduct of business directly affecting the living conditions of the people." To strike against the recommendations of the Court may be punished by a fine or by six months in jail. Four hundred miners defied the new law by at once going on strike, but most of them returned to work within a few days. Governor Allen has ordered an investigation of the incident.

At a conference of labor leaders in New York it was decided to unite into one organization the central organizations of the different boroughs. The combined union will represent 500,000 workers of the Greater City. This decision is interpreted as a victory for Mr. Gompers, who had advocated the amalgamation, which was viewed with distrust by his opponents. Mr. Gompers has now brought forward a more ambitious program for the affiliation of national Federations of Labor in the countries of the American continent with an inclusive Pan-American Federation "to the end that the workers of all the American countries may be better prepared to act concertedly for their mutual protection and advancement." The third Pan-American Labor Congress will be held in Mexico City next July.

The I. W. W., radical rival of the American Federation of Labor, is now under the displeasure of the law in many parts of the nation. In Chicago a special grand jury has returned indictments against William D. Haywood and thirty-six other members of the Industrial Workers of the World. The charge is advocacy of force and violence to overthrow the Government. The same grand jury had already indicted eighty-five members of the Communist Party and thirty-eight members of the Communist Labor Party. In the state of Washington thirty-six members of the I. W. W. have been found guilty on a charge of "criminal syndicalism."

On the other hand, violent actions against the I. W. W. have also led to prosecution. The Arizona



Jugend, Munich

"Times have changed, doctor. Here's two marks for you. You tipped me many a time in the old days!"



Marcus in New York Times

U. S.—“You can’t be my friend and theirs, too”

courts are trying the cases of 210 men charged with kidnapping and deporting striking copper miners at Bisbee in 1917. After prolonged delay the affair has at last been brought to trial, but it will probably be many weeks before a verdict has been rendered in every case, especially if the defense wins its contention for separate trials of the individual defendants.

The trial of the five Socialists elected to the New York Assembly is still in progress. Ex-Justice Hughes and other representatives of the Bar Association were not permitted to appear directly on behalf of the suspended Assemblymen and the conduct of the defense has been left to Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for mayor of New York City in 1917, Mr. Stedman, and other counsel of the defendants. Martin W. Littleton is conducting the prosecution, as counsel for the Assembly Judiciary Committee. He contended that as members of the Socialist Party the accused “gave their allegiance wholly and solely to an alien and invisible empire known as the Internationale.” Numerous motions to reseal the suspended members or dismiss the case against them were offered, but in every case rejected, Speaker Sweet being determined to prosecute the case to a conclusion.

Four hundred delegates of labor organizations, claiming to represent nearly a million workingmen, met at Albany on the last day of January to protest against the action of the New York Assembly. But labor was not alone in its stand on this question. The New York State League of Women Voters adopted resolutions of censure against the Assembly. A council of clergymen, including five bishops of the Episcopal Church and numerous leaders of other denominations, declared that “We have long been saying that constitutional changes can be effected without violence in America, because of our right to free expression of opinion by voice and ballot. We cannot now deny this American substitute for violence without directly encouraging resort to revolution.” Besides denouncing the exclusion of the Socialist Assemblymen, the council of clergymen opposed “the deportation of men without judicial trial” and “the proposed repressive legislation now before Congress, threatening the primary rights of free speech, free press and peaceable assembly.” This declaration drew forth a protest from Judge Alton B. Parker, President of the National Civic Federation and in 1904 Democratic candidate for the presidency, who said, “I think these gentlemen should have waited until Congress finished before they undertook to characterize

that legislation as in effect unconstitutional.” He defended the policy of deporting aliens affiliated to revolutionary organizations.

The National Civic Federation has declared in favor of a campaign of education against the Socialists. In a recent pamphlet issued by the Federation the issue is thus stated:

However the contest now beginning at Albany may result, as stated above a much bigger question arises than those involved in the seating or exclusion of the five Assemblymen . . . and that question is whether the American people want what the Socialists want, no matter how they propose to bring it about, whether, under any circumstances, they want to elect to any office men subscribing to such principles and views.

At the annual meeting of the Federation it was voted to ask other agencies to join it in “a thoro study of the principles, policy, tactics and objects of the Socialist movement in this country.” Mr. Collins, who spoke at the meeting, declared that there was “more Bolshevism to the square inch in New York City and to the square foot in the United States than there is in the whole tremendous expanse of the Russian Soviet Republic.” President Parker and Vice-President Gompers were re-elected as officers of the Federation.

The 19th Amendment

WOMAN suffrage is in a race with Father Time for the 1920 election. That the equal suffrage amendment to the constitution will be law within a few months seems almost to be conceded, but it is very doubtful if a sufficient number of state legislatures will have ratified by November to make possible the full influence of the women’s vote in the election of President and Congress. One difficulty lies in the fact that many legislatures do not meet this year in regular session and cannot act on the amendment unless called into special session by the Governors of the several states.

Wyoming has already acted in special session, rati-



Judge

“He loves me, he loves me not!”

fying the amendment by unanimous vote. The Nevada legislature has been summoned to meet in February and will doubtless follow suit as it also has already granted equal suffrage under state laws. Wyoming is the twenty-seventh state to ratify the federal amendment. Seventeen states have yet to act, if we include Virginia, where the state House of Representatives declared for a popular referendum on ratification but the Senate Committee on Elections voted against the amendment. In the four states of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina the legislatures went definitely on record against equal suffrage. A favorable omen comes from Texas, where the Supreme Court has upheld the state law giving women the vote in primary elections.

The effective opposition to woman suffrage seems at present to be limited to one section of the country, the southeastern states. No northern or western state, even in the southwest, has yet ventured to reject the proposed federal amendment and in all the doubtful states the suffragists are making a hopeful campaign. The open question is whether the sectional opposition extends to more than twelve states. Advocates of equal suffrage must capture nine more state legislatures to carry the amendment; opponents must win and hold nine more state legislatures to block it. The accompanying map shows the strategy of the campaign. It contrasts curiously with the "war map" of the already concluded struggle over the eighteenth amendment, as the southern states showed no tenderness for "state rights" on the prohibition question, the opposition to that amendment being strongest in the northeast, especially in Rhode Island and New Jersey.

It's Darkest Just Before Dawn

INTO the muddled treaty situation there has fallen a ray of light, justifying the hope that the Senate very soon may find a way to ratification. It will never consent to making the United States a full member of the League of Nations on the terms laid down by the covenant, but it is almost ready to agree to making this nation a coöperating member under the covenant terms as modified by the principles of the Lodge reservations.

When the bi-partizan conference on compromise dissolved, following the refusal of Senator Lodge to accept any modification of the reservation on Article X, the situation seemed hopeless. Senator Hitchcock gave notice he would seek to call the treaty up for open debate in the Senate February 10. There was nothing else to do.

Senator Lodge was urged to oppose this move. Its purpose, his advisors said, was to put the Democrats in

the position of working for quick ratification, and to compel the Republicans again to defeat the treaty. Senator Hitchcock was not sincere. But Senator Lodge saw the light. He would not oppose the Democratic move, but would forestall it, he announced, by moving himself to take the treaty up February 9.

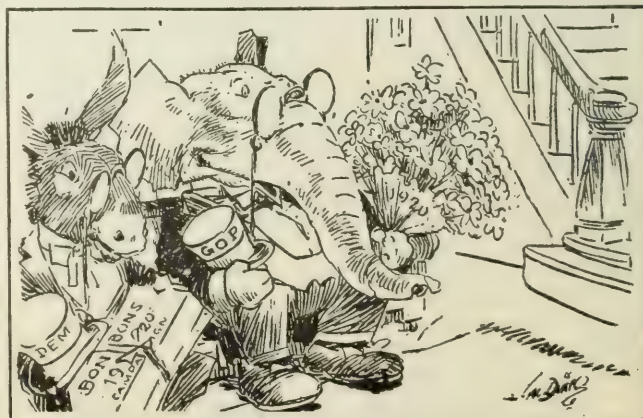
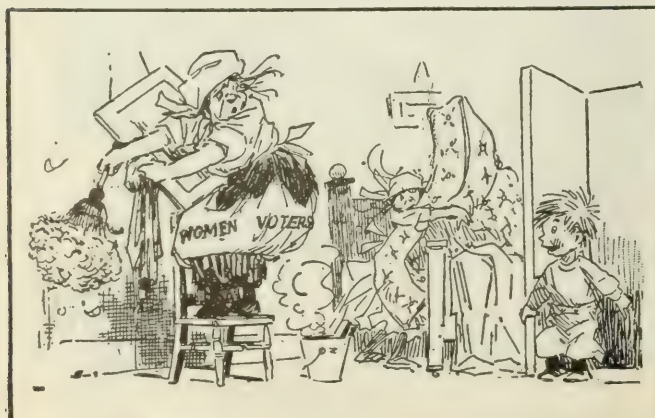
Only one conclusion can be drawn from Senator Lodge's decision. It is that he has good reason to believe the treaty can be ratified with the Republican reservations when open warfare is resumed. To call up the treaty and have it rejected by Republican votes would be poor political tactics, but calling it up and having it ratified will give to the Republicans practically all the credit there is to be secured at this late day.

Unless there is some unexpected development within the next ten days Senator Lodge's program should be able to command enough Democratic votes to ratify before the end of the month. The change in the situation is due to the letter of Viscount Grey, special British ambassador to the United States, in which he explained to the British people the reservations under consideration in the Senate and indicated there would be little objection to them on the part of the British Government. The effect of Lord Grey's letter in Washington was tremendous.

Democratic senators who had argued that the proposed reservations would be unacceptable to the Allies quickly shifted their ground. Many of the staunchest supporters of the Administration now agree that it is desirable to accept whatever conditions are necessary in order that the influence of the United States may be quickly added to the League to assist in its work of world stabilization.

The irreconcilables still are in a position to create some trouble. Lord Grey's letter, they say, amply confirms their contentions that the Allies want the United States in the League on any terms to protect them in the possession of their war gains. They will renew their fight to give the United States a vote equal to that of Great Britain and her dominions in the League assembly.

The bi-partizan negotiations were broken up when the irreconcilables threatened to bolt Senator Lodge's leadership if he accepted any compromise on the reservations affecting the Monroe Doctrine and Article X. This was rather a remarkable stand for a group that voted solidly against ratifying with the Lodge reservations on November 19. If Senator Lodge did not make a bargain on that occasion whereby the irreconcilables agreed to support his reservations in exchange for his going no farther in the direction of compromise he lost an opportunity. If he is now able to count on the irreconcilables, even to the extent of refraining from



voting against his reservations, ratification by the Senate is not far distant.

The irreconcilables have definitely threatened a filibuster of presidential speeches when debate is resumed. Senator Lodge has no present sympathy with the aspirations of any of them, and when he can count enough votes to ratify without them he will be in a position to invoke the cloture rule and thus bring the long and bitterly fought contest to an end.

What effect Lord Grey's letter has had upon the President is not known. The renewal of debate is expected, however, to create an enormous public pressure for peace and it is now believed that the President, when the time comes, will not stand in the way. His advisors have made it clear he was under obligations to the Allies to insist upon unqualified acceptance of the Treaty he helped to negotiate, but would not be likely to reject the advice and consent of the Senate, once it had been given, whatever the terms laid down in the resolution of ratification.

Senator Smoot, chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, told the Senate the other day that 7,300,000 words had already been expended in debate on the Treaty. The printing of one speech, made a public document and broadcasted over the country, had required forty-three tons of paper. He suggested that one way to help meet the paper shortage would be for Congress to economize on talk.

Federal Trade Commissioner Colver suggested to the Ways and Means Committee an appeal to publishers to limit the size of Sunday editions and the number of daily newspaper editions. Others have recommended a tax on advertising. It has been established to the satisfaction of the committee that the shortage of newsprint is due to an unprecedented use of advertising space, and that this is due in turn to the desire of the advertisers to utilize excess profits that would otherwise be collected by the Government in taxes.

Recent statements of former Secretary of the Treasury Glass have caused the Ways and Means Committee to worry about a possible shortage of cash and to cut the authorization for food relief for central Europe from \$125,000,000 to \$50,000,000 in the measure reported for this purpose to the House. Mr. Glass has been sworn in as the successor to the late Senator Martin, of Virginia, and announced his intention of fighting to increase the amount of the food credits to be established in the Senate. He will meet strong opposition.

Senator Borah told a group of western governors pressing for extensive irrigation development that if the senators from western states could be induced to stand together against loaning any more money to Europe it would be possible to make a bargain and secure the issue of \$26,000,000 in irrigation bonds by



Will all the women vote for the next President of the United States? The white states on this map show the trend in that direction. Nine more ratifications are necessary to pass the Federal Amendment for woman suffrage

the Federal Government.

Senator Borah joined with other senators in opposing the New bill for the creation of a Department of Air with jurisdiction over military, naval and commercial aeronautics on the ground that the country could not afford it. Supporters of the bill spoke of huge appropriations made by other nations for the development of aeronautics and the

economy men rejoined with assertions if these nations could appropriate for aeroplanes they could also pay the interest on American loans and send food supplies to their starving neighbors instead of turning to the United States. The bill was recommitted to the Military Affairs Committee.

The advocates of economy plan also to make a strong fight against universal military service when the bill reorganizing the military establishment comes before the Senate. They continue to insist that the Senate committee plan would cost the country more than \$1,000,000,000 a year.

If universal military training is pressed at this session it seems certain to be defeated. Political leaders are recommending that it be allowed to go over until the next congress. They do not want the issue fought over in the presidential campaign. Neither do they want the treaty in the campaign. In the Senate every one, with the exception of the Borah-Johnson group, will be happy if present expectations are realized and the treaty put out of the way.

RICHARD BOECKEL, *Washington*

The Age of Steel

IN spite of the end of the war and of the boom in munitions which war brings with it, in spite of the steel strike and the coal strike and other labor troubles, the steel industry has enjoyed one of the most prosperous years of its existence. The annual report of the United States Steel Corporation showed earnings for the last quarter of 1919 amounting to \$35,791,302. For the whole year the earnings amounted to \$143,813,219. Even after making every deduction for taxes, depreciation and interest on bonds, the corporation was able to pay for the year over \$25,000,000 in dividends on preferred stock and an equally large sum on common stock, besides maintaining a surplus of more than \$26,000,000.

The Bethlehem Steel Company made a good record. Its gross sales for 1919 amounted to \$281,641,907 and its net earnings represented a profit of 5.45 per cent on the volume of business done. President Grace said that his steel plants were working at full capacity and that his shipbuilding plants had the capacity of every shipbuilding way definitely scheduled for 1920 and in many

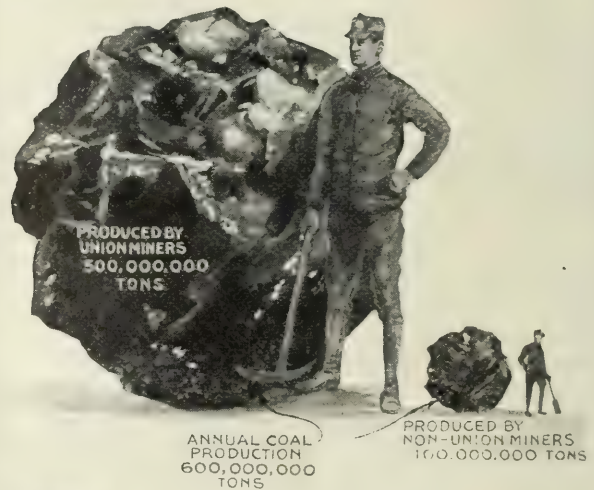
What the Coal Strike Cost



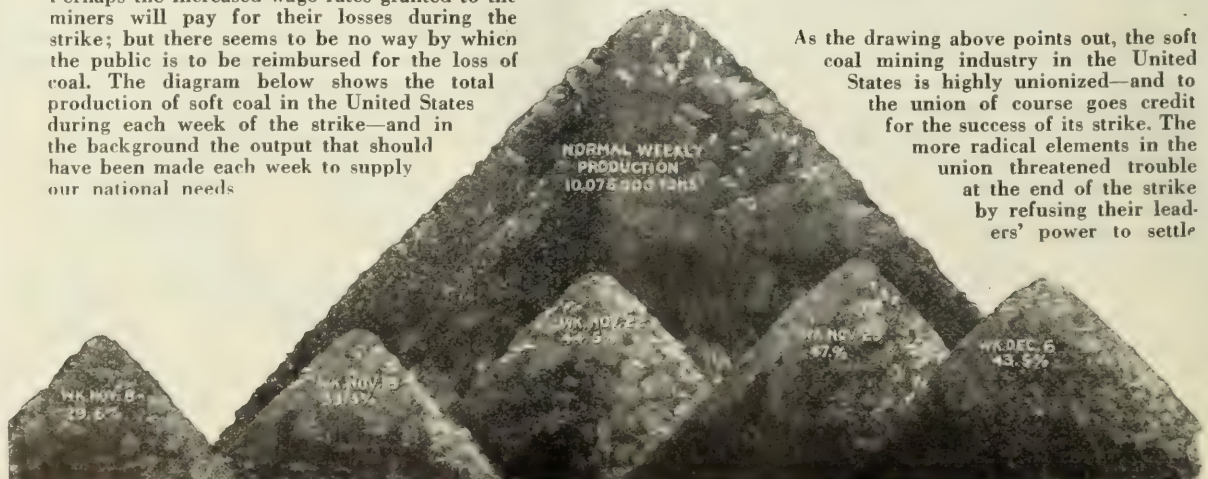
When the soft coal miners tried to enforce their demands for shorter hours and higher wages last November they cut down the soft coal output to a third of the production of the previous month. The diagram at the left shows the cost of the strike in a graphic comparison. Unfortunately, no diagram can show the cost to the country as a whole of this decrease in coal production just at the time when it should have been at its high. In spite of real sacrifices all over the country to save coal during the strike and after, many communities both East and West are facing the fear of a shortage now. Only last week the "Mauretania" was held up at her dock in New York harbor for several days because there was no coal for her return

Lost!
37,000,000 tons
of coal
\$42,000,000 in
wages

Perhaps the increased wage rates granted to the miners will pay for their losses during the strike; but there seems to be no way by which the public is to be reimbursed for the loss of coal. The diagram below shows the total production of soft coal in the United States during each week of the strike—and in the background the output that should have been made each week to supply our national needs



As the drawing above points out, the soft coal mining industry in the United States is highly unionized—and to the union of course goes credit for the success of its strike. The more radical elements in the union threatened trouble at the end of the strike by refusing their leaders' power to settle



cases for the first half of 1921. New business was offered far in excess of the capacity of the corporation to handle it.

While the stockholders of the steel companies are the chief beneficiaries of the year's prosperity, the workmen have made important gains. Chairman Gary of the Directors of the United States Steel Corporation has announced that beginning with February the wage rates of day labor would be increased ten per cent. Henceforth day laborers will get \$5.08 for ten hours' labor instead of \$4.62. As there are about 170,000 men affected by the increase the cost to the corporation will be some \$24,000,000 a year. There will be later adjustments, it is announced, in the salaries of higher grades of labor. The annual payroll of the United States Steel Corporation now includes altogether about a quarter of a million names and reaches nearly \$500,000,000. The corporation also paid last year \$733,707 in pensions to employees, the largest amount since the establishment of the pension system in 1911.

Lord Grey Offers an Olive Branch

THE conflict on the ratification of the Treaty entered a new phase when Viscount Grey intimated in a letter to the *London Times* that, disappointing as were the reservations to the Covenant formulated by the Senate majority, England would welcome the United States as an active member of the League of Nations even should this membership be conditioned by reservations. Lord Grey is supposed to speak with the sanction of his Government in which he formerly held the position of Foreign Secretary.

In the first part of his letter, Viscount Grey cleared the United States from the accusation of bad faith in failing to ratify the Treaty which President Wilson had signed. He pointed out that under the American Constitution the Senate is a treaty-making power equal with the President and had acted altogether within its constitutional powers. He did not believe that party politics, altho no doubt a factor, were "the sole or even the prime cause of the difficulty in the United States about the League of Nations."

It would be well, therefore, for the reasons both of truth and expediency, to concentrate our attention on the real underlying causes of the Senate's insistence upon reservations in ratifying the Covenant of the League of Nations.

1. There is in the United States a real conservative feeling for the traditional policy, and one of those traditions consecrated by the advice of Washington is to abstain from foreign and particularly from European entanglements. Even for nations which have been used to European alliances the League of Nations is felt to be something of a new departure.

This is still more true for the United States, which has hitherto held aloof from all outside alliances. For the League of Nations is not merely a plunge into the unknown, but a plunge into something of which historical advice and traditions have hitherto positively disapproved. It does not say that it will not make this new departure. It recognizes that world conditions have changed, but it desires time to consider, to feel its way and to act with caution. Hence this desire for some qualification and reservation.

2. The American Constitution not only makes possible, but under certain conditions renders inevitable, a conflict between Executive and legislature. It would be possible, as the Covenant of the League of Nations stands, for a President in some future years to commit the United States thru the American representative on the Council of the League of Nations to a policy of which the legislature at that time might disapprove. . . .

Viscount Grey considered it essential that the United States enter the League, as otherwise its basis would be narrowed to a mere "League of the Allies for armed self-defense against a revival of Prus-

sian militarism or against a sinister sequel to Bolshevism in Russia." He believed that the American people agreed that the war put an end to complete national isolation and he hoped that once they entered the League they would find that some of their reservations had been framed to meet dangers which in practise would not arise.

I do not deny that some of them are material qualifica-



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As the result of his four months in Washington, Viscount Grey on his return to London was able to accomplish a great deal in explaining to the British the status of the peace treaty in the United States and in pointing out, perhaps, the way to our settlement of the difficulties here. Viscount Grey was for ten years the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs; he came to this country last September as Ambassador from Great Britain, but, owing to President Wilson's illness, never presented his credentials

tions of the League of Nations as drawn up at Paris or that they must be disappointing to those who are with that Covenant as it stands and are even proud of it, but those who have had the longest experience in political affairs, and especially of treaties, know best how often it happens that difficulties which seem most formidable in anticipation and on paper never arise in practise. I think this is likely to be particularly true in the working of the League of Nations. The difficulties and dangers which the Americans foresee in it will probably never arise or be felt by them when they are once in the League. . . .

The most difficult of the reservations to meet, he thought, was that which seemed to deny the rights of nationhood to the British Dominions, but even this point admitted of adjustment:

There is one particular reservation which must give rise to some difficulty in Great Britain and self-governing dominions. It is that which has reference to the six British votes in the assembly of the League of Nations. The self-governing dominions are full members of the League. They will admit and Great Britain can admit no qualification whatever of that right. Whatever the self-governing dominions may be in the theory and the letter of the constitution, they have in effect ceased to be colonies in the old sense of the word. They are free communities, independent as regards all their own affairs, and partners in those which concern the empire at large. . . .

It may be sufficient to observe that the reservation of the United States, as far as known at the time of writing, does not in any way challenge the right of the self-governing dominions to exercise their votes, nor does it state that the United States will necessarily reject the decision to which those votes have been cast. It is therefore possible, I think it is even more than probable, that in practice no dispute will ever arise. Our object is to maintain the status of the self-governing dominions, not to secure a greater British than American vote, and we have no objection in principle to increase of the American vote.

The Trial of German Officers

THE refusal of the Dutch Government to deliver over the ex-Kaiser and the reluctance of the German Government to arrest the other offenders have not altered the determination of the Allies to bring them to trial. The present German Government, which is in the hands of moderate Socialists, is in a precarious position, for the Socialists have been drift-

ing over to the Independent or Spartacus side and growing more sympathetic toward the Soviet scheme. On the other hand the Monarchists and Militarists, who were at first quite cowed, are now plucking up courage and openly agitating for a return of the old régime. If the Government should undertake to search out and turn over to an enemy court about a thousand army officers and civil functionaries, among them some who are most admired as the heroic defenders of the Fatherland, it is feared that there will be a violent revolt of the reactionaries which in turn would arouse opposition on the part of the radicals and perhaps lead to the overthrow of the republic and the setting up of a Soviet. The German papers are asking what the Americans, French and British would have done if Germany had been victorious and demanded the surrender and punishment of Wilson and Pershing, Foch and Joffre, Haig and Beatty.

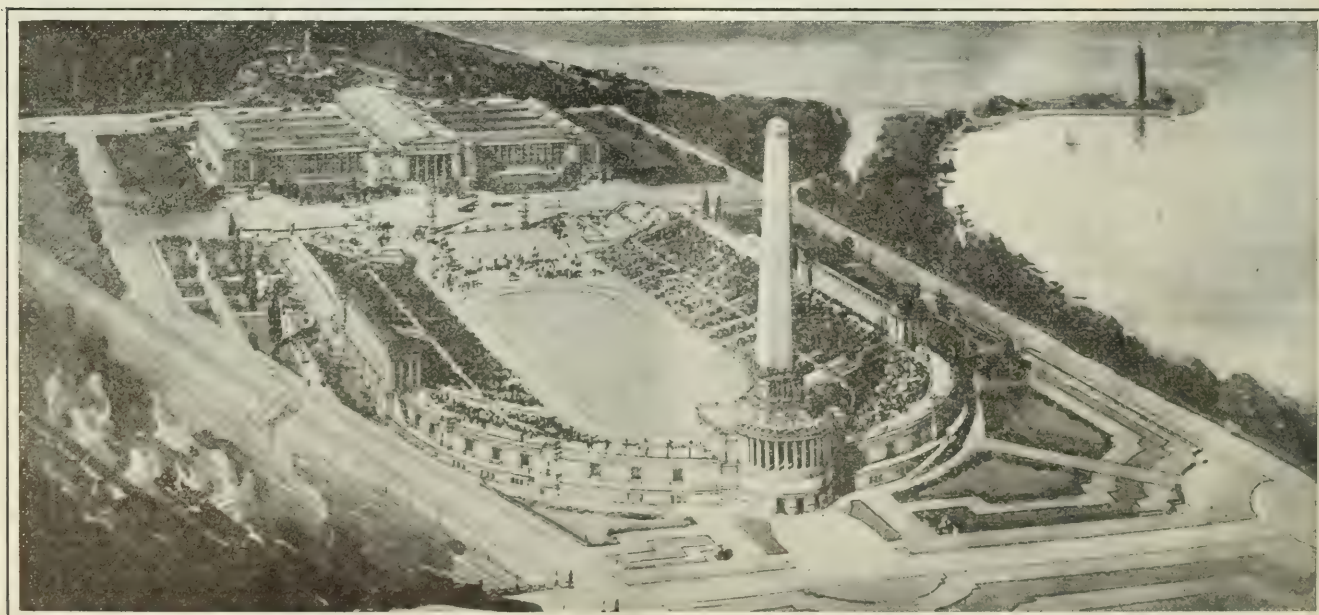
The German Government, foreseeing these difficulties, has expressed the hope that the Allies would not insist upon the execution of Article 222 of the Treaty of Versailles, which begins:

The German Government recognizes the right of the allied and associated powers to bring before military tribunals persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war.

Secretary Lansing, who was chairman of the crimes commission of the Peace Conference, was skeptical of the propriety or policy of bringing the German Emperor to trial and lately the British are said to be coming around to this view, but the French insist upon exemplary punishment. Therefore the Allies will bring pressure to bear upon Holland to surrender William Hohenzollern, fugitive from justice, and will also demand the delivery of the ex-Crown Prince, Admiral von Tirpitz, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General Ludendorff and perhaps ex-Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg. The official list has not yet been published, but it is said to contain 896 names; the most conspicuous of whom, besides those mentioned, are:

Field Marshal Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, for the deportations in Northern France.

Field Marshal the Duke of Württemberg, commanding the Fourth German Army, for massacres at Namur and on the Somme.



Underwood & Underwood

Chicago, when the plans proposed in this drawing are completed, will have the largest stadium in the world, seating 100,000 people—30,000 more than the present "largest stadium," the Yale Bowl. It will be designed for outdoor theatricals as well as for athletics, and it will have the advantage of Lake Michigan as a scenic background as well as a natural electric fan on hot days

Field Marshal von Kluck, commanding the First German Army, for the assassination of hostages at Senlis, and for the massacre of civilians at Aershot.

Field Marshal von Buelow, for incendaries in the Argonne and the shooting of civilians.

Field Marshal von Mackensen, for thefts and executions in Rumania.

General Baron von der Lanken, for the murder of Nurse Edith Cavell, and of Captain Fryatt.

Admiral von Capelle, for unlawful attacks by submarines.

Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, for Armenian and Syrian massacres.

General Stenger, for issuing an order to take no prisoners.

General von Ostrowsky, for the pillage of Dieuze and the massacre of 103 civilians.

General von Tesny, for the execution of 112 inhabitants of Arlon.

The Neimeyer brothers, for cruelties against English prisoners at the camp at Holzminden.

Major von Giertz, for cruelties at the war camp at Magdeburg.

Lieutenant Rudiger, for cruelties at the prison camp at Ruhleben.

General von Cassel, for cruelties at Camp Doboritz.

General von Buelow, for the destruction of Aershot and the shooting of 150 civilians.

General von Manteuffel, for the burning of Louvain.

Lieutenant Werther, Commander Valentiner and Commander Forstner, for the ruthless sinking of hospital ships.

The offenders will be tried by courts-martial in the countries against which the crimes are committed. France, Belgium and Italy will claim the commanders which abused their population, while the submarine officers who sank ships and airmen who raided England will be tried on British ships or soil. Sir Ian Hamilton, speaking for the troops who fought at the Dardanelles, has protested against the inclusion of his former foe, Liman von Sanders, in the Black List, for, he says, "He was a clean fighter and always for fair play."

Baron von Lersner, the head of the German peace delegation at Paris, has resigned and returned home rather than receive the list of the Germans whose extradition is demanded.

The Russian Revolution Continued

NOTHING less than the motion picture film can properly register the Russian revolution. Print and paper are too slow and tame to record its oscillations. Men rise like rockets and as swiftly fall. Nicholas, Autocrat of All the Russias, whose fiat was law thruout a greater empire than any Augustus Cæsar, was butchered in a Siberian town and no man knows where his body is buried. Lenin, the Siberian exile and fugitive pamphleteer, reigns in his stead, and from the seclusion of the sacred Kremlin at Moscow issues ukases with more authority than any Czar. Sazonov, the astute Foreign Minister who steered Russia into the war, is now a refugee in Paris concocting bungling schemes for the restoration of the Empire. Trotzky, the Jewish journalist whose only military training was in writing polemical articles for a paper published on the East Side of New York City, is now in command of a disciplined and victorious army of a million men. Admiral Kolchak, self-styled Supreme Ruler, whose authority it was death to dispute three months ago, has disappeared from sight; some say hoisted on the bayonets of his own soldiers, others say hidden away in Manchuria. Semenov, the young Buriat and Hetman of the Siberian Cossacks, seizes the scepter dropped by Kolchak, and already dreams of becoming a second Genghis Khan. General Yudenitch, whose capture of Petrograd was prematurely proclaimed in our papers a few months



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

But the world moves on

ago, has been arrested in a Reval hotel for absconding with \$500,000 of public funds. General Denikin, K. C. B., whose near approach to Moscow last August set the Bolshevik leaders to packing up for Turkestan, is now said to have sought safety on board a British warship in the Black Sea. Gaida, the young Czech subaltern, who took command of Czechoslovak prisoners in the heart of Red Russia and with them fought his way thru to Siberia, and then held the line of the Urals against the hordes of the Bolsheviks, was deposed and disgraced by Kolchak, whom he defended, and was wounded and transported by the Allied forces sent to rescue him. Twelve new republics have appeared upon the map, stretching in one chain along the border from the Arctic Ocean to the Mesopotamian valley. Red Russia is swelling like a balloon before one's eyes and has added unto itself in the last seven months an area as large as the United States. In this gigantic drama the treasure of Kazan plays the sinister role of the Rhine Gold in the Wagner Tetralogy. Stored by the Czar's order in this remote town of the Volga valley for safe keeping, the \$200,000,000 in gold coin was first captured by the Bolsheviks, then taken from them by the Czechs and turned over to Kolchak, and now whatever is left of its millions of gold is being fought over by the Bolsheviks, the Social Revolutionists, the Czechs and Cossacks.

The Brest-Litovsk treaty between Soviet Russia and the German Empire was annulled by the Treaty of Versailles, but hardly was the ink dry on the latter document before a treaty was signed at Dorpat between Soviet Russia and the Esthonian Republic. The Bolsheviks, being very anxious to secure one peaceful frontier and remove the menace to Petrograd, conceded easy terms. Esthonia receives \$7,500,000 in gold as her share of the treasure of imperial Russia and is relieved of any responsibility for the imperial Russian debt. The new republic will have an area of about 18,000 square miles, which is a little larger than Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island combined. The population is about 1,750,000, the country mainly agricultural.

Latvia, Lithuania and Poland are expected to follow the example of Esthonia and conclude peace with Soviet Russia. Poland fears that a Red offensive toward Warsaw will be started in the spring and is desirous of forestalling it by launching a forward movement im-



Keystone View

Lieutenant Edmund P. Graves, the first American to be killed fighting under the Polish flag in the war against the Bolsheviks. He was a Harvard 1913 man, who fought in the British Royal Air Force during the war, and afterward volunteered in the Kosciuszko Squadron of American pilots under the Polish army

mediately with the aid of the Allies. Naturally, Poland would expect to be compensated by the annexation of Russian territory. The French favored supporting the Poles in this venture, but the British and Americans opposed, for Poland has already absorbed a large extent of territory to which she has no ethnological right. Secretary Baker stated plainly to the congressional committee that the United States would aid Poland only in case of defensive warfare to preserve the frontiers assigned to her by the treaty.

The conclusion of a peace with Esthonia opens to Soviet Russia a way to an ice-free port on the Baltic. This comes by a timely coincidence, just when the Allies have decided to abandon the blockade and reopen commerce with Russia. Trade will at first be carried on exclusively thru the Russian coöperative societies, which have agreed to distribute goods among the people without regard to their political proclivities.

As the coöperative movement has never made such progress in America as it has in England, Belgium, Denmark and Russia, we may quote from a statement given out by the Information Bureau of the Russian Coöperatives at 136 Liberty street, New York:

There are three kinds of Coöperative societies in Russia. First, there are consumers' unions which conduct stores, distributing the profits among the members at the end of each year. Always, however, some part of the profits is set aside, either for reserve capital, or for the furtherance of some social enterprise the society wishes to undertake. Such Coöperative societies have twelve million members, and as only heads of families are allowed to become members, they probably represent a population of sixty million. Next come the credit societies, which conduct banks for the savings of the farmers, loaning their funds to the consumers' societies, when the latter wish credit. These societies have about four million members. Third, there are the producers' unions of flax growers, dairymen, lumbermen and truck garden growers, in which the producers are organized to market their products, and these have about four million members. It is estimated that about two-thirds of the Russian population is represented in these various societies.

The Coöperative societies of Russia are a tremendous social as well as economic force. Beginning with one society in 1865, by 1919 Russia had nearly fifty thousand societies of varying strength. Production, distribution, credit, transportation, education, amusement—there is hardly a feature of industrial or social life with which they are not occupied. Each local society is composed of shareholders, heads of families, who pay an initial fee, and assume responsibility for an amount from five to ten times larger.

The Coöperative societies in Russia hold themselves strictly aloof from politics, and have carried on their activities with remarkably little interruption, all things considered, from the war. In 1918, in spite of the hindrances connected with the blockade and the disturbed state of the country generally, their total turnover was eight billion rubles, or about one billion six hundred million dollars. In that year they operated over five hundred industrial plants and had a total of over fifty thousand employees.

The Bolsheviks when they came into power two years ago tried to crush out the coöperatives as they did the private banks and merchants, so as to monopolize all trade and industry. But the coöperative societies were more efficient and trusted than the Soviets. Altho the leaders of the coöperatives at first were imprisoned or shot and their funds seized, the Bolsheviks soon found that to interfere with such an extensive and popular system of distribution would bring ruin upon the country, so a compromise was adopted by which the coöperative societies were to continue on condition that a Soviet commissioner should sit upon all their boards.

Since the Russian ruble is worthless and the Russian Government is not trusted, international commerce will revert to the primitive form of barter. Russian products such as flax, timber, furs and metals will be brought to the frontier and exchanged directly for the goods required by the Russians, especially agricultural and railroad machinery, shoes, cloth, printing presses and medicines. The Soviet Government has authorized the Central Union of the Russian Coöperatives to engage in commerce with the coöperatives and business firms of western Europe and America and has guaranteed the protection of all goods handled by the coöperatives and the safe passage of their agents back and forth across the frontier. A delegation of the coöperatives has left their headquarters in Paris to go to Moscow and arrange for opening the avenues of trade. The Soviet has also signified its willingness to grant mining, manufacturing and timber concessions to American and other foreign capitalists provided that they give their employees the wages and working hours required by Soviet standards.

The military situation continues to favor the Soviet. The Red troops have occupied the isthmus connecting the Crimean peninsula with the mainland. Denikin's forces have withdrawn from Odessa, and this city is said to be in the hands of the Ukrainians. A fleet of British warships has been dispatched to the Black Sea to prevent the Bolsheviks from working down to the Caucasus and capturing the oil fields of Baku. Vladivostok is in the hands of the revolutionists. The American troops are being withdrawn and the American military stores have been sold to the coöperatives.

The Suppression of Sinn Fein

IN the Irish elections of January 15 the republicans of the Sinn Fein and Labor parties gained a majority in most of the local councils outside Ulster. The new municipal councils of Dublin, Cork and Limerick immediately upon assembling declared their allegiance to the Irish republic and their repudiation of the British rule. The flag of the Irish republic was



They are up for Arson

Which one would you sentence heaviest ?

OPINIONS would vary as to which one of these famous firebugs is the worst culprit.

But nine out of ten people would indict the oil lamp, gasoline, waste litter or matches, and overlook the insignificant little brand over at the end, seemingly guilty of nothing more than "smoking in court," but really the worst offender of the lot.

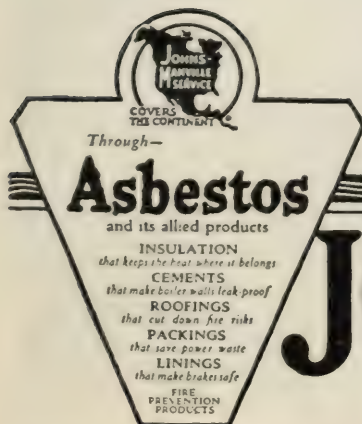
Not that the oil lamp, the gasoline and the match aren't guilty. Their toll of fire loss is well known. But actually they are small inside workers, who can never pull a big job—a community fire—without their little accomplice, the roof ember.

It is this burning fragment from another fire, this ember blown from one inflammable roof to another that is responsible for a great part

of our huge annual fire loss. And it is in protecting you from this ever present menace that the service of Johns-Manville is most vital. Buildings roofed with Johns-Manville Asbestos are themselves preserved from this danger and are prevented from menacing others.

Furthermore, in addition to fire protection, asbestos carries with it a greatly increased durability. This wonderful fibrous mineral is not only absolutely fireproof but is immune to the disintegrating effects of sun, snow, hail, ice, rain, smoke and acid fumes. It is truly the ideal roofing material. Buildings of all sorts are covered with it in some one of its several forms, such as shingles, ready roofing, built-up roofing, Corrugated asbestos. Thus Johns-Manville affords to the modern roof not only protection from fire but a very high degree of durability.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., New York City
10 Factories—Branches in 63 Large Cities
For Canada, Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd., Toronto



JOHNS-MANVILLE

Serves in Conservation

raised over the city halls in place of the British ensign. This open defiance of the authority of the King was met by prompt measures on the part of the Lord Lieutenant, Viscount French. Before morning sixty-five of the republican leaders were in prison or on board British warships ready for transportation. Warrants are cut for nearly as many more. Seven of the newly elected members of the Dublin municipal council are among the captives. At Limerick a riot occurred and the military fired on the crowd, killing a publican.

Highway robbery and murder have become common in Ireland, which formerly had a clean record as to crime. The attempt to assassinate Field Marshal French as he was motoring from the railroad station to the Vice Regal Lodge was made in broad daylight by a score of men armed with bombs, rifles and revolvers, yet not one of the conspirators has been caught. One of them was shot by the guard and the coroner's jury passed a resolution of such warm sympathy for the widow as amounted to approval of the crime. Fourteen police officers have been killed within the last three months and even the offer by the Lord Lieutenant of \$50,000 for information leading to the conviction of the murderers has not induced any informer to come forward. Even persons implicated in the conspiracy and concerned in the crime if they did not actually commit the murder are promised a reward of \$5,000, full pardon and the special protection of the crown if they will furnish secret information as to the criminals. But such offers have so far proved fruitless.

The secession movement has been greatly strengthened by the official recognition given to Mr. De Valera as President of the Irish Republic by the municipalities of New York, Boston and other American cities. Millions of dollars of American money have been invested in Irish Liberty Bonds and since these will be worthless unless the republic is established those who have put their money in them will naturally bring strong pressure to bear upon the United States Government to recognize the independence of Ireland at the earliest possible occasion. It was the sale of Confederate bonds in England that led to British recognition of the Confederacy as a belligerent power and to active British support of the South. It is rumored, tho officially denied, that shipments of American arms for the republicans have been landed in Ireland.

Premier Lloyd George in introducing his new Home Rule bill said:

I think it is right to say here, in face of the demands which have been put forward from Ireland with apparent authority, that any attempt at secession will be fought with the same determination, with the same resources, with the same resolve as the Northern States of America put into the fight against the Southern States. (Loud cheers.) It is important that that should be known, not merely thru-cut the world, but in Ireland itself.

Subject to those three conditions, we propose that self-government should be conferred upon the whole of Ireland. Our plan is based on the recognition of those three fundamental facts—first, the impossibility of severing Ireland from the United Kingdom; secondly, the opposition of Nationalist Ireland to British rule in Ireland; and, thirdly, the opposition of the populations of northeast Ulster to Irish rule. The first involves the recognition that Ireland must remain an integral part of the United Kingdom; the second involves the conferring of self-government upon Ireland in all its domestic concerns; and the third involves the setting up of two parliaments, and not one, in Ireland.

These two parliaments, one for the province of Ulster with its 1,500,000 inhabitants and the other for the provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connaught with their 2,800,000 inhabitants, would be connected to a council to which they might delegate such powers as the two parliaments could agree upon and so in time the two parts of Ireland could come together. But Lloyd George's scheme is not very favorably received in either part of Ireland.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America reports that during 1919 the membership of the churches increased by 2,779,667. There was also an increase of 3,519 in the number of ministers and of 5,350 in the number of organized churches. On the other hand, Sunday school membership showed a marked and inexplicable decrease. There are nearly 26,000,000 persons in the United States in the various evangelical Protestant churches, including only adult communicant members. The Roman Catholic Church reports more than 17,500,000, but this includes all baptized children in Catholic families. There are also half a million Mormons, 260,000 members of Jewish synagogues, 120,000 of the Greek Orthodox Church, nearly a hundred thousand of the Russian Orthodox faith and 50,000 Syrians. It is evident that a large majority of the adult inhabitants of the United States are affiliated with some religious body.

John M. Parker, candidate for Vice-President on the National Progressive ticket of 1916, has won the Democratic



The influenza epidemic has brought into prominence lately the indispensable value of public health nurses. Their work primarily, of course, is to prevent sickness, to teach people how to keep well; but in the large cities especially they have met the immediate needs of the epidemic and saved more lives than any record can show. The nurse at the left is giving necessary medicines to a whole family down with the flu; at the right are the children of one house all out to welcome the public health nurse's visit

nomination for Governor of Louisiana, a nomination which ensures his election. He obtained a large majority over Colonel Stubbs, the candidate of the "Behrman machine," which has long dominated New Orleans in the same manner that the Tammany machine has dominated the politics of New York. The press, even in northern states, has widely commented on the primary election in Louisiana as a revolutionary step in the reformation of local politics.

Gabriele d'Annunzio is changing his profession from poet to pirate. Not content with holding the city of Fiume in defiance of the Allies and his own Government, he has seized the torpedo boat "Orsini" and the naval ship "Citta di Roma" and diverted to his own use the military supplies and 2,000,000 lire that were being sent by the Italian Government on the steamer "Taranto" to feed and pay the Italian troops in Albania. One night he sent a band of his lieutenants across the armistice line into Istria and kidnaped General Nigra, commander of the Italian 49th Division.

In spite of all that has been said of a slump in prices, the report for December of the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics holds out little hope for the "ultimate consumer." Of forty-four articles of food the prices of twenty-two showed an increase within the month and ten remained stationary. Prices averaged 2.6 per cent higher than in November; 5 per cent higher than in December, 1918; and no less than 89 per cent higher than in 1913—those idyllic days of cheap living costs "befo' the wa'."

The Methodist Church North and the Methodist Church South are actively carrying on negotiations for reunion, after a separation dating from the Civil War. A joint conference at Louisville, Kentucky, recommended unanimously a plan of reunion which would establish a supreme General Conference for the whole Methodist Church and seven regional conferences, one of which would include the negro churches and each of the other six about one million white members.

The constitutional convention in New Hampshire has approved the elimination of the religious qualifications which limited full citizenship rights to "Protestants" who were "rightly grounded in evangelistic principles." These provisions have long been a dead letter, but remained embedded in the text of the constitution like flies in amber. The convention also approved an amendment empowering the legislature to lay a graduated inheritance tax.

The United States Public Health Service has accepted the request of the Missouri State Board of Health to cooperate in a campaign of education for the benefit of public



Charged!!

Is your electric bill too high?

That minimum charge of a dollar or so a month for service—"whether you use it or not"—is it really unreasonable? Is the public receiving that square deal every American demands as his right?

Consider the question in all fairness and you will find the reason why an interesting one.

If you regard that dollar a month as a sort of interest charge on the electrical equipment used for you, it will seem fair enough.

There's a meter in your cellar and a system of mains and cables coming right up to the door. The flow of current through your street is constant night and day, so that at any time you may turn a stream of it into your home.

A delivery system as rapid as a desire, as dependable as an honest man's promise. But this problem of distribution is the biggest, most costly task the central station has to tackle.

Indeed, for every two dollars invested in generating equipment, three dollars must be added for equipment to deliver the current at your door—distribution.

Then too distribution requires that poles be erected, wires strung, lines maintained through the heaviest weather. Or it entails the opening up of streets and laying of cables—more satisfactory in the long run, but at an enormous first cost.

Little problems that must be solved behind the scenes before the show can proceed. But you enjoy the show and don't want the stagehands to work for nothing.

That is why you pay the minimum service charge—so much a month—a charge for which the central station gives full return.

Published in the interest of Electrical Development by an Institution that will be helped by whatever helps the Industry.

Western Electric Company

No. 7 *Reaching into every corner of this broad land, even to the most secluded farm, the Western Electric organization brings all the conveniences and the utility of electric light, power and communication.*

hygiene. Special endeavor will be made to examine the physical condition of the children of the state and give advice as to its betterment. It is expected that other states will follow the enlightened example set by Missouri.

After long delay, a jury has at last been selected to try Senator Truman H. Newberry and his 123 co-defendants, accused of election frauds in the Michigan Senatorial contest of 1918 between Mr. Newberry and Henry Ford. The chief accusation thus far brought forward by the prosecution is that the law limiting the campaign expenses of candidates was seriously violated.

According to the British official statisticians the United States on armistice day was issuing 1,924,000 rations in France, while Great Britain was issuing 1,731,578. The combatant strength in France is estimated at 1,160,000 for the Americans and 1,164,790 for the British. The two overseas forces were therefore substantially at a parity when the war closed.

Several villages in Newfoundland between North Bay and Port-au-Basques are reported to be threatened with famine because the railway line on which they depend for supplies has been completely blocked by ice and snow, which it may take several weeks to remove. The shore is also ice-bound, thus cutting off relief by sea.

Brazil has declined to sell the forty-five German ships which she took over during the Great War until it is known whether or not France will exercise her right of option for the purchase of the ships leased to France. It is reported that American shipping interests have offered \$250 a gross ton for the former German ships.

The French Government has executed two more spies. One Funck was a major in the Austrian army, but in the guise of an Irishman remained in the employment of a Paris bank and communicated thru Spain information as to where the shells of the German long-range gun fell in Paris.

The fleet transport "Northern Pacific" rescued 271 passengers from the transport "Powhatan," disabled by the storm and overdue at port for several days. The ship was not salvaged at the time the passengers were taken off, but was later towed into port by a wrecking steamship.

The Republic of Chile is remodeling its banking system after the example of the United States. A State bank is

proposed along the lines of our Federal Reserve bank, which will have control of the currency and money exchange.

And now comes the pension period which will last for more than fifty years. The new French Minister of Pensions, André Maginot, has still to handle 3,225,000 claims for pensions and 2,400,000 demands for increased allowance.

The loss of automobiles by theft in 1919 is now estimated at no less than \$90,000,000. One car out of every sixteen in the larger cities is stolen on annual average, the figure for smaller towns and country districts being rather less.

Admiral von Reuter, who gave the order for the scuttling of the German fleet interned at Scapa Flow, was given an enthusiastic official and popular reception on his return to Germany with the other prisoners released by the British.

A Cape-to-Cairo air route of 6323 miles has been laid out and is now ready for traffic. The trip from one end of the African continent to the other may now be made in one week instead of ten or twelve.

A new diamond field, rumored the richest ever, has been discovered in the desert near Taungs, 100 miles north of Kimberley, and thousands of men and women have rushed there to stake out claims.

The Treaty of Versailles has been criticized for its unprecedented length, some 80,000 words, but the speeches about it by the senators add up to 7,300,000 words and they are still talking.

British commerce beat all its former records last year. The exports for 1919 were nearly 300,000,000 pounds over 1918 and the imports showed an increase of \$315,000,000.

It is announced that packages for dispatch by parcel post from the United States will be accepted for any post office of the Republic of Panama.

A general lockout in the Swedish iron works and engineering shops on January 25 has thrown 950,000 men out of employment.

The first German steamer to pass under London Bridge since 1914 was the "Borussia" from Hamburg, which arrived January 15.



Brown in Chicago News

The camel and the needle's eye

A Number of Things

By Edwin E. Slosson

I am naturally unselfish in sharing good things when it does not cost me anything. At table I always pass the cake along to my left hand neighbor except when there is only one piece left. Words are something that can be shared without self-sacrifice. A book is as inexhaustible as the Widow Cruce's oil. Here my native altruism meets no check. I like to pass along to my friends whatever has struck me in recent reading. But my friends are all too few for the complete exercise of my generosity. Some of them won't listen to me more than an hour or so. So I am going to try the readers of The Independent and see how they stand it. In order not to conflict with the Remarkable Remarks column I shall call it

LIVE REMARKS BY DEAD AUTHORS.

WILLIAM BLAKE—What is now proved was once only imagined.

ADAM SMITH—Science is the great antidote to the poison of superstition.

NAPOLEON—Public opinion is a power invisible, mysterious and irresistible.

HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ—It is no harm to spill blood unless it be spilled to no purpose.

EMPEROR KANG HSI—If all your life you yield the path you will not lose a hundred yards.

OSCAR WILDE—Nothing is so dangerous as being too modern. One is apt to grow old-fashioned suddenly.

SAMUEL BUTLER—There ought to be some form of social separation as simple and void of offense as introduction.

HENRI FREDERIC AMIEL—No one sees the same landscape twice over, for the window is one kaleidoscope and the spectator another.

LORD BEACONSFIELD—Whatever form a government may assume, its spirit must be determined by the laws which regulate the property of the country.

THOMAS JEFFERSON—I can scarcely withhold myself from joining in the wish of Silas Deane, that there were an ocean of fire between us and the Old World.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—It has long been a grave question whether any government not too strong for the liberties of its people, can be strong enough to maintain its existence in great emergencies.

JOHN BRIGHT—If I were asked as to the probabilities of it I should say that, judging from our past and present policy in Asia, we are more likely to invade Russia from India than Russia is to invade us in India.

KWANG-TZE—Man's feet are small and can cover little space, but by continually stepping on untrodden ground he can traverse the entire earth. Man's mind is small and can hold little knowledge, but by always going on to what he does not know he may come to comprehend the universe.

Registered
Trade Mark



Established
1855

Initial Display Children's Dresses of English Sateen

JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO. announce the first display of Children's Dresses of English Sateen.

English Sateen, the season's novelty fabric, is imported exclusively by James McCutcheon & Co.

This beautiful wash fabric, with its fine soft finish and quaint designs, is ideal for Children's Dresses.

Orders by Mail Given Special Attention

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Sts., N. Y.

Tycos

Eliminates Guessing
Your dealer has it or can get it for you. Look for the name **Tycos**. Household instruments bearing that name are dependable.

Taylor Instrument Companies
Rochester, N. Y.

There's a Tycos or Taylor temperature instrument for Every Purpose.

**Double Service
From One Socket**

Why do without light when using your electric light socket for the washer? The

**BENJAMIN
TWO-WAY
PLUG**

Gives extra outlets to single sockets. At Your Dealer's

**3 for \$3.50
OR \$1.25 EACH**

**BENJAMIN
ELECTRIC
MFG. CO.**
Chicago
New York
San Francisco

Mother Pins Her Faith to Musterole

In days gone by, mother mixed a mustard plaster when father had bronchitis or brother had the croup, but now she uses Musterole. It is better than a mustard plaster.

She just rubs it on the congested spot. Instantly a peculiar penetrating heat begins its work of healing—and without fuss, or muss or blister.

Musterole relieves without discomfort.

The clean white ointment sets your skin a-tingle. First, you feel a glowing warmth, then a pleasant lasting coolness, but way down underneath the coolness, old Nature is using that peculiar heat to disperse congestion and send the pain away.

Made of oil of mustard and a few home simples, Musterole is uncommonly effective in treatment of the family's little ills. It takes the ache out of grandfather's back. It soothes sister's headache. It helps mother's neuralgia.

Mother pins her faith to it as a real "first aid."

She is never without a jar of Musterole in the house.

Many doctors and nurses recommend it. 30c and 60c jars; hospital size \$2.50.

The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio

BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER



BUXTON

KEY KASE Saves Your Pockets

Flat, smooth, neat. Fits vest or big pocket without "bulging"—saves your clothes. Two keys on each separate hook. Each key easy to find, even in the dark; can't get lost off, but instantly detachable. If not at dealer's, order from us.

Genuine Cowhide

4 hooks	-.50
6 hooks	-.65
8 hooks	-.85

Goat Morocco Lined

4 hooks	-.85
6 hooks	-\$1.10
8 hooks	1.25

MORE DEALERS!
wanted to supply the big call for Key Kases. Quick turn-over, good profit. Write

L. A. W. Novelty Co.
Dept. D, Springfield, Mass.
Mfrs. of Novelties in Leather

35c to \$2.50

The British Republics

(Continued from page 243)

the need of deep and sincere thought.

If a discussion of royalty were conducted on a basis of destructive criticism it might still be salutary. Every function of public life should justify itself, and it is not allowable to tolerate among the institutions of the nation an organism whose chief value is its uselessness. One cannot classify royalty with the vermiform appendix and yet hold it up to the perpetual adoration of the people.

But the positive reasons for the supersession of royalty are vital. Does any thinking man really believe, what is so often said, that the disappearance of the monarchy would "make no difference"? Why, if only for the psychological effect our new movement will be justified. The fall of monarchy will mean a new birth of a national life, a new impetus to effort, a new vision of the future, a new desire to win out a better world, and to realize great ideals; it will mean also the appearance of new men in every field of endeavor, in literature, in art, in science, in all forms of social industry and organization, men whose names are now beclouded or unknown owing to the false standards of the old regime.

There are, moreover, reasons even of wider scope, at least in the political aspect of things, why we are setting up the Republic of Great Britain. South Africa is in the main republican. At the next General Election, it may be anticipated that Hertzog will come into power. The establishment of the Republic of South Africa will be a matter of a few months. The question is, whether South Africa will become a republic against the will of Great Britain, or whether it may, as a republic, remain within the ring of the British dominions. Those who say that monarchy costs little will soon find themselves facing the question whether they will pay a continent for that possession.

My plan is conservative, of that form of conservatism, however, that refuses to accept falsified values or build the

future on a foundation of bad material.

What I have said of South Africa is true, with certain changes of local conditions, of Australia and of Canada. There has not been an overt act of either of these countries for some time past which has not tended in the direction away from the centralized authority of the British cabinet. Men born with the free spirit of Australians and Canadians cannot be content to have their souls bound in the trammels of a system which, in its very inception and in its ritual, flouts democracy in the face.

When all the dominions have become republics, and Great Britain, and Ireland also, many of the dangerous questions of the day will have found their natural solution. The cohesion of this ring of Republics will be maintained, more closely than at present, by free exchange of citizenship between the associated Republics, and by an agreement, voluntary of course, to provide for mutual defense. A thousand other details will be arranged in accordance with this conception, such as a system of exchange of university students and professors; but it is not necessary now to enter into these.

My main theme is that the difficulties that the British Dominions face all hang round an institution which has no sanction in right or reason, but of which the superstition has been instilled into the minds of the people by those in authority; but that when once that superstition is overthrown then the way is prepared for a flood of new thoughts which contain the promise of a great future. One concrete expression of these thoughts is the circle of the Republics of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, Ireland, and Great Britain, held together by free exchange of citizenship, and associated for mutual defense. The next step after the establishment of our associated Republics will be to secure a friendly entente with the United States. By such means it will be possible to secure the peace of the world.

London

Why the Young Folks Leave the Farm

(Continued from page 238)

with a bright idea for public service and sets up business in a big city and makes money during the first three months. An equally useful idea in the country would have to be financed to operate at a loss for three years until people became used to it. The fact that it was needed would not overcome the frightful disadvantage of its being entirely new. That is one reason why the boy who feels sure he is full of ideas wishes to go to the city to try them out.

During last October it was my pleasure to be present at an entertainment which disclosed rural conditions in a manner one might wait years to see—and then miss! A little musical comedy show drifted into a prosperous village of about 5000 population where I know

everyone. Being one of the reckless liberals I immediately decided to attend that very evening, having in mind that the show would probably be so miserable it would be funny. Sometimes one can enjoy a rare evening's entertainment in a small town "opry house" if he brings his sense of humor along.

To my utter astonishment the place was crowded. The management, unacquainted with local conditions, had all the lights burning and everyone could see everyone else. This is ordinarily a motion picture theater and the people had overlooked the fact that they would not be protected by the dark at a musical comedy. There are thousands of them who see no objection to motion picture shows, but a musi-

cal comedy with girls dancing in tights is considered wicked by almost the entire community. And there sat that unhappy crowd—more than three-fourths of it feeling pilloried for the inspection of the remainder.

The curtain rose. The stage was about twelve feet wide. Five chorus girls pranced in, singing loud enough to knock the tin roof off the building. I settled down in my seat, expecting it would be as frightful as I hoped. Then the comedians came in. And they were excellent! The dialog was snappy, the plot moved along nicely. In fact I was astounded. Naturally with such an excellent show in progress it was difficult to choke off a laugh. But nearly everyone did—except me and a business woman there who has the same sort of a laugh I have, in that it will not choke. The crowd nearly strangled. They absolutely didn't dare laugh. They didn't dare applaud. Sometimes one would hear a man fairly explode and then choke his handkerchief into his mouth. And when the show was over they filed out as quickly and as silently as possible. It was a warm night, but by the way they scattered at the door one would have thought the temperature was freezing.

Among those present that night was the principal of the high school, a young man and a jolly fellow. He resigned the next day. He knew what was coming to him so he beat them to it. I have never been back there since. I'm never going back there, altho I have a score or more of dear friends there. I am a young man myself. I had some property there. I sold it. I don't like that kind of an environment. I like my friends there just as much as I ever did. I forgive those who were present that night. I understand how circumstances have given us our different points of view. But I always find an excuse for not going when it is suggested that my business there requires my presence. The place is repulsive no matter how sincerely I try to laugh at myself for being bothered by such a thought.

New York

Pete: Have you got any mail for me?

Postman: What's your name?

Pete: You'll find it on the envelope.
—Princeton Tiger.

Struck by the notice, "Iron Sinks," in a shop window, a wag went inside and said he was perfectly aware of the fact that "iron sank."

Alive to the occasion the smart shop-keeper retaliated:

"Yes, and time flies, but wine vaults, sulphur springs, jam rolls, grass slopes, music stands, Niagara Falls, moonlight walks, sheep run, Kent hops and holiday trips, scandal spreads, standard weights, India rubber tires, the organ stops, the world goes round, trade returns, and——"

But the visitor had bolted. After collecting his thoughts he returned, and showing his head at the doorway, shouted: "Yes, I agree with all of that perfectly—and marble busts."—*London Opinion.*



That Would Buy 100 Dishes Of Supreme Food—Quaker Oats

Consider that—the steak for an average family meal would serve 100 dishes of the food of foods.

Quaker Oats costs one cent per large dish. One egg would buy five dishes. One chop would buy twelve dishes, based on prices at this writing.

You can serve ten breakfasts of Quaker Oats for about the cost of serving one with meat or eggs or fish.

Saves 90% On Your Breakfast

But the true way to measure foods is by nutrition. The calory—the energy unit—is used for this comparison.

Quaker Oats yield 1810 calories per pound, while round steak yields 890 and eggs 635.

This is the cost per 1000 calories in some necessary foods at this writing:

Cost Per 1000 Calories					
Quaker Oats	-	-	-	-	5½c
Average Meats	-	-	-	-	45c
Average Fish	-	-	-	-	50c
Hen's Eggs	-	-	-	-	70c
Vegetables	-	-	-	-	11c to 75c

So Quaker Oats, compared with average meat foods, saves some 90 per cent on a breakfast.

And the oat is the supreme food. It is almost the ideal food in balance and completeness.

It is rich in elements which growing children need. As a vim-food it has age-old fame.

Make Quaker Oats your basic breakfast. Start the day well-fed. Use this saving to bring your average food cost down.

Quaker Oats

Flaked from Queen Grains Only

Serve Quaker Oats for its delightful flavor. It is flaked from queen grains only—just the rich,

plump, flavory oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel. Yet it costs no extra price.

15c and 35c per Package

Except in the Far West and South

Packed in Sealed Round Packages with Removable Cover

Here Are Books—and Books

Four Different Viewpoints

Editors and publishers have a very definite idea that the public does not want to read war books any more. To a certain extent they are right. We are forgetting the war with an appalling swiftness; there are so many other—and frequently worse—things to think about. There is no longer that insatiable craving for knowledge of “over there” which led to the devouring of innumerable letters and accounts of personal experience good, bad and indifferent, but there is a steady demand for war fiction—in fact it is almost impossible to write a novel now which does not bring the war at least into the last chapters—and for the war book which is literature and history as well as first-hand impressions there are still interested readers.

Quite aside from any light it may throw on the campaign in the Orient, *Eastern Nights—and Flights* is an enthralling and exciting tale. It reads like a combination of the *Thousand and One Nights*, E. Phillips Oppenheim and a college musical comedy, and it is true. Captain Alan Bott, a young English aviator, was shot down on the Palestine front and captured by the Turks. He was imprisoned at Nazareth, at Damascus, in numerous Turkish hospitals and villages and finally at Constantinople where, after many daring attempts, he succeeded in escaping, and stowing away on a vessel bound for Odessa, whence, after more incredible adventures, he reached Salonika in safety. The story abounds in secret letters, bribed guards, extraordinary disguises and hardships which would have daunted anything short of a British aviator, all told with a keen sense of the dramatic and the picturesque, plus an unquenchable youthful pluck which can conclude: “But Time, the greatest of romantics, has nearly persuaded me to disregard memory and believe that I enjoyed it all.”

When you talk of enjoying the war, or perhaps to be more accurate, laughing at it, there is no one to compare with Bruce Bairnsfather. America knows *Bullets and Billets* and *Fragments from France* almost as well as England does and New York is still laughing over *The Better 'Ole*, so *From Mud to Mufti*, Bairnsfather's latest “melange from the mud,” needs very little introduction. It is an amusing,

vivid and curiously naïve account of his unique job as cartoonist on all fronts. It is written very much as a boy writes to his mother, “think of me lurching with the general,” and there is something very likeable about it. It is illustrated with a score or two of pictures which combine very good drawing with a very good sense of humor and it is particularly interesting to Americans because a lot of the



One of the many sketches in “From Mud to Mufti,” by Captain Bruce Bairnsfather. Captain Bairnsfather is in the United States now, lecturing and drawing new sketches of O’P Bill for American audiences

the Marne. He gives an extraordinarily vivid account of the British retreat, the exhaustion, the courage, the confusion of the men who took part in it. The whole book seems to have been written at white heat. It was written as the man thought and felt, with no attempt to soften judgment or put the best face on a bad matter. It is full of bitterness. Men talked that way during the war, but they seldom put that aspect of their thoughts on paper. Mr. Gibbs's brother comments on this in his very interesting introduction:

There is a tragic bitterness in the book, and that is not peculiar to the temperament of the author, but a general feeling to be found among masses of demobilized officers and men, not only of the British armies, but of the French, and, I fancy, also of the American forces. What is the

cause of that? Why this spirit of revolt on the part of men who fought with invincible courage and long patience? It will seem strange to people who have only seen war from afar that an officer like this, decorated for valor, early in the field, one of the old stock and tradition of English loyalty, should utter such fierce words about the leaders of the war, such ironical words about the purpose and sacrifice of the world conflict. He seems to accuse other enemies than the Germans, to turn round upon Allied statesmen, philosophers, mobs and say, “You, too, were guilty of this fearful thing. Your hands are red also with the blood of youth. And you forget already those who saved you by their sacrifice.” . . . All nations were involved in this hark-back to the jungle-world, and Germany was only most guilty because first to throw off the mask, most efficient in the mechanism of brute government, most logical in the damnable laws of that philosophy which poisoned the spirit of the modern world. That was the conclusion to which, rightly or wrongly—I think rightly—many men arrived in their secret conferences with their own souls when death stood near the door of their dugouts.

A book with an utterly different point of view, a book which paints war as a serious and terrible thing, the aspect we ought never to forget, is Hamilton Gibbs's *Gun Fodder*. The author is a younger brother of Philip Gibbs, a writer, too, who enlisted as a private in 1914, saw service in France, in the Orient and again in France as an artillery major, until he was put out of commission by gas not long after the second battle of

Eastern Nights—and Flights, by Alan Bott. Doubleday, Page & Co. *From Mud to Mufti*, by Bruce Bairnsfather. G. P. Putnam's Sons. *Gun Fodder*, by A. Hamilton Gibbs. Little, Brown & Co. *The Last Four Months*, by Major General Sir F. Maurice. Little, Brown & Co.

It is curious to turn from so intensely personal an account to Major General Maurice's *The Last Four Months* and to consider the war from the point of view of the Director of Military Operations on the British Staff, to consider it in terms of army corps and divisions and enormously difficult military problems. General Maurice describes the events which led up to the unity of command and how, under Foch's leadership, the war was won.

Eastern Nights—and Flights, by Alan Bott. Doubleday, Page & Co. *From Mud to Mufti*, by Bruce Bairnsfather. G. P. Putnam's Sons. *Gun Fodder*, by A. Hamilton Gibbs. Little, Brown & Co. *The Last Four Months*, by Major General Sir F. Maurice. Little, Brown & Co.

Another Spanish Novel

“The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse” has reached a point where extreme courage is required to admit that you do not like it and more courage than most of us possess to admit that you have not read it. The wide popularity of such an unnecessarily unpleasant book is a little depressing,



© Paul Thompson

Blasco Ibanez's novels are responsible for creating a vogue for modern Spanish literature among American readers

but it has had at least one good result, it has introduced one of the foremost Spanish novelists, who would otherwise never have been read so widely, to the United States. It is a good thing for us to become, even superficially, acquainted with the manner of thought of another nation. Translations of Blasco Ibanez's other books, most of them far more worth while than "The Four Horsemen," have been rushed forward to an eager public. The latest is *La Bodega, The Fruit of the Vine*. It is a novel whose plot occurs almost entirely in the last chapter, but it is all so full of action and of vivid pictures that the plot is relatively unimportant. Written in 1903, it deals with two of Spain's great social evils, drink and the exploitation of the laboring class, especially the agricultural workers by the large estate owners. There is something positively restful in reading of social evils which you are not expected, in fact really ought not to attempt, to remedy. Blasco Ibanez's descriptions of life on the farms and vineyards are picturesque and full of color. He speaks of certain subjects with a frankness which the average Anglo-Saxon does not relish, but tho the book is not pleasant it is interesting, even enthralling because of the skill with which it is written.

La Bodega, The Fruit of the Vine, by Vincente Blasco Ibanez. E. P. Dutton & Co

The Glory That Is France

There are not many brief English histories of France adapted equally for the college student and the general reader. Even were books of this class more numerous *A History of France*, by Professor William Stearns Davis of Minnesota, would be amply justified by the need for rewriting the history of the French nation from the point of view afforded us by the events of the last five years. For example, Professor Davis is able to bring out some interesting comparisons with the Russian Bolshevik movement in discussing the French Revolution. A reasonable amount of space is devoted to the events of the Great War, which is narrated to its conclusion, as well as to the colonial development of France and other topics of contemporary interest. The author's point of view with respect to the merits of the European struggle is that taken in his former book, *Roots of the War*; unqualified championship of the French cause. There is a good critical bibliography and all periods of French history are given judicious and well-proportioned treatment.

A History of France, by William Stearns Davis. Houghton Mifflin.

Interesting Folks

Adventures in Interviewing, by Isaac F. Marcossou, the star reporter of great personalities, contains a large number of lightning sketches of the statesmen, warriors, captains of industry, authors, journalists and actors who have been most prominently in the public eye for the last two decades. In some cases their celebrity owed not



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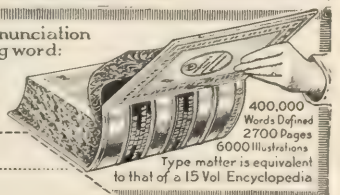
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a little to Mr. Marcossion himself, as the author candidly admits. Thus he acted as a sort of "liaison officer" between Upton Sinclair and President Roosevelt in making the message of *The Jungle* bear directly upon the Pure Food Law. He was one of the first to recognize, and make others recognize, the genius of Frank Norris. But more frequently his service was not the popularizing of unknown greatness but bursting the shell of reticence which shuts a man of acknowledged greatness from the real understanding of the public. As the author truly says: "Some men are born to be interviewed. Others acquire the habit, still others have it thrust upon them."

The most difficult tasks before the interviewer were the generals of the Great War and the American business men, and it is much to the credit of Mr. Marcossion that he is able to give us vivid impressions of the personalities of these men. Literary folk and men of the political world were by comparison expansive, communicative and easily "pumped." When a born interviewer is a close personal friend of men with such a genius for publicity as Premier Lloyd George and Lord Northcliffe, for example, the reader may confidently expect something unusual in the way of "revelations"—and the reader of this book will not be disappointed on that head.

Adventures in Interviewing, by Isaac F. Marcossion. John Lane Co.

Unhappy Far-Off Things

Vignettes is as close as one can get to a name for Lord Dunsany's *Unhappy Far-Off Things*, but vignettes is a rather long reach. It suggests something black and white and a little artificial, which they are not. They are neither poems, nor tales, nor plays, tho they have something of the quality of each. They are written about the ruined villages of France, written for people who have not seen and known how France has suffered, and they may well be read by people prone to rapidly forget. Quite apart from that they are strange and beautiful. Read this, for instance:

In the old drawing-room with twenty others the wandering officer lay down to sleep on the floor, and thought of old wars that came to the cities of France a long while ago. To just such houses as this, he thought, men must have come before and gone on next day to fight in other centuries; it seemed to him that it must have been more romantic then. Who knows? He had a bit of carpet to lie on. A few more officers came in in the early part of the night and talked a little and lay down. A few candles were stuck on tables here and there. The candles burned low and were fewer. Big shadows floated along those old high walls. Then the talk ceased and every one was still; nothing stirred but the shadows. An officer muttered in sleep of things far thence and was silent. Far away shells thumped faintly. The shadows, left to themselves, went round and round the room, searching in every corner for something that was lost. Over walls and ceiling they went and could not find it. The last candle was failing. It flared and guttered. The shadows raced over the room from corner to corner. Lost, and they could not

find it. They hurried desperately in those last few moments. Great shadows searching for some little thing. In the smallest nook they sought for it. Then the last candle died. As the flame went up with the smoke from the fallen wick all the great shadows turned and mournfully trailed away.

Unhappy Far-Off Things, by Lord Dunsany. Little, Brown & Co.

A Good American Novel

From Father to Son is one of those slices-out-of-life novels which are usually so much more interesting than the thrilling plot kind. Mary S. Watts is interested in two things, people and atmosphere, American atmosphere. In fact, *From Father to Son* is of the stuff of which the Great American Novel will be made. It begins a year or two before the war and ends in 1917. There are clever, and truthful, pictures of society, chiefly in Maine coast resorts, of business and of a phase of New York life which very few novel-



© Hoppe from Ledger Service

Lord Dunsany served thru the war without losing his ability to believe in fairies

ists have attempted to describe, the borders of Greenwich Village. The last chapters give the same kind of description of the war in America that May Sinclair and Stephen McKenna, and others have given of the war in England. They are really the best part of the book.

The people are interesting, men and women both, especially the women. In fact, the daughter has a good deal more individuality than the son, altho the main plot and problem of the story center about him. Really, the theme of the book is one of the least vital things about it; it is the background and the characters who count.

From Father to Son, by Mary S. Watts. Macmillan Co.

From Sunup to Sundown

There is a pang in the thought that these delightful letters between Mother and Daughter will never be continued, since Faith Harris Leech slipped away from earth in her radiant, young womanhood, leaving sorrow for a brilliant promise unfulfilled. Mrs. Corra Harris writes the letters from the Georgia mother to her daughter beginning her married life on a farm, and they are full of the homely wis-

dom of an experienced agriculturist, and of a woman learned in the lore of heart and life. Her advice is racy, entertaining, and, for the most part, dependable and illuminating. The daughter's letters are full of ambitious experimentation, and an honest desire to make the most and best of an untried way of living. The book is wholesome reading with the initial gladness of the mother that

your problems will be real issues, and that you will live in a hand to hand struggle with just nature and the weather, instead of the competitive, extravagant and artificial existence of a woman in the social life of a big town.

I always enjoy your letters, my dear. This year they have been like chapters in a good little book—not a novel, but a story of adventure where the leading characters really did the things they said they did. . . . Your deeds have been so blown about by the weather, so warmed by the sun! Sometimes you have been so anxious, sometimes so furtively happy—you are always like that, Dora, as if you sneaked a blessing from Heaven's sugar bowl of mercies when Providence was not watching! You and John have lived the very oldest drama—with ardor and excitement as if the land were an entirely new thing discovered by you two, to be coaxed and cherished and caressed. . . . And the things you have accomplished are not just crops and dividends. They are the triumphs won by courage and intelligence—the same things we have been doing so long made fresh and vivid by the light you have cast upon them.

Which describes the book very happily. The Georgia farm becomes a battlefield, an arena, where a gallant fight is won; and there is gain in nobility and steadfastness as well as in crops and the financial rewards of farming.

From Sunup to Sundown, by Corra Harris and Faith Harris Leech. Doubleday, Page & Co.

These Reds

One of the most remarkable studies in revolutionary radicalism ever written is Bertrand Russell's *Proposed Roads to Freedom*. These roads are three in number: Socialism, syndicalism and communistic anarchism; the various forms of individualism being, apparently, ruled out of consideration. Each of these social philosophies is examined in turn with impartial sympathy and for each Mr. Russell states the case as persuasively as possible. But after this objective analysis of three diverging ideals, Mr. Russell presents his own conclusions. Socialism he rejects as involving too great an encroachment on individual liberty; anarchism as not completely solving the problems of production and of social order. His own vote is cast for a modified form of syndicalism; borrowing from socialism the existence of the democratic state for general civic purposes, but vesting the detailed control of industry in coöperative Guilds. One proposal he borrows from the anarchists, the "vagabond's wage." No one should be absolutely compelled to work; there should be a minimum income allowed even to the idler, tho not so large, of course, as the wage of the worker. The relation of Mr. Russell to

the syndicalist movement is emphasized in *Syndicalism and Philosophical Realism*, by J. W. Scott. Mr. Scott contends that there is a subtle connection between the metaphysical theories of Bergson and Russell on the one hand and the activities of the syndicalists on the other, altho only Mr. Russell has allowed the relationship.

If you want to know everything about *The I. W. W.*, Dr. Paul Brissenden, special agent of the United States Department of Labor, has written your book. It does not contain a criticism, favorable or unfavorable, on the "Wobbly" philosophy, but it contains everything except comment. Here is a detailed history of the Industrial Workers of the World with full accounts of its conventions, its internal schisms and heresy hunts, its tactics, its form of organization, its platforms and declarations of policy. There are citations from the *I. W. W. Song Book* and from the anti-sabotage laws of the western states and every sort of information that lies between these extremes. Finally there is a long bibliography for those who wish to read still further on the subject.

Man or the State? edited by Waldo R. Brown, is a collection of essays which reminds us that altho revolution has become to our generation identical with collectivism there was a generation of radicals who carried individualism to the verge of anarchy or beyond. The men represented in this book are Prince Kropotkin and Count Tolstoy, the Russian anarchist philosophers; the English individualists, Herbert Spencer and Henry Buckle; the American prophets of personality, Emerson and Thoreau, and the wayward champion of the artist's lawlessness, Oscar Wilde. Of all these men Kropotkin alone lives, and he has lived to be rejected by the revolutionists now ruling Russia. But thought does not die either with the death of a thinker or with the passing of a fashion, and some day the ghosts of Spencer and Thoreau may again dispute the empire of Marx over the minds of radicals. *Democracy Made Safe*, by Paul Harris Drake, has also an old-fashioned coloring about it, tho the author claims the most strenuous modernism. It belongs to the eighteenth century type of socialism, which disposed of all problems simply by abolishing money, lawyers, middlemen and business generally and putting everybody at "productive" work, apparently thinking that administration runs itself.

Roads to Freedom, by Bertrand Russell. Henry Holt. *Syndicalism and Philosophical Realism*, by J. W. Scott. A. & C. Black, London. *The I. W. W., A Study of American Syndicalism*, by Dr. Paul F. Brissenden. Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law. *Man or the State?* edited by Waldo R. Brown. Huebsch. *Democracy Made Safe*, by Paul Harris Drake. Four Seas Co.

Domesticating the Aeroplane

Now that you can send a letter by aeroplane mail from New York to Washington or from Cleveland to Chicago for an ordinary two-cent stamp, now that flying from London to Paris is an everyday occurrence, the or-

inary, everyday individual who mails letters with two-cent stamps is beginning to consider the aeroplane not as a romantic and terrifying sort of bird, but as a machine which he is sure sooner or later to travel in and perhaps even to own. Aviation is, if the expression may be permitted, coming down to earth. Consequently all sorts of people will be interested in a little book by Claude Grahame-White and Harry Harper, *Our First Airways, Their Organization, Equipment and Finance*. The authors raise the three questions: "Can an air service be made safe? Can it be made reliable? Can it be made to pay?" They answer all three questions, "Yes," explaining briefly and clearly what the difficulties are, how they are being, and can be, met. The book is so convincing that it is distinctly exciting.

Our First Airways, by Claude Grahame-White and Harry Harper. John Lane Co.

Unwritten Novels

I suppose the reason people like to read Grace Richmond is because she writes the kind of novels we have all of us written, usually in our heads, sometimes on paper but always in incomplete fragments quite unfit for publication. They have tense moments between friends and dark hours when men are alone with their souls and romantic proposals with correct settings and you enjoy them, while you know perfectly well they are unreal and sentimental, because they are the type of "experience" you secretly covet and things so seldom turn out that way in real life. The proportion of your enthusiasm depends on the quantity of experience—but this is venturing upon very thin ice; it is safer to say that if you like Grace Richmond you will enjoy her latest book, *Red and Black*, which is chiefly the story of the friendship between Red Pepper Burns and Robert McPherson Black, a young minister—also, of course, the story of Black and a charming girl—also, of course, a story of America at war.

Red and Black, by Grace S. Richmond. Doubleday, Page & Co.

Sonia Married

When you are going through a highly emotional scene, say a proposal or a confession or a quarrel with your husband, you seldom stop to consider the literary excellence of your speeches or the dramatic value of your gestures. Afterward you may look back and realize their artistic worth, or worthlessness. That is very much the way it is when you read Stephen McKenna. You are occasionally vaguely aware that things are not as they should be but you are too absorbed to criticize. In fact you have to wait two or three days to "get over" the book completely before you can criticize at all. There are few authors of whom it is harder to make a cold, dispassionate analysis. His people are too interesting to argue about, you don't care very much whether they are true to life or not. He is extraordinarily successful in giving an atmosphere, especially an exotic

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one, from which it is hard to break away.

Sonia gave a remarkably good picture of England at the outbreak of war. *Sonia Married* is England in the middle of the war, the dark days, the long, discouraging pull of 1916 and '17, when the glamour was gone and nerves were snapping under the strain. Everybody in the book is in a wrought up state of nervous excitement. There is certainly an undue amount of physical violence. It is not so good a book as *Sonia: Between Two Worlds* but if you read that you can't help reading this.

Sonia Married, by Stephen McKenna. George H. Doran Co.

Railroad Stories

I remember a long-legged lad in a Neuilly hospital who, after explaining, very briefly indeed, how he "got his" at Chateau Thierry, launched into an enthusiastic account of the thrills of railroading in the Rockies, how it felt to run along the icy tops of freight cars on a December night and how he was going back to railroading after the war because it was "so fascinating you couldn't keep away from it." After you've read *The Night Operator* that doesn't surprise you at all. Frank Packard makes you feel that it is the life for a real man, not easy, not in the least—hard and tense and exacting, but exciting and real. Yet, after all, *The Night Operator* and the other stories in the book weren't written to boom the railroad business, but just as stories, good stories, whose plots alone would carry them even if the men they tell about weren't so well worth knowing. It's a first-class book to read aloud.

The Night Operator, by Frank L. Packard. G. H. Doran Co.

Inevitably Interesting

The thing which sets Joseph Hergesheimer apart from most modern American novelists is the pleasure he takes in writing. The man who likes to play with words, to polish and caress them, is much more apt to write essays or poems than novels. Our novelists are generally absorbed with a story or a theme and the language into which it is put is more or less incidental. Joseph Hergesheimer doesn't really care what he writes about. He waxes just as lyrical, he expends as much thought and care on a description of a hair dressing establishment and an apparatus for permanent waving as he does on a portrait of his heroine. He loves perfection and finish and detail. He loves to set each one of his stories against a different background and paint it with such skill that it seems as if he must have given his life to the study of that one atmosphere. He can do it with a Neapolitan villa; he can do it with a colonial house on the outskirts of Philadelphia. He can do it with old Salem. He can do it with a dozen other places. You see this particular quality most strikingly in *The Happy End*, where ten curious, intriguing tales are unlike in anything except their conclusions. If you think

a happy ending must be mawkish and sentimental, read them.

It is in Mr. Hergesheimer's last novel, *Linda Condon*, that the extraordinary description of the permanent waving apparatus occurs. The scene at the hair dresser's when they burnt mother's hair marks a turning point in Linda's life. The succeeding events follow with a naturalness and an inevitability which is one of the strongest things about the strange story. The same quality is present in all the stories of *The Happy End*. It is present in *Java Head*. It is the lack of it in *The Lay Anthony* which is one of the chief reasons why it seems to us a pity to have resuscitated that in many ways skilfully written early novel. The long arm of coincidence appears far too often. *Linda Condon*, tho a most extraordinary tale, is always convincing. Linda worships beauty and she is beauty personified, not merely an earthly beauty but a transcendental, Platonic idea of beauty. When you set a Platonic idea in a New York hotel, a studio, a Philadelphia garden, strange things happen. There are interesting people in the book, well drawn with Mr. Hergesheimer's curious detachment. He is always impersonal but he never permits his reader to be. He fascinates you partly by his characters, partly by his story but in large measure by the curious hypnotic rhythm of his style.

The Happy End, *The Lay Anthony*, *Linda Condon*, by Joseph Hergesheimer. Alfred A. Knopf.

Thrills

How do you like your thrills? Steeped in romance lighted by the glint of rapiers? Set in gloomy castles where women's screams echo thru the shadows and dead men's voices whisper in the trees? Or flavored with German agents, wireless messages and "the papers"? There is no publisher's shortage of thrills, you may have them served to taste. For the romantic kind try Baroness Orczy's *The League of the Scarlet Pimpernel*. Probably you have already read *The Scarlet Pimpernel* and so do not need to be told that these are tales of an intrepid band of English gentlemen in the midst of the French Revolution. Led by the daring and elusive Pimpernel, they spend their leisure time in outwitting the Committee of Public Safety and rescuing aristocrats condemned to the guillotine.

The Shadow of Malreward is a tale of murder and mystery, of detectives with tape measures, of revolvers and secret passages. Despite its ridiculous style it is an effectively gruesome story, the kind that makes you look apprehensively over your shoulder when you go upstairs in the dark.

But when it comes to spies there is no one who can hold a candle to E. Phillips Oppenheim. He is positively inspired in the weaving and unravelling of international intrigue and his secret service men have wonderful times. When they miss transatlantic liners they take up the chase in airplanes. They dine nightly at the Claridge and

the Savoy. They send their ladies daily bouquets of American Beauties. Not one of them stirs without at least three detectives on his heels and, under stress of emotion, they indulge in lightning changes of facial expression which would make their fortunes on the screen. Oh, *The Box with Broken Seals* is a good story. It explains what happened to the documents which were not found in Ambassador Bernstorff's chest when he sailed from America.

The League of the Scarlet Pimpernel, by Charles O'Conor. George H. Doran Co. *The Shadow of Malenard*, by J. B. Harris-Burton. Alfred A. Knopf. *The Box with Broken Seals*, by E. Phillips Oppenheim. Little, Brown & Co.

The Biography of an American

Your vision keen, unerring when the blind,
Who could not see, turned, groping, from
the light.

Your sentient knowledge of the wise and
right

Have won today the freedom of mankind.

Honor to whom the honor be assigned!

Mightier in exile than the men whose
might

Is of the sword alone, and not of sight,
You march beside the victor host allied.

These lines of Corinne Roosevelt Robinson's stand at the beginning of *The Career of Leonard Wood*, an excellent little biography by Joseph Hamblen Sears. The part which General Wood played in the Omaha race riots and the steel strike disturbances brought him more prominently than ever before the public eye. And even if he were not a Presidential possibility he is an important American citizen, so that just now a sketch of his life is peculiarly interesting. Mr. Sears shows him as "Administrator, Organizer, Patriot, Statesman, Soldier, American." Very simply and readably he tells the story of Wood's boyhood, his Indian fighting, his military and administrative experience in Cuba and the Philippines, his friendship with Roosevelt, his work for preparedness and the part he was permitted to play in the Great War. It is an interesting, exciting, inspiring story, the sort of story that it would be well for every American boy to read.

The Career of Leonard Wood, by Joseph Hamblen Sears. D. Appleton & Co.

Onyx and Rosewood

Louis Couperus ought to be very perfectly translated, and he has not been. A story woven of nothing more tangible than the emotions of two souls needs to be very delicately handled. Probably it can not be really appreciated by anyone who can not read it in the original Dutch but even in a far from perfect English rendering *Ecstasy* has an unusual charm, something quite different from the average, every day novel, an atmosphere of "rosewood and rose moiré," lighted by "an onyx lamp, glowing sweetly within its lace shade, a great six-petalled flower of light." But it is not a book written entirely in the clouds. It is the story of a very real and tangible man and woman.

Ecstasy, by Louis Couperus. Dodd, Mead & Co.

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RANDOLPH CATLIN, Secretary.

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How to Study This Number

The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

I. The Eighth Wonder of the World. By Newton D. Baker.

1. By consulting some work of reference find the names of the "Seven Wonders of the World." Tell something concerning one or more of these "wonders."
2. If you were asked to name seven wonders of the modern world what would you name? Write a short paragraph concerning any one of the modern "wonders."
3. Write an original story in which you imagine yourself escorting a man of the ancient world, proud of its wonders, thru the world of today.
4. Explain, in full, the meaning of the first paragraph.
5. Write two contrasting paragraphs, the first giving a description of an antiquated Spanish-American settlement; the second giving a description of a United States city of today.
6. What is the rhetorical purpose of the second paragraph of the article?
7. Consult an encyclopedia. Then tell clearly the story of Balboa.
8. Explain the figure, "The Republic of Panama is the child of the Canal." What advantage is gained by the use of figurative language?
9. Prove that the Panama Canal is worthy of being called one of the wonders of the world.

II. What the World Needs. By Paul Deschanel, President of France.

1. Summarize the points made by President Deschanel.
2. Prove that what Cicero said of politics is worthy, or not worthy, of support.
3. Write a composition consisting of three related parts, the first describing a king of France before the French Revolution; the second describing one of the rulers of France during the Revolution; the third describing the newly-elected President of France.

III. Why the Young Folks Leave the Farm. By Chester T. Crowell.

1. What advantage does the writer gain by speaking of "Willie" and "Mary"?
2. Show how the writer, thruout the article, makes use of specific instance.
3. How does the writer explain the fact that young people leave the farm?

IV. A Number of Things. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. Explain, in full, every one of the "Live Remarks by Dead Authors."
2. Which of the "Remarks" do you think best for the subject of a commencement essay or oration? Explain.
3. Find, in your library, any one of the poems written by William Blake. Read the poem to your class, and explain its meaning.
4. What great book was written by Henryk Sienkiewicz? Tell something concerning the book.
5. Select, from the books you read in your classes in English, or from books you read at home, a series of "Live Remarks."

V. Here Are Books—And Books.

1. Read aloud the quotation from "Unhappy Far-Off Things." Tell why the passage is especially worthy of quotation.
2. Read aloud the passage quoted from "From Sunup to Sundown." What spirit does the passage emphasize?
3. Read aloud the passage from "The Biography of an American." Explain the passage.

VI. The British Republics. By Arthur Lynch.

1. Put into the form of a proposition for debate, the striking proposal made by the writer.
2. Write, in the form of a brief, the arguments that the writer presents in support of his proposition.
3. Explain why statues should be erected to the memory of John Milton; of Shelley; of Keats?
4. What statues would best symbolize the ideals of the United States? Explain your answer in full.

VII. Don't Worry About the Flu. By James J. Walsh, M.D.

1. Give the derivation, and the meaning, of every one of the following words: epidemic, pandemic, contagious, pneumonia, antiseptic, prophylaxis, bacillus, convalescence.

VIII. The Story of the Week.

1. Prepare to talk before your class on any one of the following topics. The Taft and Lodge Reservations; The Trial of German Officers; The Russian Revolution; Lord Grey's Letter; The Sinn Fein Movement.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. The United States and the League—"It's Darkest Just Before Dawn," "The Taft and Lodge Reservations," "Lord Grey Offers an Olive Branch."

1. "The change in the situation is due to the letter of Viscount Grey," etc. What is the change in the situation? Show how Lord Grey's letter caused the change.
2. Show how Lord Grey's letter gives the President a chance to get out of an awkward situation if he chooses to accept it.
3. Is Mr. Holt justified in making the statement contained in the last paragraph of his article?
4. According to Lord Grey, what are the reasons why the United States has thus far failed to ratify the Peace Treaty? What reasons does he put forward why it is necessary for the United States to enter the League?

II. Disruptive Forces in the British Empire—"The British Republics?" "The Suppression of Sinn Fein."

1. In what parts of the Empire are the forces of discontent most active? What are the causes for this discontent?
2. What, according to Colonel Lynch, are the chief forces which hold the Empire together? What are the forces which are tending to pull it apart?
3. Would the establishment of "the British Republics" bring greater peace or more chances for trouble into the world?
4. What, according to Lloyd George, is the present attitude of the Government toward the Irish question?

III. The Russian Revolution Continued.

1. Write a brief note on each of the following persons mentioned in the first paragraph: (a) Czar Nicholas, (b) Lenin, the Siberian exile, (c) Sazanor, (d) Trotsky, the Jewish journalist, (e) Admiral Kolchak, (f) Semenov, (g) General Yudenitch, (h) General Denikin.
2. What steps has Soviet Russia thus far taken toward making its peace with the world?
3. Give a brief account of the Russian coöperative societies. Is the present Russian Government disposed to allow these societies to reopen trade with the outside world?

IV. What the World Needs.

1. What historic justification is there for M. Deschanel's belief that what France needs most is "a strong, well fortified frontier"? What, in your judgment, would constitute such a frontier?
2. "On the other hand, let us seek to maintain international safeguards." What should these safeguards be?
3. Assume that you have been asked to write an article on M. Deschanel's subject, set down four or five topic headings of the subjects you would treat.

V. The Eighth Wonder of the World.

1. Compare the conditions which exist in the Canal Zone at present with those which existed a generation or more ago.
2. "We know vaguely that a number of projects came to grief," etc. Write a brief history of these projects.
3. Show that both from the physical and from the economic point of view the Panama Canal deserves the title which Mr. Baker gives it.

VI. Labor Policy Versus "Red" Politics.

1. What is the significance of the title of this article?
2. On what grounds is Mr. Gompers opposed to the anti-sedition laws pending before Congress?
3. What is the reason for the general hostility to the I. W. W.
4. What evidence has thus far been presented in Albany to justify the expulsion of the Socialist members of the Assembly?
5. What measures, in your judgment, should be taken to allay the present labor discontent in this country?

VII. Why the Young Folks Leave the Farm.

1. "The economic reasons for discontent with the farm are obvious enough." Enumerate as many of these reasons as you can.
2. "... other considerations have been as important as the economic." Quote topic sentences from various paragraphs of this article which state these other considerations.

HAMILTON HOLT
Editor

HAROLD HOWLAND
Associate Editor

EDWIN E. SLOSSON
Literary Editor

The Independent

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Including Harper's Weekly

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The Cover

We celebrate this year the tercentenary of perhaps the most important date in American history—the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock in 1620. "They were not the first religious zealots who landed in the New World, nor was Plymouth the first colony," points out Mr. Darwin P. Kingsley in an address on The Most Successful Adventurers in All History, "but they first interpreted America to Europe. The thing that impressed Europe chiefly was not the high ideals of the Pilgrims, not their religious devotion; the fact that counted was their economic success. It is not easy for us to understand what it meant in those days to demonstrate to the Old World that men could live, even prosper, in the New World, without aid from over the sea. No one had previously done it; no one believed it could be done. The men and women of Plymouth came to the New World to make homes, to stick even tho they died in the struggle. They stuck and died. In the first year more than one-half their number died. In the next six years out of a population of 199 only six died.

"The great Puritan migration which began in 1627—which directly created Massachusetts and had an almost immeasurable influence in founding New England—was the direct result not of the Pilgrims' religious beliefs but of the economic success achieved at Plymouth."

It is interesting to remember how much courage it required for the Pilgrims to make their momentous voyage in the "Mayflower." Even granted a safe landing they foresaw a New World full of unknown terrors—terrors of the wilderness, of the Indians, of the lack of food, of the drinking of water—which they thought would infect their bodies with loathsome diseases. As late as 1643 Governor Bradford expressed surprise that the change of air and food and the "much drinking of water," all "enemies to health," had not been fatal to most of them. Clearly they were not prohibitionists!

"The Pilgrims," Mr. Kingsley concludes, "made the great demonstration; it was they and not Columbus who made the Great Discovery. With their feeble hands they erected pillars that marked the entrance to a new continent thru which speedily poured the flood of life that has given America to the

world. The little "Mayflower" band has become a mighty host, steadfast always in the maintenance of individual rights.

"There are now more sons of the Pilgrims in the Mississippi Valley than in Massachusetts, more on the Pacific coast than in Plymouth."

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Remarkable Remarks

MARSHAL FOCH—War can be evolved indefinitely.

GENERAL LEONARD WOOD—The watch word today is "steady."

THE POPE—A lasting true peace must be based on just alliances.

KING GEORGE—I note the steady improvement of industrialism in England.

GENERAL PERSHING—Too often we have been slow to value the influence of our mothers.

THEATRICAL PRODUCER MAURICE GEST—The hand of Wall Street is upon the American theater.

ED. HOWE—Every one who drives an automobile hates those who make suggestions from the back seat.

BLASCO IBANEZ—If I were an American it would be my ambition to become the Abraham Lincoln of American husbands.

ALLA NAZIMOVA—My idea of perfect outdoor exercise is riding comfortably in a motor car with some one else at the wheel.

BERTHA VON KRUPP VON BOHLEN—Owing to undernourishment only two-thirds of German mothers are able to suckle their own offspring.

DR. DORA CASTLE—From the dawn of history to the present day only 868 women have accomplished anything that history has recorded as worth while.

O. W. FERRIS—Everybody—that dusky personage who seems to occupy the halfway point between the substance of somebody and the vacuum of nobody.

CONGRESSMAN FRANK MONDELL—If England can afford to pay \$35,000,000, or \$150,000,000, or \$1,000,000,000 for airplanes, then she ought to pay the interest on her debts to us.

POET SADACHI HARTMANN—Prohibition will deprive the world of arts and letters of many songs from the soul of which the umbra might be lifted by the warmth that comes from imbibing.

NINA WILCOX PUTNAM—Ah, for those almond squares with jelly in the middle, those crisp macaroons with cherry centers, large and carelessly shaped, for ten cents a dozen. Ye Gods, O dolce far niente, oh, boy!



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The Independent

February 21, 1920

A Message from the United States Government

Would You Rather Save Dollars or Lives?

By Senator Carter Glass

CONDITIONS in Europe today show a remarkable improvement over those of a year ago. Most of the larger nations are now in a position to go ahead with the work of industrial rehabilitation, which, barring untoward developments in certain areas, should restore in a short time approximately normal conditions.

The United States has made this possible by furnishing during the armistice year some \$2,000,000,000 in loans to purchase food supplies. Social, political and economic demoralization would otherwise have overtaken the whole of Europe and peace would have been impossible.

The larger nations need no further assistance from the United States Government. They can work out their own salvation by living within their incomes, foregoing expenditures for armaments, by issuing domestic loans and imposing adequate taxes. The unfavorable exchange situation they can correct by limiting their imports to actual necessities and permitting exports of gold to clear trade balances.

When these common-sense policies are adopted and the German indemnity is set at a figure that can be collected, all further assistance necessary will be forthcoming, even to Germany, thru private channels. The larger nations can look for no further assistance from the American Government.

There are nations, however, to which this does not apply. They are the small nations set up with our assistance by the Treaty of Versailles. Had they an adequate supply of food to carry them to the next harvest, they would need no help that could not be secured from private sources, but the fact is that some of them are



Senator Glass approving one of the United States Victory Loan posters when he was Secretary of the Treasury

starving. Stable conditions for them are impossible so long as the menace of famine remains.

Their present condition constitutes a threat against orderly government, not only within their own borders but thruout Europe and the world. People who are ill-clothed and hungry and diseased have no regard for orderly government. They are easy victims to any suggestion of violence. The wonder is that they have borne their misery so long.

The sores that remain, inviting infection and threatening the restoration to health of all Europe, are ten to twelve cities of Middle Europe whose people must die of starvation unless immediate assistance is given.

The rural districts are suffering less than the cities for the reason that the farmer has first hold upon the food supply. He has held back and buried enough food for himself and his family, but the people of the cities have had no such opportunity, and, according to the reports of all persons who have visited these places, their conditions are frightful.

Riding two blocks thru the streets of one Austrian town Sir George Paish counted twenty-seven bodies lying unburied. The people have not the strength to bury their dead. Bodies lie unburied in the houses, decaying and converting the atmosphere into a stench that is a provocative and creator of pestilence.

Wan, haggard, emaciated forms, mere ghosts of human beings, with tattered rags hanging about them and skeleton hands extended appealingly for help, are sickening and terrifying sights that greet the traveler everywhere. Men, women and children—especially children—are dying by the thousands in these towns. The children that survive are growing up in a state of de-

formity, their bellies distended and their bones awry, not knowing why they should be allowed so to suffer. And this is the generation to which we look to rebuild a better world!

The situation in Austria is perhaps the worst in the world. It is doubtful if its horrors have been surpassed even in medieval times. What is left of Austria has a population of 7,000,000 people, 2,000,000 of them living in the city of Vienna. All the portions of the old Austrian Empire that were self-sustaining were given by the peace treaty to other states, leaving this portion, which is mountainous and never could sustain itself more than three months of the year, in a desperate situation.

Vienna is the capital of an empire, with the empire cut off. Before the war it was the commercial and economic center of a very large area and contained a largely centralized government with a great mass of civil employees. The functions of the city have been largely destroyed, leaving the vast majority of the people idle. Vienna must either develop large industries whose products can be exchanged with neighboring states for food, or its people must emigrate. But this will take time. There is no conceivable way in which they can meet their present difficulties without assistance.

At present there is not more than fifteen days' food supply on hand, and the officials of the Government stand in constant fear that the people will loot the warehouses and thereafter have nothing upon which to live. There have been numerous famine riots and the danger of a revolutionary uprising is very great, for the spirit of the people is one of utter discontent and despair.

To the mayor of San Francisco, James Rolph, Jr., the mayor of Vienna, Jacob Roumann, sent this cablegram:

"In this hour of our great distress the mayor of Vienna appeals to you and your people for immediate help. This city of 2,000,000 is on the eve of starvation and death from cold. Now, after Austria has signed the peace treaty, the terrible sufferings have still increased. The inland crop is eaten up. Therefore, hands are idle and factories at a standstill. Simultaneously, Austrian money has lost all purchasing power abroad. The bread and flour ration has had to be reduced again, and the meat ration of one-fifth of a pound a week cannot be distributed these last months.

"All forests in the neighborhood of Vienna are cut down, but the wet, green wood does not replace coal. In the hospitals new-born babies are dying of cold. Up to now the people of Vienna have borne all this misery with wonderful patience. What threatens now is beyond endurance. I do not ask for char-

ity, what I appeal for is a loan in order to be able to buy foodstuffs and, above all, coal. . . . Help us!"

Next to that of Austria, the situation in Poland is the most appealing in Europe. Its government, set up only a year ago, has done admirably thus far, but there is no telling when the situation may get beyond its control. Frosts have destroyed 50 per cent of the potato crop, the staple food of the lower classes, and the Children's Fund has felt obliged to lend flour to Poland from its supplies intended for child feeding.

Poland has 700,000 men under arms, maintaining a front of 1600 miles against the Bolsheviks. The troops are suffering terribly for lack of clothing and supplies. Poland has been unable to secure any quantities of clothing since 1914 and during the last five years practically all clothing has been worn out.

The concentration of the Soviet forces against the Polish lines would constitute a direct menace to the whole civilization of Europe. While the troops might remain loyal, there would be the utmost danger of an uprising behind the lines, and Bolshevism thereafter would have an unobstructed path to the west.

Had it not been for private American charities, which have been sending from \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000 worth of supplies each month to these destitute areas, the new governments might long since have been overthrown. Chief among these charities are the European Children's Fund, thru which 2,500,000 children are being fed; the American Red Cross, which has been fighting typhus and other epidemics in Poland and elsewhere; the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the Commission for Relief in the Near East. The situation has become so desperate, however, that private charity is able to cope with it no longer.

In Russian and Turkish Armenia, where 700,000 refugees from Turkey have been added to the native population of 1,000,000, the Commission for Relief in the Near East has expended \$1,500,000 a month to keep the people alive. American orphanages are caring for hundreds of thousands of children, but will have to close, practically sentencing their charges to death, unless they are given additional assistance.



"Vienna is on the eve of starvation and death from cold," cables its mayor. The people who are able to have gone out and cut wood from the famous forests nearby, but the wet, green wood does not replace coal. Even if our motives are merely self-interest, we cannot fail, argues Senator Glass, to supply food on credit to save human lives and safeguard civilization

Combatting starvation and Bolshevism do not fall within the functions of the Treasury Department, but my last official act as Secretary of the Treasury was to urge upon Congress the necessity of giving assistance to these destitute peoples. I took this step reluctantly, for the impression has been spread among these peoples that America would help them and that if they were left to die America would be to blame. I took it only when convinced that all we won in the war would be lost unless we acted.

The business of banking is far removed from [Continued on page 302]

A Message from the Italian Government to the American People



Press Illustrating

Baron Avezana was in Italy thruout the war and has only recently come to the United States as Ambassador

Italy and Bolshevism

By Baron Romano Avezana, Royal Italian Ambassador

ITALY may be said to represent the indicator of the scale which marks the exact status of European equilibrium. This is due to her great historical past and, even to a larger extent, to her peculiar geographical position. She projects toward the center of the Mediterranean Sea, on the borders of which grew and flourished those great civilizations of the past, from which all others derive. Her geographical boundaries, clearly defined by the Alps and the sea, guaranteed to her, in the fact of constant migrations of peoples, her essential unity: even when divided, she did not cease to be regarded as one.

At the same time, the enormous extent of her coast lines, forever open to the commerce of all nations, kept her in a continuous and very close touch with every movement and every progress. Thru her position, Italy was destined to become the heart which with every pulsation threw back into the world, after having enriched it with new life and energy, the blood which had been flowing toward it from the most distant points. Every one knows this to have been true in the times of ancient Rome. But, even after the fall of the Roman Empire, Italy did not cease to play her important rôle. Notwithstanding her condition of political inferiority, her "Rinascimento" shed brilliant light thru the obscurity of the Dark Ages. No empire was considered complete if it did not include Italy: no crown was sufficiently steady unless imposed there.

When, after a glorious fight for independence, the people of Italy succeeded in regaining their unity and freedom, the country was destined to regain, and did quickly regain, her special function in the equilibrium of Europe. It is a matter of common knowledge that, when the Great War broke out, Italy held what is called the "balance of power." Her position, resources and strength would, in the then existing alignment of nations, have made victory smile on the side she would come to join. It is also a well recognized fact that, had not Italy taken immediate steps to notify France of her friendly intentions, the battle of the Marne could never have been won for civilization. But for the victory on the Piave, the arrival of the American troops would not have been effective, and Germany, disposing of the whole Austro-Hungarian army, might have arrived at a favorable decision before America's weight could have been felt.

It has been asserted that, with the close of the world's war, Italy has lost her privileged position. We do not think any more in terms of "balance of power," and Germany and her allies have ceased to be a menace to the peace of the world. It is too early as yet to be able to form a very clear conception of what the political condition of Europe will be ten years from now. But, however that be, a new fact has entered the situation which again places Italy in a position of extraordinary importance: I refer to Bolshevism.

As in the past, Italy's geographical position demands that she become the bulwark of Western civilization. As in the past, Italy must assurge to the rôle of defending it against the attacks from the East. In the Middle Ages, Venice put an end to the Moslem's "holy war" on the shores of the Adriatic: the same function Italy must now perform against the spread of the new propaganda. The Russian masses, inflamed by the fire of a new religion, however false and conducive not to progress but to retrogression, will quickly strive toward the expansion of their social creed.

The possibility of Italy's falling prey to the new doctrines is not purely an internal question: her transformation into a Bolshevik state would also mark the transformation of the whole of Europe.

Bolshevism, a deformation of the socialistic and Marxist conception, is essentially a product of the Slav race: its inherent weakness lies in the fact that it has never succeeded in taking root among peoples of different race and higher state of culture. If it should be able to gain even a momentary foothold in Italy, it would easily sweep down the feeble resistance of the Slav nations which have resulted out of the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire; it would extend its hands toward Russian Bolshevism, and form an immense mass which nothing could prevent from engulfing the whole of Europe.

America cannot any more, even tho she be willing, isolate herself from the rest of the world without exposing herself to serious crises of an economic character. She sees already, in the movements of revolutionary tendency which are troubling her, that the time is past in which the ocean and her enormous resources were sufficient in isolating her from the rest of the world. America is now realizing that she is not as removed as she thought from those currents which draw the proletariat toward the conquest of power. From Europe, Bolshevik doctrine would reach her, not so much thru immigration, but thru cable, wireless, newspapers and the countless new means of communication which have destroyed the old barriers between countries. The wide ocean is now a smaller and a less effective defense than was the great wall of China in times gone by.

That being the case, how can America disinterest herself from providing that, at the present moment, the most vital point of the whole structure should be reinforced and put in condition to resist? Other nations may be more or less blinded to this, thru conflicting interests or historical biases: America ought to be able to look in perspective and grasp a good view of the whole situation. To fail to do this would be on her part a great lack of foresight, especially because of the fact that the prevalence of socialistic currents in Italy would be the effect of a transitory situation and not of a spontaneous and natural evolution.

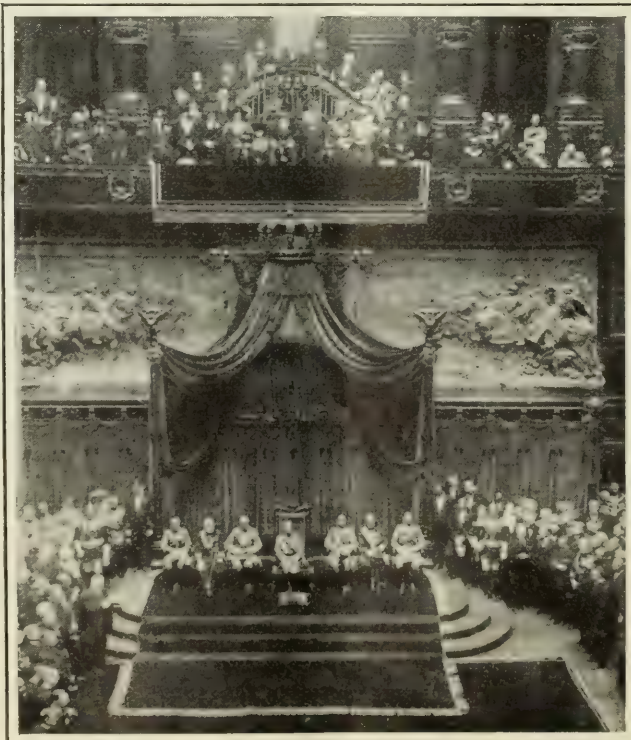
Bolshevism is for the vanquished, not for the victors. The King of Italy (center) opening the Italian Parliament

It follows in the wake of tyranny, and Italy has one of the most democratic governments of the whole world and a King who rightly possesses universal respect and love. It is true that Bolshevism thrives on deprivation and physical suffering, but not when such deprivations are borne with a steady heart, not when sufferings are offered at the altar of an ideal. The mass of the Italian people is agricultural, and naturally conservative. The directing classes are so thru self-interest. The unusually large representation which the socialists have been able to obtain in the Italian Parliament would be apt to mislead one into a false estimation of the relative strength of that party, which counts only 7 per cent of the voters, unless special conditions are taken into consideration. About two months before the general elections a new election law had been passed in Italy. This substituted to the context of single candidates a context between the different political parties, centering on lists of many candidates. Unfortunately, the system, which is very similar to that of America, proved to be rather complicated, and a large number of farmers and peasants, unable to understand it, decided to abstain themselves from voting. Hence a very large percentage of the "conservative" element failed to register their opinions, and a very light vote was cast. On the average, about 45 per cent of the possible total: in some cities, as Palermo, as low as 16 per cent. Moreover, only two parties, the Catholic and the Socialist, were well organized as such, and therefore could immediately take advantage of the new conditions.

The weakness of Italy, in front of the audacity of a small minority, derives from two sources: lack of immediate help for alleviating the great privations which the people are still required to endure, and her anomalous political situation.

It is not a secret that the Italian people, nourished in the precepts of Roman Right, have never been able to understand how, in virtue of new principles, the Treaty of London should now be disregarded. Even less could they understand how even admitting that, thru these new principles, they might have to renounce

some portions of the Treaty of London, these very same principles should have to become devoid of significance when applied to Fiume and other cities of Dalmatia which Italy has always considered as Italian. Hence a great ferment in the best classes, upon which the Government knew it could rely in a fight against the extreme parties. The unrest in the Italian army and navy are not at all a sign that Italy is turning Bolshevik: quite the contrary. No Italian man-of-war ever came back to port with the red flag at its mast: the few which did abandon port thought so much of the flag they carried and of the privileges which it represented that they moved to offer it to the cities still unredeemed. No Italian regiment ever rebelled because tired of fighting for the [Continued on page 299]



Wide World

Master Workshops of America

A Series of Monthly Articles Written from a First Hand Survey of Big Business Enterprises that Have Given the United States the Name of the Foremost Industrial Nation of the World



The main plant of Sears, Roebuck & Co. occupies over ninety acres of floor space and houses seventy-five complete stores

Satisfaction or Your Money Back

The story of how Sears, Roebuck and Company built up the largest mail order business in the world

By Edward Earle Purinton

HOW to live more cheaply, and more comfortably and effectively, too, may be regarded the universal problem of today. Whoever helps to solve it performs a great public service.

"Anybody can reduce living costs, by learning where, what and how to buy. Merely form the habit of doing all your shopping with intelligence, prudence, patience, independence, and a modern, scientific method of choosing your store by comparative tests."

This advice, being the consensus of opinion lately delivered by numbers of economists, domestic scientists, Government commissioners and leading club women, sent us forth on a tour of investigation. We wanted to find a standard system of choosing the right store; and then a store that measured up to the standard, and that anybody could patronize, no matter who he was, where he lived, or how much he had to spend. We found both.

An expert buyer, who has learned how to save thousands of dollars a year in the purchase of business and household necessities, furnished a list of specifications. He declared that every customer should apply these to every store, and that nobody should be a regular customer of any store without first knowing that a majority of the tests had been met. We give here twenty of the most important qualifications:

1. Prices are lower.
2. Values are higher.
3. Stocks are varied and plentiful.
4. Service is prompt and reliable.
5. Nothing is ever misrepresented.
6. Trade names and terms are avoided, or translated into plain English.

7. Customers pay cash.

8. Salespeople are deft, courteous, knowing and obliging.

9. Goods are all fully guaranteed, with cash return on customer's request.

10. Complaints are received with thanks, and settled with speed.

11. Full weight and measure is the iron-clad rule.

12. Rapid turnover ensures fresh, modern goods.

13. Principles of sanitation and hygiene are scrupulously observed.

14. Goods are allowed to sell themselves, without persuasion of clerk on customer.

15. Store aids economy by featuring staples, not fancy or out-of-season articles.

16. Visitors are welcome, any day, in any part of the establishment.

17. Folks are treated as well when they don't buy as when they do.

18. You can shop easily, quickly and comfortably.

19. You know and trust the character of the merchant.

20. You know the merchant knows the character of his goods.

These tests are not exhaustive. But they would, if universally applied, go far to drive out the profiteer and put the honest merchant in the lead everywhere. The customer who insists that a store live up to a standard raises the level of the whole community.

The expert buyer thus noted happens to be one of the six million customers of Sears, Roebuck & Co. He was therefore asked if a big mail order house could, would and did meet such tests. "I should say more eagerly and

effectively, on the whole," he replied, "than the average small retail store."

"To make new customers and friends, the large mail order concern relies on nothing but superiority of merchandise and service. The little neighborhood shop has many things in its favor: Convenience of the telephone, speed of delivery, acquaintance with the clerk or dealer, appearance of the store, visible array of merchandise on shelves and counters, word-of-mouth advertising, newspaper bargain advertising, community feeling, the customers' habit of going shopping."

"Whoever bids successfully for your mail order trade has to give you more goods, better goods, or some overwhelming advantage. The science of merchandising has probably reached its highest point in the practise of the large mail order houses.

"Unusual care is exercised in filling orders. People are more critical of goods bought by mail; a slight defect or inaccuracy that might be overlooked in the hurry of shopping locally stands out like a premeditated crime when all the family gather for a leisurely examination of the contents of the mail order parcel. And the actual description of the merchandise, printed and photographed, is right before you in the catalog, so you can verify the details of your purchase to an extent impossible when you buy over the counter.

"In a hundred ways the interests of the customer living perhaps a thousand miles off are closely safeguarded. The science and ethics of this process create a marvelous confidence, a *faith impersonal but absolute*. When 6,000,000 people send money to Sears, Roebuck & Co. for goods they have never seen, to merchants they don't know personally, on the strength of a mere promise of these merchants to do exactly as they say—could there be a greater proof of commercial character expressed in human service?"

Thus introduced, we made a pilgrimage to the world's largest mail order house. The modern way to arrive at



Mr. Julius Rosenwald, head of a company which is founded on: a fixed price, a fair profit, a fine organization and the faith of the customer

truth is by pilgrimage not to a temple of idolatry but to a temple of industry. There is more of honest religion, as well as of honest money and honest work, in the temple of industry.

The first impression of Sears, Roebuck & Co., of Chicago, is that of huge size, with almost incredible speed, system, accuracy. While the main plant occupies over ninety acres of floor space, the buildings are so compactly arranged that you can walk in about three minutes the length of the property. Under this roof are housed seventy-five complete stores, with each store manager both head salesman and head buyer; thus, in ordering from the mail catalog you deal direct with the manager, who is considered the best posted authority to be found, and who takes a personal pride in guaranteeing sat-

isfaction to the customer.

As many as 180,000 letters have been received in one day; 300 girls are kept busy sorting, marking and distributing the mail, envelopes being opened by machine at the rate of 450 a minute, while outgoing mail requires the services of 200 other girls in the mere process of weighing, checking and dispatching parcels and letters. During the rush season sixty railroad cars a day are filled with parcel post mail. It takes 500 clerks, operating billing machines, just to classify and enter orders, then write the tickets or bills for the respective departments to handle simultaneously, that the different items may be assembled and the whole order filled at the same time.

Every ten minutes about 2700 orders pass a given point, and a most ingenious record slip for each order indicates precisely where it is at any moment, and how fully and properly action thereon has been taken. Almost any order, of any size or complexity, can be filled in three hours. When the shipping schedule was first proposed, a number of department heads complained that their clerks could never be geared up to a super-human speed, therefore prompt deliveries could not be



This modern typewriters' office is part of a mail order business in which as many as 180,000 letters have been received in one day, 2,000 orders pass a given point every ten minutes and, during the rush season, sixty railroad cars a day are filled with parcel post mail

expected. A fine of 50 cents on each department for late delivery, plus extra shipping costs, persuaded these downcast gentlemen that their workers had more speed than given credit for. Some floor managers protested and postponed still; whereupon they were fired bodily, and immediately the clerks of whom they complained manifested a new lease of life. When the employees of a department head are forever making the poor man trouble, the only cure is to fire him.

To expedite the filling of orders, a stock of goods valued at \$14,000,000 is kept in reserve all the time. The storage costs, plus interest on capital invested, would raise the price of merchandise to the customer by several cents on the dollar, but for close economies practised on a big scale to reduce overhead in ways that a small store could never utilize.

One addressing machine does the work and takes the place of sixty-five girls. There was none of exactly the right kind on the market, so this had to be made to order; but the machine paid for itself in a short time, and now the customer gets the benefit. Gravity chutes and conveyor belts carry packages all over the building more swiftly and safely than human hands can transport them. Between departments flit messenger girls on rubber-tired roller skates. For instantaneous delivery of messages and small parcels, a pneumatic tube system over fifteen miles long honeycombs the entire establishment. A moving stairway supplants the old-fashioned crowded and often tardy elevator, with a capacity six times that of the elevator. All departments are numbered, and the interphone calls, of which thousands occur daily, specify numeral of department only, thus saving time of operator, speaker and listener.

Many of the time-saving methods and labor-saving devices are unique. Formerly the packages, rushing down the chute to the mailing room, had to be sorted by hand, according to size, after piling themselves up in a grand mix; also they had to be guarded on the way down; after some thought, a bright youth invented a mechanical guard and sorter which first held the parcels confined to their appointed course in transit, then automatically separated them by size when they left the chute. In the book binding department, a capacity of 2000 great catalogues an hour is attained largely by an original assembling machine with a pair of almost human hands—though quicker and surer—that “feel” each section before it goes into the book, to guarantee that no pages are missing. These “hands” remind one

of the artificial yet powerful members that cripples who have lost their arms can wield with such effect.

A shipping route automatic guide furnishes complete and instant directions for hastening a parcel by the quickest, cheapest and best route to any locality in the United States. Geographical guide cards contain every post office, express office and freight office clearly marked—one look at the card showing the customer's address points out the route to the clerk. Another simple aid to speed is the early morning computation of the total of the day's orders; the volume of night and early mail is carefully weighed, and the number of orders estimated, the average per pound being known from long experience; if the day's receipts will bulk large, extra clerks trained to act in emergency are called from other duties and put in the mail department for that day. Thus the orders, no matter how many, are cleared away by closing time.

The company has no regular “suggestion box,” nor does it reward with spot cash the evolution of practical ideas by workers to improve the services or decrease the cost. The assumption is that part of every worker's job is to think about his work, and to pay him every time he did so would be to insult him. However, the managers and foremen are instructed to keep an eye on a youth of extra diligence or brains, and to give him a quiet promotion or substantial increase in pay when he deserves it. Many of the departments heads thus rose, little by little, from boys at the bench.

THE great secret of economical production is not, however, in the practise of zeal and thrift by the workers; it is rather in the principle of centralized factory ownership. When the demand for a certain line of goods warrants the expenditure, the company thinks nothing of going out and buying a whole factory or group of factories, in full operation, with a national reputation. Then the manufacturing cost is reduced by cutting out most of the manufacturer's profit. When you note the modest prices on staples, from hardware to lace, it is well to remember that the explanation is not inferior merchandise but superior management. Because these merchants are manufacturers, wholesalers, jobbers and retailers, all in one, they can sell at one profit; whereas you would necessarily pay three or four profits when buying the same article over the counter. We mention a few of the company's main plants:

The ten shoe factories [Continued on page 294]



Over 100,000 persons a day send money to Sears, Roebuck & Co. for goods they have never seen, on the strength of a mere promise of these merchants to do exactly as they say—could there be greater proof of commercial character expressed in service?

Startling News in World Finance

An explanation of the slump in foreign exchange
and the unprecedented premium on gold

By Alexander Dana Noyes

Financial Editor of the New York Evening Post

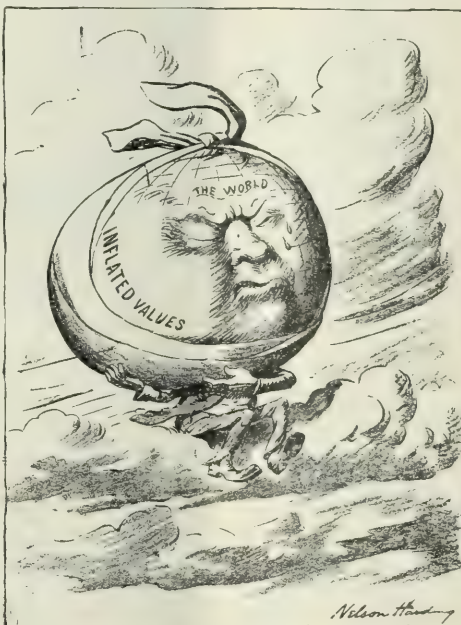
TWO movements on the world's financial markets—one of them already a familiar phenomenon, the other a startling novelty—came to a head in an impressive way during the past week. Sterling exchange, which stood at \$4.75½ when the war ended, or about 11 cents under normal parity, declined to \$3.75 during 1919. Since the middle of January it has fallen so rapidly that by February 4 it touched \$3.18, a rate entirely without precedent in the New York foreign exchange market.

Last September, for the first time since the Napoleonic wars, gold went to a premium at London; but the rise above the British Mint price was at first comparatively small. That Mint price, calculated in fine gold, is 85 shillings per ounce. It reached 106 shillings at the end of 1919, but last week ran up violently to 127. Gold, in other words, was at a premium of 49¾ per cent.

These two economic movements of the present month were not only sensational in themselves for scope and violence, but they attracted particular attention because they had happened, not during the war, but a year after the war was over. This apparent paradox is easy enough to explain. In wartime, especially after the United States had entered the conflict and was lending money on account of our Government to our European allies, the rate for sterling exchange was artificially supported at an arbitrary level. This was done partly thru actual purchase of sterling on British Government account, but chiefly thru payment for goods bought in America with the credits advanced in America by our Treasury, so that the sale in the exchange market of drafts on London to pay for the merchandize was avoided.

During 1917, our exports to England exceeded our imports from her by \$1,728,000,000; in 1918 the excess was \$1,912,000,000; but the sterling exchange rate did not reflect it. In March, 1919, however, when our Government had ceased to grant advances of credit to the Allies except for food, the artificial support of the sterling market was abandoned. But the excess of our merchandize exports to England in the calendar year 1919 was \$1,970,000,000, or larger than in any year of wartime, and this immense debit balance meant such pressure of actual bills of exchange on the London market as was bound to force down sterling rates progressively.

Gold would probably have gone to a moderate premium in England as in other belligerent countries of Europe when gold payment on the paper currencies was suspended at the beginning of the war, if export of gold



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

When will this swelling go down?

and the bidding for it by foreign markets had been permitted. But this the Government prohibited, and the result was that, even in England, the gold market was virtually kept in the Government's hands. This being so, there could be no higher price paid than the regular coinage price of the British Mint. There was therefore no premium on the British paper currency, even when, in addition to greatly increased issue of notes by the Bank of England, there were put out thru the banks something like £350,000,000 in so-called "currency notes," which were not redeemed in gold on demand and which were secured only by an idle trust deposit of £28,500,000 gold.

After the war was over the Transvaal mine proprietors became restive over the forced restriction of the price of gold in

British paper currency, knowing that countries in whose exchange market sterling was at a discount could afford to pay more than the Mint price for gold in London. The depreciation in exchange meant that those foreign markets, by paying in New York only their Mint price, could buy on the exchange market more British currency than was needed to pay the London Mint price.

When the British Government yielded to the mine owners and reestablished a "free gold market" at London, these foreign countries immediately began bidding for gold a premium measured by the depreciation of sterling in their markets. There were three main bidders on this basis—the United States, India and Spain. Naturally, the foreign market in which the discount on sterling was greatest could afford to pay the highest gold premium in London. The lower sterling exchange fell, the higher the price of gold rose at London. In the competitive bidding, India got the great bulk of the gold received by England from the Transvaal and elsewhere, which has amounted to something like \$100,000,000 since last September.

The whole episode throws an exceedingly interesting light on the question of the manner in which our country shall help in the financing of Europe thru granting of long credits against merchandize bought by the European countries here. The call for a conference on this question, which was sent out a few weeks ago by an international group of bankers and statesmen, made reference particularly to Continental Europe. In those states the conditions are the same as in the case of England, except that, altho their paper currencies are vastly more inflated, they have not permitted an open premium on gold.

The signatories to this [Continued on page 303]

The Story of the Week

Congress Gets to Work

THE question before the Senate for decision when consideration of the peace treaty was resumed was whether the United States should accept the obligation of Article X to join in guaranteeing the territorial integrity and political independence of other nations, at the same time making clear that Congress is the sole authority to decide how the obligation should be met—thus making the United States a full member of the League of Nations.

Or should refuse to accept this obligation, or any other obligation to interfere in controversies between nations over which the League assumes jurisdiction—thus making the United States merely a coöperating member of the League.

The controversy has narrowed down to this—and if a two-thirds majority of the Senate can be mustered for any proposition, either to accept or reject the obligation of Article X, in whole or in part, the treaty will be well on its way to final ratification.

On the surface the situation was little changed from that of November 19, when the treaty was last before the Senate and the special session adjourned *sine die* without ratification. Senator Lodge still controlled enough votes to prevent acceptance of the obligation and Senator Hitchcock, altho somewhat weaker than before, commanded sufficient voting power to prevent its rejection—unless the whole treaty be rejected.

But under the surface there were indications that the deadlock might soon be broken. Every one looked for developments during the ensuing ten days that would speed the Senate's decision, but exactly what was expected no one was able to say.

President Wilson's "last word" on reservations, written January 26 and read to a gathering of Democratic senators by Senator Hitchcock just before the contest was renewed, was at first received with dismay by the friends of the Treaty.

The President approved the Hitchcock reservations, which, tho rejected by the Senate 50 to 41, received more votes than any other proposition. He also approved the "substance" of the compromise reservation on Article X submitted to the bipartisan conference by the Democrats and rejected by the Republicans.

"But," he added, "I think the form of it very unfortunate. Any reservation . . . stating that the

'United States assumes no obligation under such and such an article, unless or except' would, I am sure, chill our relationship with the nations with which we expect to be associated in the great enterprise of maintaining the world's peace."

The President's letter was written in advance of the publication of the letter in which Lord Grey indicated that the Allies would not object to even so complete a repudiation of obligations as was contemplated by the Lodge reservations, but the fact that the President allowed his letter to be made public at the later date showed that his position had not been changed by the Grey statement.

In conference with the newspaper men the day before, Senator Hitchcock, professing to express the President's ideas, made the startling suggestion that the Allies might not wish to have the United States as guarantor of the territorial integrity and political independence of the weaker nations of Europe, against which they might even at the present time be contemplating aggressions.

However, the Senate seems unlikely to accept the obligations that the President desires shall not be nullified upon this or any other argument. If ratification comes at all it must come upon the basis of the Lodge reservations—and then it will be up to the President to decide whether to deposit or withhold the American ratification.

It is regarded as significant that the President did not say he could not accept a reservation weakening the obligation of Article X, but merely that he thought "the form" of the reservation before him was "very unfortunate." The Republicans saw in this a sign of weakening. If the President was willing to go that far before the contest opened, they argued, he would be willing to go very much farther before it closed. The belief continues that the President will ultimately accept whatever reservations the Senate is able to agree upon.

There came during the last week the first sign of a serious break in the ranks of the irreconcilables. Senators Moses, Sherman and McCormick said they believed the Treaty was going thru with the Lodge reservations and thought it "good politics" to vote for ratification on the conditions



Thomas in Detroit News

Trying to live in a house while it is being decorated

they laid down. The mild reservationists announced that they would not "play with the Democrats" but would work for modification of the Lodge reservations within their own party.

At the same time it became known that a number of Democratic senators who have opposed the Lodge reservations merely for fear of offending the President had decided to give Senator Hitchcock "one more try," and if he was unable to secure ratification with interpretative reservations would vote thereafter for the best bargain that could be driven with the Republicans. It is doubtful, however, whether they, with the Republicans, would constitute a two-thirds majority.

Resumption of the Treaty discussion opened a wide field for debate, but it is not expected that the contest will be unduly prolonged. The Senate has much other work to do and it is probable that the Treaty will be laid aside from time to time to permit the transaction of legislative business.

One of the first interruptions will come when the conference report on the Esch and Cummins bills is submitted in the Senate. Senator Cummins expects that the conference report will have been adopted by both houses in ample time to make the legislation effective when the railroads are returned to private operation March 1.

The conference report is practically a new bill containing some of the provisions of the House bill, but few of the radical departures from traditional railroad policy proposed in the Senate measure. The anti-strike clauses were entirely eliminated by the conferees and there was adopted a plan for the adjustment of labor

disputes by regional boards made up half of employees and half of employers. Any dispute not adjusted by these boards goes to a new Federal agency for settlement. The enforcement of its awards is left to the pressure of public opinion.

The theory of the new bill is so to standardize railroad credit, by compelling the stronger to assist the weaker roads, that the carriers will be able in the future to do their own financing and to give efficient service on all lines.

The country is to be divided into rate-making groups by the Interstate Commerce Commission and rates to be fixed that for two years will yield a net operating income of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the value of the railroad properties within each group. Profits above 6 per cent are to be divided evenly between the earning road and the Government; the Government's share going into a pool for assisting the weaker lines.

The practical guarantee of a $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent return on railroad property values is expected to give a great impetus to railroad construction in areas in which the railroads could not expect otherwise to be commercially successful. In addition, the railroads are guaranteed the standard return paid by the Government during the war for a period of six months after Federal control is relaxed. The first six months of a year are always the lean months and without the additional guarantee many of the weaker roads would certainly be forced into bankruptcy.

One of the features of the bill that has received little attention is that making the installation of automatic control devices on all railroads "within a reasonable time" mandatory. This is in line with the policy established when the automatic coupler was forced upon the railroads. It is estimated that the savings thru prevention of accidents will more than cover the cost of installing the devices within the first year.

New cloture rules have been proposed by Senators Curtis and Kellogg, Republicans, but both senators have denied that they are intended to apply to the Peace Treaty, the railroad conference report or any other pending question. The Curtis rule would make it possible to invoke cloture by a majority vote after five calendar days, or ten consecutive hours, and the Kellogg rule after three calendar days or six hours had been spent in debate upon a single piece of legislation.

These proposed rules are intended to apply to appropriation bills and other legislation that will come before the Senate later in the session. They were referred to a special sub-committee of the Rules Committee, which has been authorized to consider a complete revision of the standing rules to permit greater expedition so that Congress may adjourn in time to permit its members to be of greatest use to their parties in the coming presidential campaign.

RICHARD BOECKEL, *Washington.*



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Secretary Lane is the fourth member of the Cabinet to resign in as many months. He has been Secretary of the Interior ever since President Wilson first took office in 1913, and he gives the meagerness of the salary in comparison to the high cost of living as his reason for leaving the post now. This portrait, painted by Assip Perelma, was presented to the National Gallery in Washington by Mr. Frank B. Noyes, president of the Associated Press

Fixing Up the Platforms

THE Presidential campaign has thus far been a contest of personalities rather than of issues. This is partly because no one dominant issue, such as free silver in the election of 1896, occupies the political field, unless we make an exception of the League of Nations, and the leaders of both parties earnestly hope that this question will be safely settled and out of the way before the conventions meet. Perhaps it is also felt that a candidate is his own platform; for the voter will always read the policies of an incoming administration in the words and deeds of the man nominated rather than in the formal declarations of those who nominated him.

Platforms, however, there must be; and the Republican campaign managers are quite awake to the fact. Chairman Hays of the Republican National Committee has therefore organized an advisory committee on policies and platform, containing prominent Republicans from all parts of the nation and all walks of life. The power of the committee does not extend to the actual drafting of the platform and it cannot commit the convention to any policy, but it will be entitled to offer advice and suggestions on all questions of domestic policy. Foreign policy is a "reserved" subject for the present in view of the uncertain development of the Treaty situation in the Senate.

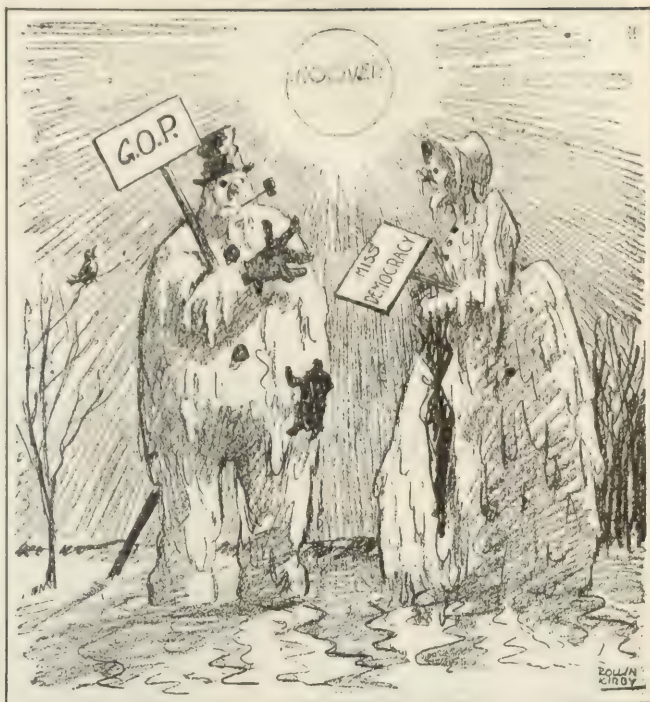
Among the more than 160 consulting experts summoned by Chairman Hays appear such well-known names as Governor Allen of Kansas; ex-Senator Beveridge of Indiana; Senator Cummins of Iowa; Frank Farrington, President of the United Mine Workers of Illinois; General Goethals of Panama Canal fame; President Hadley of Yale University; ex-Justice Hughes; Senator Lodge; George W. Perkins; Gifford Pinchot; Theodore Roosevelt; Elihu Root; ex-President Taft; William Allen White, and many men of equal prominence. Nineteen women are included in the committee. The work of the advisory committee on policies and platform has been widely supplemented by the action of state committees and by "platform contests" in the colleges and in Republican newspapers.

The Republican candidates are by no means agreed as to the lines on which the campaign of 1920 should be fought. Senator Johnson of California is continuing his propaganda against the League of Nations and has spoken on behalf of Mr. Frost, the Republican candidate for Representative of the Third Missouri Congressional District, who is contesting the seat recently vacated by Secretary Alexander of the Department of Commerce. This by-election is regarded as a local test vote on the League of Nations, as Mr. Frost and Captain Milligan, the Democratic candidate, are opposed to each other on that issue. Senator Borah is continuing his questionnaire of Republican candidates as to their attitude on foreign policy. After having queried Governor Lowden of Illinois and Major General Wood he has sent a third letter to Governor Cox of Ohio.

Other Republican candidates stress domestic issues. President Butler of Columbia has selected as the paramount issue of the campaign administrative reform, which will permit coöperation between the Cabinet and Congress. He favors giving members of the Cabinet the right to speak and the duty to answer questions on the floor of the House and the Senate, and the preparation of the Federal budget on the responsibility of the President. The National Republican Club has advanced a plan for returning the railroads to private ownership under government supervision, with legislation to establish a fair scale of wages and to prevent lock-outs and strikes.

Mr. Hoover has presented a personal platform and intimated that he cannot declare for either party until the issues of the campaign have been better defined. He said that he was not a candidate for President and that no one was authorized to speak for him, but he did not say that he would decline a Republican or a Democratic nomination if one were offered to him. He did, however, emphatically reject all offers that might be tendered by a third party ticket, declaring: "I do not believe in more than two parties. Otherwise combinations of groups could, as in Europe, create a danger of minority rule. I do believe in party organization to support great ideals and to carry great issues and consistent policies."

If the Treaty with Germany were carried over into



Kirby in New York World

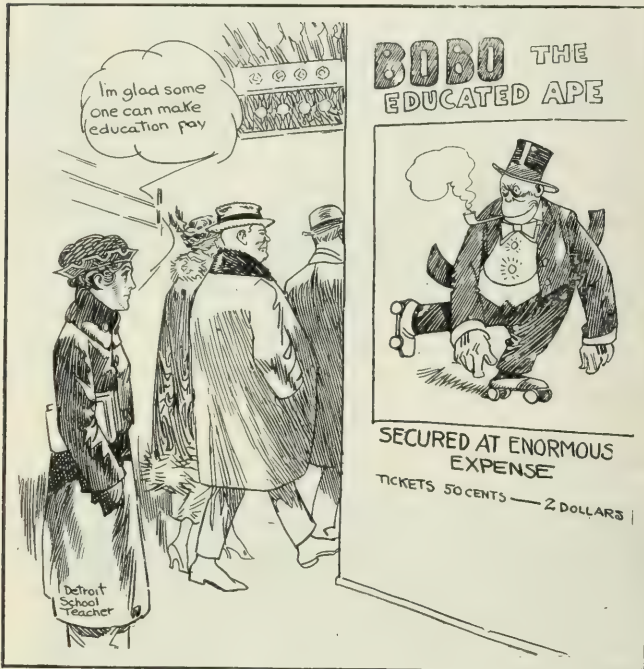
Melting

the campaign Mr. Hoover announced that he would be constrained by his convictions to support "the party that stands for the League." "With it," he said, "there is hope not only of the prevention of war but also that we can safely economize in military policies. There is hope of earlier return of confidence and the economic reconstruction of the world."

With respect to domestic issues he declared emphatically against all invasions of the constitutional rights of free speech and free representation; but added also that he "could not vote for a party if it were dominated by groups who hope for any form of Socialism, whether it be nationalization of industry or other destruction of individual initiative." This declaration covers the question of the Committee of Forty-Eight which asked Mr. Hoover to state his position with respect to the non-partizan platform of the Committee, including the "restoration of free speech, free press, peaceable assembly and all civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution" and "public ownership of transportation, other public utilities and the principal natural resources." Mr. Hoover's statement agrees in part with the policies of the Committee but diverges on the question of nationalization of industry.

The Democratic platform, of course, is virtually embodied in the policies of the present administration, as there does not appear to be any chance for such a party revolution as in 1896 when the Democratic convention refused to endorse the record of President Cleveland. Only on a few points can there be divergence. One of these is prohibition. A Presidential boom has been launched in New Jersey for Governor Edwards, the most uncompromising champion of the saloon among the political leaders of the moment. The Governor has declared his intention to carry the fight to repeal prohibition into the San Francisco convention. This is an open challenge to Mr. Bryan to throw all his strength into the primary campaign to secure the nomination of a candidate friendly to the eighteenth amendment and the writing of a party platform containing a "dry" plank. A fight between the Bryan and Edwards factions of the party appears to be among the certainties of the Democratic convention.

Attorney-General Palmer has at last announced his active candidacy for the Democratic nomination. This is thought to indicate that President Wilson will not seek a third term; as hitherto members of the Cabinet, from motives of loyalty to their chief, have not openly responded to the demands of their friends that they enter the race for nomination. He announced that his platform would lay stress on the regulation of big business and an unrelenting war against profiteering. The very fact of his candidacy will also make the measures taken by the Department of Justice against the "Reds" a leading issue of the campaign.



Thomas in Detroit News

But the school teacher doesn't get a living wage

Labor Omnia Vincit

LABOR conquers everything" is to be one of the slogans of the impending campaign. The American Federation of Labor has flung its hat into the ring, not as a backer of the proposed "Labor Party," but as an independent force to compel a favorable attitude on the part of the Republican and Democratic organizations. The chief objective of the labor campaign will be the capture of a friendly Congress. Many Congressmen of both parties are accused of reactionary hostility to trades-unionism. Against all such the American Federation of Labor will unite its strength not only at the November elections but in the primaries. To this end a National Non-Partizan Political Campaign Committee has been established and every trades union local is asked to cooperate with it.

President Samuel Gompers, altho personally a Democrat and a supporter of the Wilson administration, has endorsed the new bi-partizan plan by which labor hopes to obtain the nomination of friendly candidates in both parties. The difference between the policy of the backers of the proposed Labor Party and that of the American Federation of Labor parallels the difference between the Prohibition Party and the Anti-Saloon League. The Anti-Saloon League supported Republicans, Democrats and Prohibitionists indifferently, provided only that the candidate of their choice would insert a "dry" plank in his platform. Both old parties discovered that the dry vote, thus organized and united, was worth capturing, and both parties found out in consequence that they were as ardent anti-liquor men as the Pro-

hibitionists themselves. The American Federation hopes in the same way to convince politicians that the united power of the labor vote is greater than that of any group hostile or indifferent to its claims.

Another aim of the movement is to secure a greater number of workingmen and farmers in Congress and the state legislatures. It is a singular fact that altho persons of all occupations vote freely in the United States most of these occupations are never directly represented in legislative bodies. More than half of Congress consists of lawyers. Twenty of our twenty-seven Presidents have practised law. Of course it is natural that the profession whose study is the law should contribute lawmakers far out of proportion to its numbers, but it may be pointed out incidentally that in no other great nation is the proportion of lawyers in political office so high. *Labor*, a periodical of trades unionism, demands that in the next Congress there should be at least two hundred farmers and industrial workers.

The announced policy of the American Federation of Labor of "boring the parties from within" has also been adopted by the Non-Partizan League, which aims to capture the Republican primaries in Minnesota, and thus control the party organization, in much the same way that Hiram Johnson bodily annexed the Republican party of California, name and all, to the Roosevelt candidacy in 1912.

With all its activity, the Non-Partizan League has not yet attained the importance of the farmers' movement in Ontario. Appearing in the open field under its own banner the United Farmers of Ontario obtained last October a greater representation in the provincial legislature than the two old parties combined and thus established a farmers' ministry in the very citadel of the Conservatives. The party is carrying on an active campaign in other provinces and hopes to obtain control of the Parliament of the Dominion. In Nova Scotia an Independent Labor Party has recently been organized with a more radical platform than that of the United Farmers.

Third party prospects do not seem bright in the United States this year. The decision of the American Federation of Labor to work in the primaries of the old parties deprives any possible Labor Party of most of its possible constituency. No attempt has been made to resurrect the late Progressive Party, and Mr. Hoover has emphatically declined to run on any third ticket. The Prohibitionists have lost their issue with the triumph of their policy. The Socialists have been greatly assisted by the reaction from repressive legislation and such incidents as the Albany trials, but their "left wing" has broken off to form the Communist and Communist Labor groups, which disdain political methods, and their "right wing" was long ago alienated by the opposition of the Socialist Party majority to American participation in the Great War, leaving only a central group led by Congressman-elect Berger and Mr. Hillquit. If a really formidable third party appears in the contest of next November it will probably come from some split in the Republican or Democratic Party conventions next June.

The Progressive Negro

THE twenty-ninth annual conference at Tuskegee, Alabama, brought together at the end of January more than 2500 leaders of the American negro—teachers, doctors, lawyers, and prosperous farmers and business men. Dr. Robert R. Moton, successor to Booker Washington as principal of Tuskegee, presided. Most of the session was devoted to a discussion of better agriculture and to reports on the progress already made



American Photo Service

Mount Vesuvius in Action

The photographer risked his life to take this picture in the very jaws of the famous volcano. The steam coming out of the crater was a prelude to a burst of flames that two days later covered the entire mountain and spread terror thruout the surrounding country



© Keystone View

The cold spell of this winter froze even Niagara making some of the cascades and minor falls into beautiful ice caves like this

by negro farmers. For example, in Macon County, where Tuskegee is situated, the negroes own 78,000 acres of land. These self-supporting, independent farmers sustain fifty-eight schools for colored children and paid one-half of their initial cost.

Among the white men who were invited to address the Tuskegee Conference were Mr. Harris, state superintendent of schools in Louisiana, and Governor Bickett, of North Carolina. Their speeches may be taken as typical of the better sentiment of the educated white men of the southern states and promise much for happier relations between the two races in the future. Governor Bickett promised that North Carolina, while adhering to the principle of separate accommodations for black and white in the schools and on the railroads, would try to make these accommodations of equal value for both races. He said that the negro might safely leave his cause "at the door of the white man's conscience."

Mr. Harris favored opening the door of industrial opportunity to the negro without other restriction than individual merit. He said:

I think all of us can accept the fundamental truth that every individual in this great democracy of the United States deserves to be permitted such mental, moral, and economic development as his natural powers will enable him, after proper training, to enjoy. . . . It will be necessary for the white race to reorganize its views as to the negro's place in this country. There is a widespread belief among a considerable number of white people that the negro was created and placed in America to do the rough, manual work for the white race—and at the lowest possible wages.

There is an equally widespread belief among the negroes that while it has fallen to their lot to do the most of the rough, common work, this work is an imposition and does not call for efficiency and skill.

Russia and the Border States

THE allogenic peoples along the western edge of Russia seized the opportunity occasioned by the rise of the Bolsheviks to break away from the old Russian Empire and assert their independence. They have been fighting desperately and persistently against the Bolsheviks, sometimes single-handed and without moral or material aid from the Allies or America. Of the twelve republics forming a continuous band extending from the Arctic Ocean to the Persian border, only two, Finland and Poland, have received official recognition from the Paris Peace Conference. These peoples are mostly not Russians and many of them, like the Estonians, Lithuanians and Caucasians, are not even Slavs, but differ from the Russians in language, religion and race. Millions of them are in America and these expatriates have for many years been zealous in their efforts to secure the freedom of their brethren in the homeland. During the war they did good service in the American army and in rallying their people in the United States to the support of the Government, for they believed that a victory of the Allies would lead to the establishment of the principle of self-determination for all small nations.

But when the war was won they found that the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference was resolute in its determination to restore integral Russia. Admiral Kolchak assumed the title of Supreme Ruler of All Russia and refused to make any concessions to the spirit of independence of the subject nationalities. It was supposed that the United States was more sympathetic than the Allies toward the infant republic, but recent disclosures show that its influence was exerted against their aspirations for complete independence and in favor of Kolchak.

Recently the London *Daily Herald* published what purported to be a secret despatch dated Washington, October 11, 1919, from Ambassador Bakhmeteff to Sazonov, former Foreign Minister of the Czar, in Paris. In this are revealed the verbal instructions given by our State Department to Mr. Head, when he was sent as American commissioner to the Baltic Provinces. According to the alleged despatch, Mr. Head was instructed that:

His attitude must not rouse hopes in the minds of the local population that the American Government supports any separatist tendencies that go beyond the bounds of autonomy. On the contrary, the American Government hopes that the population of the Baltic Provinces will support their Russian brothers in the common work of restoring Russia.

Whether this secret message is authentic or accurate or not, it now appears that its tenor expresses the attitude of our Government toward the secession movement. Secretary of State Lansing has just given out his letter of October 15, about the same date, in which he denies the appeal of the Lithuanian National Council for the recognition of their republic. He informs the Lithuanians that the United States, in common with the Allies, has proffered aid to Kolchak on condition that he recognize Lithuania as autonomous. Again, on January 7, 1920, Secretary Lansing refuses to recognize the diplomatic character of the agents of the Lithuanian Republic in this country. The same policy has been adopted by our Government toward Esthonia, Ukrainia and the other nationalities aspiring for independence.

The Soviet Government, having made peace with Esthonia, is now trying to conclude a similar treaty with Poland. In its invitation to open negotiations the Soviet declares that it had made the principle of self-determination its fundamental policy and that it had

from the first recognized the independence and sovereignty of the Polish Republic. All territorial or economic questions could be settled peaceably by agreement or mutual concessions, as in the case of Esthonia, and the Soviet proposes that while negotiations were in progress both armies should keep their present lines in White Russia.

The Polish Government agreed to consider the Russian peace proposal and the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Stanislas Patek, went to London and Paris to see if the Allies would permit Poland to make peace. He came back with a report of divided counsels. Lloyd George is supposed to favor Poland's acceptance of the peace proposals, while Premier Millerand is, like his predecessor, Clemenceau, opposed to it. Marshal Foch, who has been foremost in urging an invasion of Russia by means of Poland, has gone to Warsaw to use his influence against peace. The Socialists and labor unions of Poland have declared that if their Government rejects the Soviet peace offer they will call a general strike which will tie up all the industries and transportation of the country.

Trade with Soviet Russia began on February 1. On that day two carloads of flax passed over the border into Esthonia and on to the seaport of Reval, doubtless destined for the Belfast mills since British agents had contracted in advance for the Russia flax crop. At the same time the northern route was opened and a shipload of British goods was sent from the Finnish frontier to Petrograd. The Bolsheviki sent back simultaneously four British officers whom they had taken prisoners in the Archangel campaign.

The Supreme Council of the Allies at Paris, just before its dissolution, authorized the raising of the blockade against Russia on condition that the Russian coöperative societies have a monopoly of foreign commerce. The Russian coöperatives naturally prefer to deal with the coöperatives of other countries rather than with proprietary firms. Their agents in England have for many months past been negotiating with the British Coöperative Wholesale Society at its headquarters in Manchester in preparation for the opening of commercial relations. The British coöperatives have their own factories and are able to supply many of the needs of Russia without recourse to the open market.



Paul Thompson

The youngest member of the British Parliament is Mr. Esmond Harmsworth, a nephew of Viscount Northcliffe. He was elected to the House of Commons this fall on an "anti-waste" campaign



British and Colonial Press

The "Paul," the first German ship to come to Canada since the war, was blown into Halifax harbor with masts broken and sails carried away after fighting storms in the North Atlantic for over two weeks. Her commander, Captain Krueger, had served in the German naval air force for three years in the North Sea

The Soviet Government has invited the British and French trade unions and coöperatives to send delegations to Russia to study for themselves the workings of the Soviet industrial system. Such a deputation was appointed by the British Trades Union Congress on December 16 and is probably already in Russia. The British unions have been emphatic in their demands that the blockade be raised and have declared that if the Labor party comes into power it "will not regard itself bound by military or diplomatic commitments made secretly" by the present Government.

In the south the war continues and Bolshevik armies still advance. Odessa, the chief port of Russia on the Black Sea, was occupied on February 7. Tens of thousands of refugees fled from the city during the month preceding its fall, but only a part of those who wished to escape could do so because of the lack of shipping. British and American steamers carried away as many of the sick and wounded and the women and children as they could, together with such of the men as had been most active in opposing the Bolsheviki and would be most exposed to their vengeance. Typhus is raging and there are 10,000 cases in Odessa, besides other epidemics. The British battleships "Ajax" and "Marlborough," lying in the harbor, fired over the city to hold back the Bolsheviki until the evacuation could be completed. But a large part of the garrison had to be left to be taken prisoners, and the enormous stores of food and munitions collected at Odessa for the use of Denikin's army of invasion fell into the hands of their enemies. General Denikin had taken ship some days before for the Bulgarian port of Varna. He will go to Bucharest in the hope of inducing the Rumanians to attack the Bolsheviki thru Bessarabia.

On February 4 the American papers published a report purporting to come from Odessa by way of Archangel, announcing a great victory by Denikin's forces on the Don, who, it was said, had driven the Reds back over the river in disorder and had captured sixty guns, 150 machine guns and 8000 prisoners. This news seems to have been a pure fabrication. At any rate, the Bolsheviki have gone far beyond the Don and Denikin's army is still falling back.

On the eastern side of the Caspian Sea the Bolsheviki have secured a notable victory in the capture of Krasnovodsk. This is the port and western terminus of the



Lustige Gesellschaft, Berlin

A German cartoon of profiteering—"Have you sold your estate?" "No, I have let a flat and this is my commission"

Trans-Caspian railroad leading into Turkestan, which is now altogether under the control of the Bolsheviki and gives them access to Persia, Afghanistan and India. On the opposite shore of the Caspian is Baku, the center of the Russian petroleum fields. This city is held by the British, but the Bolsheviki will now probably attempt to reach it by water as well as by land.

Lloyd George's Program

THE first session of Parliament after the conclusion of peace with Germany opened on February 10 with all its pre-war pomp and ceremony. The old gilded state coach was brought out, and, drawn by six black horses, carried the King and Queen in their royal robes from Buckingham Palace to the Houses of Parliament. The Prince of Wales, recently returned from his American trip and soon to leave for Australia, took part in the opening ceremony for the first time.

King George in the Speech from the Throne called attention to the need of peace and the restoration of normal conditions of life in eastern Europe and Russia, for "so long as these vast regions withhold their full contributions to the stock of commodities for general consumption, the cost of living can hardly be reduced or general prosperity restored to the world." The King announced that bills would be introduced for the regulation of the liquor traffic, for the government of Ireland, for the acquisition of coal royalties by the state, for the prevention of dumping of cheap goods from foreign countries, and for the promotion of agriculture.

Premier Lloyd George, in outlining his policy before the House of Commons, devoted most of his attention to Russia. He said:

Bolshevism cannot be crushed by force of arms. I held that opinion a year ago, but my advice, tendered on that assumption to the warring factions, was declined. It was necessary to give the anti-Bolshevists a chance to recover Russia, but they failed. The failure was not due to lack of equipment but to more fundamental causes.

Until they are assured that the Bolsheviki have dropped the methods of barbarism in favor of civilized government, no civilized community in the world is prepared to make peace with them. Further, there is no established government possessing the right to speak for the whole of European Russia. We failed to restore Russia to sanity by force. I believe we can save her by trade.

Commerce has a sobering influence. There is nothing to fear from a Bolshevik invasion of surrounding countries or the Middle East, because the Bolsheviki cannot organize

a powerful army. I believe that trading will bring to an end the ferocity, rapine and cruelties of Bolshevism more surely than any other method, and Europe badly needs what Russia is able to supply but cannot supply with contending armies moving across the borders.

Bolshevism, the Premier said, was efficient, but it was not democracy. The proposal to surround Russia with a ring of fire was impossible because the Baltic States were making peace with Russia, and neither Great Britain, France, the United States nor Italy were willing to provide the funds. He then turned to domestic issues:

The dangers are not all in Russia; they are here at home. I speak with knowledge, with apprehension and responsibility, and I warn the House that in the face of things which may happen we must use every legitimate weapon. We must fight anarchy with abundance.

He declared that there were murders "of the most cowardly kind in Ireland," and demanded of his opponents if they proposed to withdraw all troops "and leave the assassins in charge of Ireland." He denounced profiteering, but declared that high prices were due to inflation:

This fact not only is true here but it is true in every country in the world. It is the right of the working people of this country to know that when anybody tells them that high prices are due to profiteering the man who says it does not know what he is talking about, or else he is trying to deceive. There is only one way in which prices can be brought down, and that way is by increased production.

The German Criminals

THE list of Germans charged with violation of the laws of warfare comprises 896 names. Of these France and Belgium claim 334 each, England 97, Poland 57, Rumania 41, Italy 29, and Serbia 4. The list with the crimes charged against them make up a volume of two hundred closely printed pages. In many cases the names of the culprits are not known, but their offenses are specified so that the German Government can identify them.

The most important names on the Black List are Hindenburg and Ludendorff. They are accused jointly of planning devastations, of ordering houses destroyed, of ordering wells poisoned, of allowing graveyards to be desecrated, and of stealing American food sent into invaded Belgium and Northern France, of ordering the useless destruction of 150 villages, of the illegal formation of labor battalions in the invaded regions, and of forcing women to work for the German army, contrary to the laws of war, and of unlawful deportations of



Wide World

"Overcome Anarchy with Abundance"

Premier Lloyd George sounded the keynote for world reconstruction in his speech at the opening of the British Parliament last week. "There is only one way in which prices can be brought down," he said, "and that way is by increased production." He summed up his attitude on the Russian question in the sentence, "We failed to restore Russia to sanity by force. I believe we can save her by trade." This photograph is the most recent one of the British Premier and it shows Mr. Lloyd George wearing for the first time the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor, bestowed upon him by the French Government in recognition of his work for the Allied cause.

civilians. These charges are supported by the testimony of witnesses in the occupied district as well as by the German official orders. Hindenburg and Ludendorff are still popular heroes in Germany in spite of their defeat, and all classes except the extreme Socialists resent having to hand them over to their enemies for certain condemnation and possible execution.

Several of the persons whom the German Government is required to deliver have died. Captain von der Planitz, aide de camp to the German Crown Prince, whom Belgium demands, was reported killed in battle, October, 1915. Others said to be dead are: General Fritz von Below, commander of the First Army, demanded by France; General Otto von Below, demanded by Italy; Admiral Oscar von Ingenohl, commander of the German High Sea Fleet, demanded by Great Britain.

Many of those charged with personal acts of cruelty and injustice have, like the Kaiser, fled into neutral countries such as Holland and Switzerland, which have always prided themselves on never surrendering political refugees.

One woman appears on the list of German criminals, Fräulein Elsa Scheiner, daughter of Professor Scheiner, of the astro-physical observatory of Berlin University. She was in charge of the women's concentration camp at Valenciennes. Her father says he can prove by her letters that she had many friends among the prisoners and did not approve of the German policies.

Baron von Lersner, the German representative at Paris, as soon as he saw the list, refused to receive it for transmission to his Government. He returned it to Premier Millerand with a letter saying that he had in the last three months "laid most seriously before the representatives of the Allied and Associated Governments, ten times in writing and thirteen times orally, the reasons it was impossible to comply with such a request, no matter what the social rank of the accused persons might be." He thereupon resigned his office and took the first train from Paris.

Altho it was with a "Hang the Kaiser!" slogan that Lloyd George carried the campaign by an unprecedented majority a year ago, many of the English papers now say that the presentation of such a long and sweeping list is a mistake and there is no way of making the governments of Germany or of neutral countries sur-

render the accused. But the French papers demand revenge as vehemently as they did in 1871. *La Liberté* says:

Millions of men have died that a little more justice reign on earth. We swore in their name that we would make of the German war criminals such an example that never again would the leader of a people renew the gesture of William Hohenzollern. Yes, we swore it. We owed it to the victims. When they fell under the blows of the torturers, who laughed because they thought they were safe, these victims cried: "Vive la France! Vive l'Angleterre!" and these cries meant: "France, avenge me! I count upon you!" They meant: "England, I am a citizen of a mighty nation, and they torture me! Avenge me!" When they died they dreamed of justice. The guilty must be punished, else the idea of justice dies forever.

Several of the French papers, like *La Victoire* and *Le Journal*, suggest that if Germany refuses to carry out this provision of the Treaty the whole left bank of the Rhine, including Cologne and Coblenz, should be detached from Germany and permanently occupied by French forces.

All recognize that if Germany is allowed to escape compliance with the first demand made upon her it will be very difficult to hold her to the other stipulations of the Treaty. Various compromises have been suggested such as that the trials be held, not by the enemies of Germany, but by a neutral court at The Hague or under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Salvador Asks a Question

THE Department of State has made public a diplomatic note recently received from the little republic of Salvador in Central America. Foreign Minister Paredes replies to the request that Salvador join the League of Nations by raising the question of the exact meaning of the Monroe Doctrine. He begins with cordial praise of the Covenant and of the Treaty generally and expresses the ardent desire of his nation to become a member of the League. But one obstacle remains and that, he trusts, might be removed by a frank explanation.

The obstacle lies in the "brevity and lack of clearness" of Article 21 of the Covenant, which ranks the Monroe Doctrine among the "regional understandings"



Wide World

One of the first photographs of the recent riots in Berlin in which the mobs of Socialist workmen gathered outside the Reichstag building in protest against legislation relative to the factory councils. Machine guns were used against the crowds. The soldiers in the foreground of this photograph are standing guard on the steps of the Reichstag building during a session of the assembly

which have international sanction. Senor Paredes points out that the Doctrine has been variously interpreted by "prominent thinkers and public men of the United States" and requests that President Wilson settle the question once for all by an authoritative definition:

My Government recognizes that the Monroe Doctrine consolidated the independence of the Continental States of Latin America, and saved them from the great danger of a European intervention. It realizes that it is a powerful factor in the existence of the democratic form of Government on this continent and that it raised a barrier to European colonization.

Since, however, the Covenant of the League of Nations does not set forth nor determine the purposes nor fix a definite criterion of international relationship in America, and since, on the other hand, the doctrine will be forthwith transformed—in view of the full sanction of the nations of the world—into a principle of universal public law, juris et de jure, I request that your Excellency will be good enough to give the authentic interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine as it is understood in the present historical movement and in its future application by the Government of the United States, which must realize that my Government is keenly desirous of securing a statement which shall put an end to the divergence of views now prevailing on the subject, which it is recognized by all is not the most propitious in stimulating the ideals of true Pan-Americanism.

It was officially stated at the Department of State that no reinterpretation of the Monroe Doctrine was made necessary by the Treaty of Versailles. A note to this effect will be sent to Salvador.

Among the political coincidences of the week was the fact that while the Department of State was considering the request of Salvador, Senor Tejada, President of the Bolivian Chamber of Deputies, also urged a query as to the meaning of the Monroe Doctrine. Speaking as a delegate to the Pan-American Conference he asked that the Doctrine be reinterpreted as being as much a positive policy of the Latin American republics as of the United States. He declared:

If all our countries would accept and express the same theory as the Monroe Doctrine it would be not only a warning of America to all European and Asiatic countries against any aggression, but it would bring as a consequence the mutual and reciprocal help of the countries of the Americas against any external attempt to disturb the peace, whether it come from other continents or spring up in the middle of our own countries.

The Mayor of Boston has refused to see "President" De Valera of the Irish Republic on the ground that the nation which he claims to represent has not been officially recognized by the United States. This is in contrast to the action of Mayor Hylan of New York, who welcomed the Irish "President" with all official formality. De Valera is quoted as having made two recent statements which seem difficult to reconcile; that the Irish sympathized with Germany in the war against England and hoped that Germany would win, and that the Sinn Fein did not oppose the United States in the war with Germany and thought that President Wilson was justified in going to war!

Favorable action by seven more state legislatures will bring into effect the nineteenth amendment. Nevada and New Jersey are the latest endorsers of federal woman suffrage. The Nevada legislature, summoned in special session to consider the question, approved the proposed amendment with but one dissenting vote. In New Jersey the contest was much closer and an attempt was made to postpone the question by calling for a popular state referendum next November. The House of Assembly rejected this proposal by 33 votes to 25 and then passed the amendment, which had already been approved by the Senate, by 34 votes to 24.

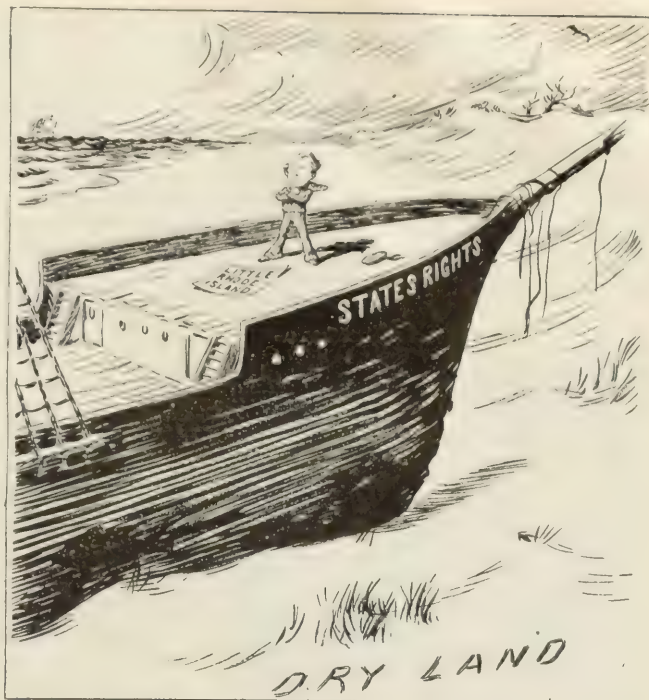


Illustration in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

The boy stood on the burning deck whence all but he had fled

The resignation of Secretary Franklin K. Lane of the Department of the Interior, coming close upon the resignation of Secretary Glass of the Treasury and the appointment of Mr. Meredith to the Department of Agriculture, shows how rapid in the recent months has been the "labor turnover" in the President's official family. Since 1913 there have been changes in the Departments of State, the Treasury, War, the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and the Attorney-Generalship. Eighteen men have filled cabinet offices under the present administration.

By the simple substitution of a Council of Ambassadors of the Supreme Council at Paris the United States gets admission to the ruling body even though she has not joined the League of Nations. The American Ambassador, Hugh C. Wallace, signed on February 9 the treaty which cedes Spitzbergen to Norway. The Spitzbergen archipelago contains rich coal and iron mines, but had never been annexed by any nation until it was occupied by Great Britain during the war to prevent its falling into the hands of the Germans.

Fifty thousand garment workers in New York City have been awarded a fifteen per cent increase in wages by the State Industrial Board. The workers demanded a thirty per cent rise to meet the increased cost of living, but the manufacturers refused the demand as a violation of the three year contracts concluded last June. The Industrial Board in making its compromise award expressed the hope that the cost of higher wages would be absorbed by increased production and not passed on to the consumer.

The League of Nations has found another champion. The Ancient Order of Gleaners, in annual convention at Kalamazoo, Michigan, endorsed the League. Two thousand delegates were present, representing farmers' organizations in fourteen states.

The Bolsheviks are supporting the revolt of the Koreans against Japanese rule and supplying them with arms. It is claimed that 2000 Korean insurgents defeated the Japanese troops in northern Korea, killing 300 of them.

Arthur J. Balfour, former Foreign Secretary and Lord President of the Council, has been appointed British representative on the Council of the League of Nations.

The Palestinian Arabs have sent a note to the Pope protesting against the colonization of Bolshevik Jews in Palestine.

The Bolshevik Kind of "Democracy"

The "Russian Federal Republic of the Soviets," so much praised by American radicals as a daring if somewhat extreme experiment in democracy, is actually the least democratic government in Europe; perhaps in the whole world. Of course in practice the Bolshevik authorities have simply suppress any local soviet which fell into the hands of an opposition party and have suspended the publication of all "bourgeois" newspapers. But even in theory and principle the soviet constitution is the narrowest of oligarchies.

Voting is limited to soldiers or persons engaged in productive work, and even within these limits is denied to (1) any persons employing hired labor for profit, including even farmers with one "hired man" or "hired girl," (2) any person engaged in work which is not defined by the authorities as "useful to society," (3) any person drawing an income from interest, rent or profits, (4) any person engaged in private business or trade, even to the smallest shopkeepers, (5) any minister or clergyman of any church, (6) members of former royal families or the old police service. Nobody knows just to what extent these restrictions have cut down the electorate in Russia, but it is evident that they would disfranchise at least half of the persons now voting in the United States, if the Russian law were applied to this country.

But there is worse to come. As is shown in the accompanying diagram, prepared by the Institute of Public Service, the election of national officials is several removes from the voter. Under the Soviet constitution an American carpenter, let us say, would have a vote only for his local carpenters' union council ("soviet" means simply "council" or "committee"). The various trades union Councils would elect a general Commission for New York City. The Commissions of the various towns and cities would in turn choose a governing Council for the state, and these again would select the members of Congress or the All-American Soviet. Congress would be represented for all practical purposes by a Central Executive Committee and this would choose the Cabinet ("People's Commissars") which would be the real governing body of the nation.

The carpenter, however, would be more powerful in political system than the farmer, even if he dismiss all his hired hands in order to get a vote at all. The farmer would have a vote only for the village Council. The village Councils would elect the Township Councils; these in turn the County Councils; these the State Councils and so on up. But it would take, under the Soviet law, five times as many farmer votes as of city votes to elect a member of the State Council or Congress. The voters of New York City alone would choose about as many members of Congress as all the rural population of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys!

It may be said that as regards our Senate the man who lives in Nevada enjoys greater proportional power than the man who lives in New York. But there are no issues which divide small states as such from large states; so our system of equal representation in the Senate doesn't work much harm in practice. But there are many issues on which country voters are more or less lined up against city voters; the failure of the Populist Party to gain any votes in the cities and of the Socialist Party to make any headway in the country proves this. The Soviet constitution in America would mean that half a million laborers in the Pittsburgh mills and mines, the Massachusetts factories, the New York sweatshops and the Chicago packing houses would rule all the rest of the American people.

Dr. Frank Crane's Funny Rules

Rule I. You must find your fun in your imagination.

Rule II. You must observe decorum.

Rule III. You must learn how to have fun without spending money.

"Feed the Prof!"

According to the estimates of the United States Commissioner of Education the average teachers' salary in the United States is a little over \$630. This is lower than the average for any branch of railway work, including even "section men" and "messengers and attendants." In New York teachers' salaries are exceptionally high; ranking with the average income of butchers, clerks, chauffeurs and waiters (not inclusive of tips). In Chicago and Cleveland teachers get about fifty

per cent less than bakers, less than half as much as blacksmiths, and rather more than one-third as much as machinists. From 1915 to 1918 the average increase in salaries in the schools was only 16 per cent; wages in most branches of industry having practically doubled in the meantime. It only remains to be added that there are said to be 5,500,000 persons in the United States, above ten years of age, who cannot read or write in any language.

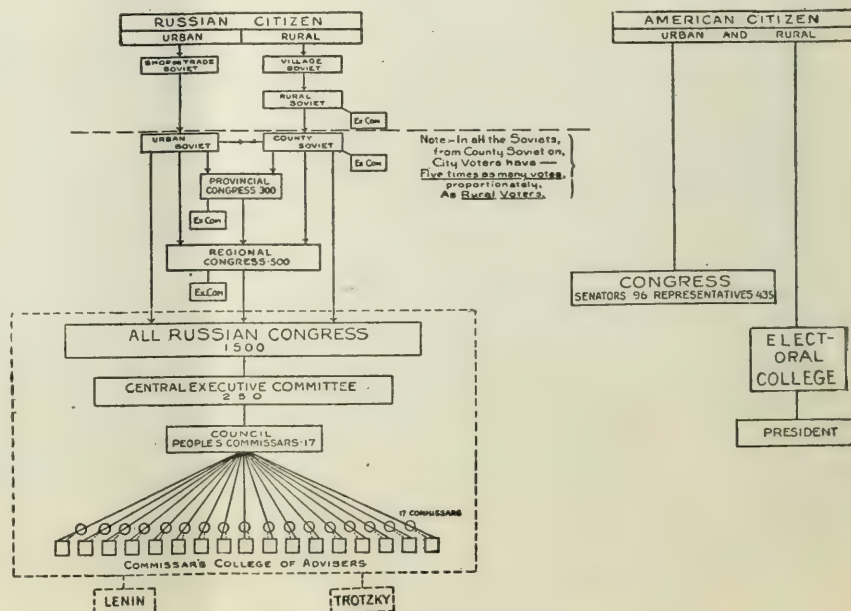
The Weather Man Makes Good

In view of the high percentage of accuracy attained in the predictions of the Weather Bureau, a percentage which may be very modestly placed at over 75 per cent, it is remarkable that so many of the intelligent public still consider the predictions as only a little better, if any, than mere guesses. One frequently hears such assertions, often accompanied by a remark to the effect that "when the Bureau says 'clear and cooler today, fair tomorrow,' I always take my umbrella and look for rain."

The explanation of this belief is, of course, partly due to the fact that when the predictions fail to give warning of conditions which bring discomfort, the memory thereof is sure to be more persistent than when the conditions are as predicted and comfortably prepared for.

There is, however, another fact which leads many intelligent people to deny the Weather Bureau the credit which its accuracy deserves. A moment's consideration of the atmospheric movements in the larger storms which generally determine the weather conditions during their prevalence, will show how readily an improper conclusion is reached as to the accuracy of a prediction.

In all these larger storms, which in meteorology are usually designated as "low area" storms, very large vol-



This comparison of the Bolshevik government in Russia with the government under which the United States has grown up disproves the prevailing opinion of the simplicity and radical "democracy" of the Soviet régime

umes of air are generally involved. The storm areas are, roughly speaking, circular and may be from 500 to 1500 miles in diameter, all the air immediately over this area revolving around the center of low pressure. The horizontal direction of motion of the air in the storm area in this hemisphere is counter-clockwise, that is, opposite to the direction that the hands of a watch would move if placed on the ground face upward.

These low area storms have been carefully studied for many years and charts have been drawn showing where they most generally originate, giving the lines of direction more usually traveled by the storm center, their rates of travel and showing where they leave our continent.

When an area of low atmospheric pressure makes its appearance and the air for hundreds of miles begins to circle around it, a storm is beginning. To predict what the weather is going to be in consequence of this storm, the weather prophet tries to determine along which of the lines of travel, usually pursued by storms, its center is going to move and how fast. He knows, speaking generally, that on opposite sides of the low area conditions are going to be opposite; at the opposite extremities of any diameter the winds will blow in opposite directions,

the warmer air is opposite the colder and the rain area of the storm approximately opposite the fair weather side, these facts being known from the laws of storms.

From all present indications combined with the recorded knowledge of storms, the predictor concludes that the storm-center will travel a particular path: then along that path on both sides, from the estimated time that the center will reach certain points, he prescribes the weather that the storm will bring. Should the storm-center at any point switch off, as often happens, and go fifty or one hundred miles further west or east than was expected, it is evident that the country between the line that the center traveled and the one that it was expected to travel, will get different wind and weather, frequently just the opposite of what was predicted.

The inhabitants between the two lines just mentioned are disappointed in the predictions; they exclaim "what a miss the Weather Bureau made," and forget that outside these lines over the entire large area covered by the storm the predictions come true and only miss for the small area between the lines. A consideration of this simple fact will cause many people to be more just and accurate in their judgment of the Weather Bureau.

The importance of preventing the pink bollworm of cotton from gaining a foothold in the United States will be understood when it is stated that experts declared its presence in this country would mean an annual loss of at least \$50,000,000 and possibly the total destruction of the entire crop. This insect enemy spreads like wildfire, once it is established, and, since man with his railroad trains is the chief agent of dissemination, jumps of a hundred miles at a time would be comparatively short. The overwinter-



The holes and malformations in these locks of cotton show the extensive injury that is done by the pink bollworm

The Cotton Crop vs. the Little Pink Pest

Hunting for a needle in a haystack is undoubtedly an exacting job, but it is hardly more difficult or tiresome than another one which the Department of Agriculture has successfully carried out. In its efforts to prevent the pink bollworm of cotton from entering this country thru Mexico, the Government has for some time maintained a quarantine in certain parts of Texas, along the border—zones in which the planting of cotton is prohibited by law.

As a first step in this quarantine, however, it was necessary to clean up some 10,000 acres of land on which cotton formerly had been grown. This was accomplished by a force of experts and approximately a thousand laborers, who went over every inch of

the surface in the area under suspicion with a fine comb, as it were, gathering up all cotton bolls, stalks, leaves, grass, and trash, and burning it, and otherwise making certain that no boll worm or larva was left in any sort of hiding place.

How well the work was done was demonstrated at the end of the 1919 cotton season, when reports of all the Government investigators showed that no evidence of the presence of the bollworm in the area cleaned up could be found. The complete success of the campaign will not be regarded as certain, however, until at least two other summers have passed. In the meantime the quarantine will not be relaxed and no cotton will be permitted to be grown in the dangerous districts.

ing larva if loaded into a freight car in Texas, in the litter at the bottom of the car, might well be swept out in Georgia and so start a campaign of destruction, just as it has done in practically every cotton growing country, except the United States.

No other insect enemy of cotton is nearly so destructive as the pink bollworm, which frequently reduces the yield of lint as much as 50 per cent, and greatly lessens the amount of oil produced from the seed. Moreover, it is singularly immune from parasites and other natural enemies, as neither predacious insects nor birds can reach the larva inside the cotton boll.

Land Lord's Logic By Bolton Hall

A Merchant wanted to build a house for himself; so he went out to Boomhurst where the city had put in water, city lights, pavements and sidewalks. The city had also included the district in fire and police limits.

There he met a man who said he was the Assessor. Said the Merchant, "I want to build out here; will you be easy on me? What will you do if I build?"

"Do?" said the Assessor, "I'll do you! I won't do a thing but raise your taxes."

"Taxes?" said the Merchant. "Why do you levy taxes here where there is nothing but vacant lots?"

"Why," said the Assessor, "they are for the lamps that light these lots, and for the police to keep order on the lots, and for pavements to make the lots accessible, and for water and fire protection to make the lots desirable for building."

"Then do all these taxes go to increase the value of the lots?" asked the Merchant.



Photography by Moulton

A gang of laborers searching for cotton bollworms, caterpillars and larvæ in the "clean-up" of 10,000 acres of cotton land in Texas

"Sure Mike!" said the Assessor. "They would not be worth anything without those improvements."

"But if I buy a lot I'll have to pay a bigger price on account of that increase," said the Merchant, "so I have to pay the owner of the lots for all those things. Shall I get them free after that?"

The Assessor laughed. "I guess not, you are young; you'll have to pay taxes every year for all of them. Where have you been living?"

"Shall I have to pay taxes on my house, too?" asked the Merchant.

"Sure thing!" said the Assessor.

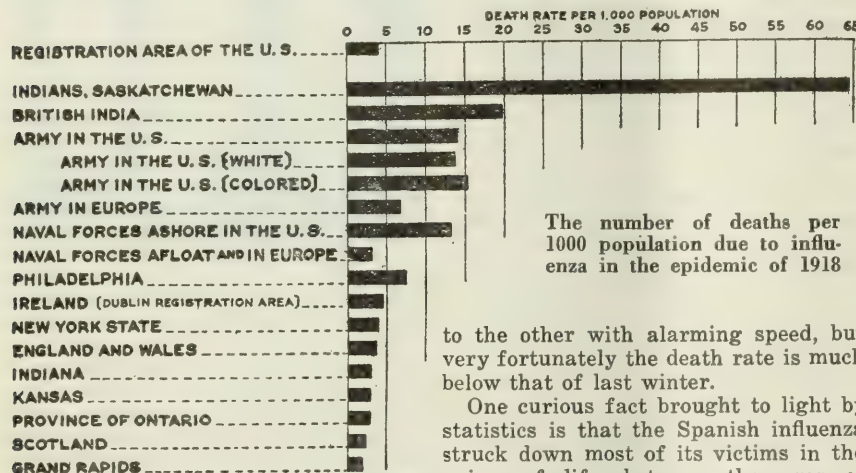
"And will my house be worth more than it cost me on account of the taxes?"

"Well, no," answered the Assessor, "it will really be worth less, because it is liable for taxes."

"Then," said the Merchant, "if the lots get all the increase from the expenditure of the taxes, why don't you charge all the taxes to the lot owner?"

"Why, you fool," said the Assessor, "the lot owner has charged them already to you. They cannot be charged twice."

The Great Plague



The number of deaths per 1000 population due to influenza in the epidemic of 1918

to the other with alarming speed, but very fortunately the death rate is much below that of last winter.

One curious fact brought to light by statistics is that the Spanish influenza struck down most of its victims in the prime of life, between the ages of twenty-five and forty, when the death rate from most diseases of the type is lowest. The great loss of life in the army might be explained by the hardships of campaigning, but this does not account for the relation between age and mortality since it held equally as regards the civilian population and even the women. Children and young people less than twenty years of age escaped lightly; so did both men and women over forty. Medical science has rarely been confronted by so strange a puzzle.

Should College Men Know Something?

Some of the universities are worried by the college students' tradition of reducing study to the art of acquiring a small collection of facts convenient for securing grades on examination, and then promptly erasing those facts from the tablets of memory as soon as the grades are in. By this means it is possible for a Freshman to take a score of courses, obtain passing grades in them all, and graduate four years later with a mind quite as unspoiled by education as if he had never been to college at all.

Harvard University has met this difficulty by giving a comprehensive final examination in the student's main field of work at the close of his college course. "It is not," says President Lowell, "a mere review of what he has been taught. That had its merits and defects; but was simply an attempt to make sure that the pupil had not forgotten what he had learned. The ob-

ject of this examination is different, for it is designed to include much that has not been covered in class. It is a general examination on the subject, and the student must read for himself what his courses have not touched. The aim is to fasten his attention on the subject as a whole, rather than on isolated fragments of it."

Columbia University has tried an even more daring scheme to broaden the college course and compel the student to think instead of merely consuming cold scraps of information. All Freshmen are now required to take a course on Contemporary Civilization, which is given by the Departments of History and Philosophy in cooperation. The course aims to dig down to the roots of existing institutions, which even educated men are usually content to take for granted, and show why church, school, government, business, and domestic and social life are as we find them today and how and why they differ in various parts of the world. If the course is as well taught as it is well conceived, Columbia can safely "dare" the student to graduate without becoming for the rest of his life an irreparably educated man!

Triflings

In Kansas there are said to be four automobiles to every bathtub.

Twenty-six American states derive their names from Indian words; five from the Spanish.

Massachusetts makes use of more than a third of the wool consumed in American manufacture.

Of all the merchant tonnage lost during the Great War about three-fifths belonged to the British.

If the United States were as densely populated as Belgium it would hold all the people in the world.

There is one telephone to every nine New Yorkers; but one telephone has to serve twenty-five Londoners.

More Presidents were born in the two states of Virginia and Ohio than in all the other states put together.

A committee has been formed to erect a memorial to Christopher Sholes, who invented the first practical typewriter.

The largest city in that half of the world lying south of the equator is Buenos Aires in Argentina. Sydney, Australia, ranks second.

A National Junior Chamber of Commerce has been organized in St. Louis by delegates from twenty-seven American cities.

The loss of life in the Great War was about ten times that of the American Civil War, but the number of men engaged was over seventeen times at great.

In Great Britain a Middle Classes Union has been organized to uphold the economic interests of the "bourgeoisie" against increased prices, higher taxes and trades union coercion.



Daylo Puts a Thousand Eyes in Factory Storerooms

THE war taught industry one impressive lesson—the necessity for a safe, economical, portable light.

Factories suddenly realized they could not keep running at top speed without one.

When an inspection had to be made on the spot—when stock was wanted quickly—when a lost tool had to be found in a hurry—Daylo and Daylo alone—safely, quickly, economically said: "There it is!"

Dark corners vanished; lost parts jumped into sight; mislaid supplies hopped right into the hand.

Daylo answered the hurry call for a light to set machinery, adjust repairs, or inspect finished work. The thousand daily uses of Daylo speeded up production and helped turn out a better product.

In the stock room Daylo saves an unbelievable amount of costly time. It is needed at every shelf, bin and container—at all points where labels must be read—where sizes, numbers and classification marks have to be checked—where interior inspections are to be made—wherever the eye must see.

There is a Daylo to solve your difficulties—one of the many different styles of light that point the way to efficiency. All leading electrical, hardware, drug, sporting goods and auto-accessory jobbers and dealers carry Daylo. Or write us.

AMERICAN EVER READY WORKS

Of National Carbon Co., Inc.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

National Carbon Company Inc., San Francisco, Calif.

*Canadian National Carbon Co., Limited
Toronto, Ontario*

A-1118



The World's Most Marvelous Typewriter

MAIL Coupon for FREE Pamphlet

"How President Wilson Frightened the Lords at Midnight", and a NEW FOLDER telling all about this wonderful writing machine that gives --

The POWER of EMPHASIS

110 advertisers used *Italics* to drive home important points in a recent issue of *The Saturday Evening Post*.

\$5000.00 per page was the rate they paid to get their message to Post readers -- The important words were emphasized in *Italics*.

The Power of Emphasis as given by the use of *Italics* is even more vital in the personal message than in the paid advertisement

Make your writing TALK, with the—

Hammond MULTIPLEX

"Many Typewriters in One!"
Over 365

Arrangements of Type and Languages to Select from

Any one of which may be substituted in a few seconds: "Just turn the Knob"

Note the above samples of Multiplex type.

This marvelous, INSTANTLY interchangeable type feature is only one of the many reasons why thousands of prominent men and women in all walks of life prefer and personally use the Multiplex.

Let us send you the free folders, which explain the 16 unique features of the Multiplex. They will prove an education in writing machines to you, and we are glad to send them to any interested reader of this publication.

There are many typewriters, but only one "Writing Machine"—the Multiplex—as great an improvement over the ordinary typewriter as the fountain pen is over the quill. Written on the Multiplex, your typing is like steel engraving, the type cannot pick-up or jam. And whatever your business or profession, you will find the versatility—the many types and languages of the Multiplex invaluable.

Fill out the Coupon and mail to us now—before you turn this page and possibly forget. You incur no obligation.



The Heart of the Hammond

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER CO.

538 East 69th Street

New York City

Name

Address

Please write your occupation below.

Satisfaction or Your Money Back

(Continued from page 277)

located in the New England shoe district, have a daily capacity of about 25,000 pairs of shoes. Besides the 240,000 sides of sole leather and 500,000 sides of upper leather used every year by these factories are 228,000 calfskins, 260,000 sheepskins, 420,000 horsehides, 720,000 goat and kid skins.

The paint factory produces over 1,000,000 gallons of ready mixed paint a year—the world's largest output for a single firm. Yet the raw ingredients are so minutely examined and the finished paints are so thoroly tested that the company guarantees the wearing qualities of every pint of it.

The wall paper mill turns out every year 20,000,000 rolls of wall paper—enough to girdle the globe four times. Every yard goes to the customer all trimmed, so the papering job will be cleaner, quicker and less costly. Further, scientific tests make sure that the fiber will hold after being wet, and that the colors will not run.

The stove works occupies forty acres, employs 1400 skilled laborers, and completes every year 200,000 stoves; with every particle of material in every stove tested in a modern laboratory on the premises before any stove can leave the factory. The maker has to put science even into a stove before the user can get satisfaction out of it.

The lace factory, bought from an expert lace maker, is located in a Swiss town, famous for its wonderful embroideries. The skill, patience and originality of the old Swiss designers creates many a pattern that cannot be duplicated in America.

Other goods entirely produced in the company's own plants range from the least things to the largest; from 150,000 miles of thread a year, 500,000 needles, 36,000,000 buttons, and 52,000,000 eyelets, to 4000 pianos, 10,000 organs and 85,000 buggies.

Last year more than 6000 carloads of groceries were shipped from the highly sanitary building where six stories and seven acres of floor space are devoted to the proper care of choice foods. All packages are sealed air-tight, open stock is never carried. Cereals are weighed by machine, with absolute accuracy. When sugar and other edibles are repacked, all touch by human hand is eliminated. A modern ventilating system of peculiar design prevents the odor of any food from vitiating the purity or taste of any other. The vacuum cleansing process removes the dust from the air. Heating and cooling plants under scientific control supply the different temperatures at all times that different products need; separate rooms for meats, dried fruits, bottled goods and other provisions are built into the basement, which operates as a classified cold storage vault. The customer never sees this grocery, but the honor of the house keeps it always cleaner than the average market ever is. That sort of honor should appeal to a housewife.

The company is prepared to fill at any time orders for any of 100,000 separate articles of merchandise. Every year 65,000,000 catalogs describing these goods are printed and mailed. The general catalog includes over 1500 pages of print, and thousands of illustrations, many in full color. It weighs nearly five pounds, and costs about one dollar a copy to produce and mail. The company doesn't break even until the recipient of every copy has ordered as much as \$10 worth of goods; yet the faith of the company in the conviction carried by the catalog is so great that the book is sent, absolutely free, to anybody who asks for it. The volume of business drawn by these catalogs now reaches over \$225,000,000 a year.

A thinking man is not interested in the mere size of a popular institution. He asks, *What made the size?* He knows that great moral principles and great ethical purposes underlie the great material products and great financial rewards that appear on the surface. Forty years ago there was no Sears, Roebuck & Company; today the firm handles two-thirds of the business done by exclusive mail order houses in America. Searching out the philosophy, psychology, ethics and economics of the undertaking, we saw a dozen high officials, from the general manager down. Here is their composite answer to the question: How have you become the largest enterprise of your kind ever on earth?

Forty years ago there was no science of merchandising. A storekeeper charged what he could get. He generally got, while the getting was good. Part of the spoil was a bad reputation; but that didn't worry him, because the dealers around him were getting the same kind, they were all adventurers together. It was fine sport, but no business at all.

The merchant seldom knew what his goods cost him, or what they should cost. He never knew their character, so he had to take the manufacturer's word; if their character was bad, he also had to take the blame. He didn't mean to run a game of chance, but he couldn't help it. He was a gambler in disguise, wearing the garb of business and a look of sanctimony on Sunday.

Production was slight, credit low, transportation poor, delivery uncertain. When a customer went shopping, about the only thing he was sure of bringing home was a sense of disappointment.

The founder of this concern, Richard W. Sears, had a vision of what a store ought to do and be; and no young man should ever start a life work without a similar vision of the future. Did you ever hear of Redwood Falls, Minnesota? Probably not. Young Sears was a telegraph operator and express agent there when his life chance came, and found him ready. By accident—or what we call accident—a consignment of watches to a local dealer was re-



General Motors Trucks

MODEL 16, of the General Motors Truck Line, is in big demand because it is more than a one-capacity truck.

In government work, for which it has been standardized, it was classified as both a $\frac{3}{4}$ ton and a 1 ton truck.

In commercial work it has become America's Standard All-Purpose Truck.

Model 16 has the flexibility, economy of operation, and speed required in a $\frac{3}{4}$ ton truck, while at the same time it has the power, chassis strength and long wheel base for all 1 ton requirements.

Model 16 is but one of the GMC line of trucks, ranging in capacity from $\frac{3}{4}$ ton to 5 tons.

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK COMPANY

PONTIAC, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

Branches and Distributors in Principal Cities



Kardex Your Business

Instant Information

ONE clerk, with Kardex, can find a given number of record cards more quickly, more accurately, and more cheaply than four with cards-in-boxes. You don't have to rely on the file-clerk—Kardex is so simple everyone in the office will quickly understand it. No other system gives you as many advantages.

Every card in Kardex is in a separate holder with its index item in plain sight, yet protected in a transoloid pocket from dirt and dust and the effects of constant handling. Simple color signals give any desired classification.

Both sides of every card can be used without removing cards from holders. Yet cards and holders can be removed, singly or in groups, easily, quickly, and quietly.

Kardex steel cabinets or rotary stands form an orderly system for any number of cards from fifty to a million—yet the simplicity of the system is never disturbed,—the availability of every individual card is not decreased in the slightest degree. Your present records can be easily changed over to Kardex without loss of time or old cards.

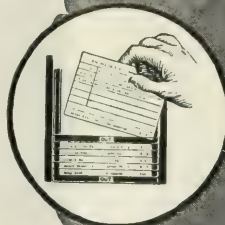
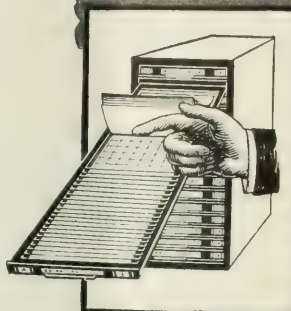
Free Kardex Literature

An authority on cards-in-sight business systems. Explains exclusive features of Kardex. Find out how you can secure instant information at one-fourth clerk cost.

KARDEX SERVICE MEANS PROMPT DELIVERIES

American Kardex Company
2041 Kardex Building, Tonawanda, N. Y.

Branch Offices and Representatives in
Principal Cities



Cards and holders can be removed or added, singly or in groups, making it easy to keep cards in alphabetical order at all times.

fused and left unsold in the express office. The agent undertook to sell them. In spare moments he jotted down a statement of exact truth about the watches, wrote letters to his railroad acquaintances, offered the watches on good terms and small profits, cleared out the lot, and ordered a second shipment. That went in a hurry too. In six months he made a profit of \$5,000.

From so trivial a beginning the company was founded on these four-square principles: *A fixed price, a fair profit, a fine organization, and the faith of the customer.* We were pioneers in dreaming out, thinking out, working out such a policy. The fact that we are the largest concern of this kind today only marks the fact that we have tried to be the best.

A few years ago there were two principal classes of business men: the good ones who were shy and stupid, the bad ones who were bold and smart. We did not care to imitate either class. We believed in aggressive honesty, coupled with high power efficiency. A new science, that of telling the truth in business, had to be formulated. Note some of the abuses that prevailed; and that we decided to correct, in order to give our customers a guarantee of quality and service that we knew we could and would back up. The essential most required, as you will presently observe, was a *guaranteed guarantee*.

When a manufacturer of goods of doubted appearance claimed they were perfect, we asked him how he knew. He didn't know. He guessed at the grade of raw material, guessed at the mode of manufacture, guessed at the uniformity of the finished product. He also guessed at our gullibility. There he guessed wrong. We tore his merchandise all to pieces, learned how and why it was poor stuff, and politely sent it back to him, along with a standard of specifications we required him to meet. If he doubted our sincerity and inflexibility of purpose—and he usually did—we persevered till he got the idea. I recall returning two carloads of underwear to a certain manufacturer, and we sent them back freight collect. We had no more trouble making that manufacturer live up to specifications.

A common source of confusion was ill-made and ill-marked sizes. The mother of a ten-year-old boy, shopping at a store handling a certain maker's line of boys' clothes, would find a twelve-year-old size a good fit, while at another store a nine-year-old size would be large enough. And she expected the lower priced garments to be skimpy, and the higher priced ones full. We developed a system of standardizing, and marking properly, the sizes of men's, women's and children's garments, based on the measurement averages of the army, navy, medical colleges and life insurance companies. All clothing must fit equally well, no matter if the price be fifty cents or fifty dollars.

A general practice of deceit was the use of high-sounding names to cloak the real names of inferior arti-

cles. Cheap furs, dyed to imitate expensive furs, bore flashy trade names that brought disgracefully big prices. Rabbit fur can be dyed, sheared and treated to resemble seal very closely, and was marketed as Baltic seal, near-seal or electric seal. Other costly furs can be imitated likewise. Loathing imitations and fabrications, we started the healthy custom of calling skunk fur "Skunk" and dyed rabbit "Dyed Rabbit." Tho we were accused of rank heresy and the total ruination of business policy, most furriers have by now come to their senses and followed our example.

You can hardly ever pin down a merchant to the exact percentage of wool in a piece of cloth he has to sell you. Doubtless he thinks a matter so trifling should not be mentioned. We always state the percentage of wool, and we understate rather than overstate. When a fabric shows a clear 100 per cent wool, we describe it as all wool; when the per cent is 95 to 98, we declare it 95; when it is 50 to 55 we call it about one-half wool and one-half cotton; when it is 10 to 15 we say about 10 per cent wool and 90 per cent cotton; when it is 9 per cent or less wool we mention it as cotton with about 5 per cent wool. A mercerized cotton we describe as mercerized, not as silk or near-silk.

Further examples of telling the truth. Kitchen vessels supposed to have a capacity of a pint, a quart or a gallon usually contain less; but we guarantee that the capacity quoted in every description is the actual content, proved by measure. The term 'horse power' has been greatly abused by manufacturers and dealers in engines, automobiles and other machinery; but when we state that our engines will develop 2, 6 or 10 horse power, we guarantee that for a minimum; as a matter of fact, brake tests have shown our engines to develop at least 10 per cent more power than we claim. In groceries, various grades of canned goods, while conforming to the Pure Food Law, are below the quality known as standard; we will not carry such products, indeed 90 per cent of our canned goods are better than the standard grade; we like to surprise our customers with merchandise above their expectations.

In order to guarantee how everything we sell is made, and what service it will render, we founded a complete physical and scientific laboratory department, which now tests all kinds of merchandize, whether food, drug, textile, paint, rubber, metal or other product. The first division was a pure food laboratory to carry out the spirit of the Pure Food Law, and the first man in charge was a Government pure food inspector. The laboratory method of analysis was later extended to cover all classes of goods; it is now being widely copied by manufacturers and dealers thruout the country. All chemical work here is done by chemical graduates from such expert organizations as Armour Institute and the U. S. Bureau of Standards. Every statement in our catalog is verified previous to publication. Samples of



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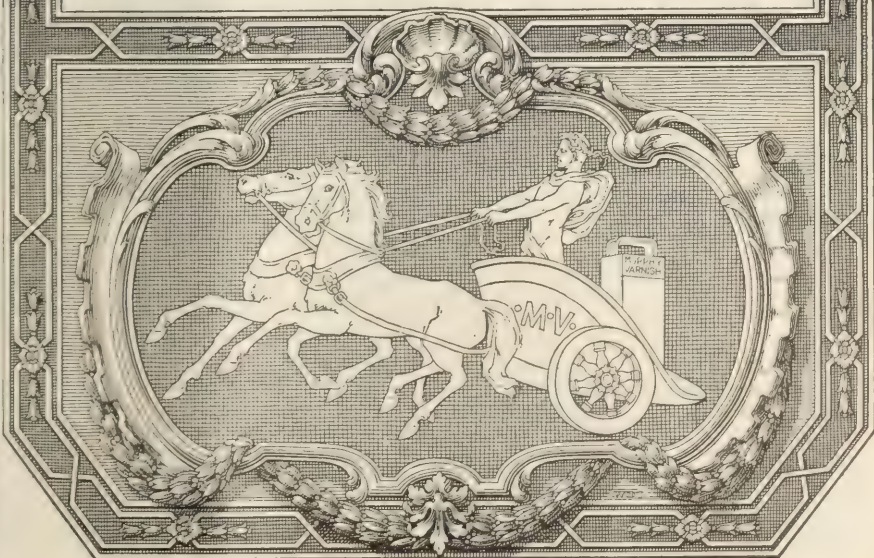
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We guarantee that each and every article in this catalog is exactly as described and illustrated. We guarantee that any article purchased from us will satisfy you perfectly; that it will give the service you have a right to expect; that it represents full value for the price you pay. If for any reason whatever you are dissatisfied with any article purchased from us, we expect you to return it at our expense. We will then exchange it for exactly what you want, or will return your money, including any transportation charges you have paid.

When this guarantee first appeared, many conservative business men declared that no concern could make such a liberal offer and live. But having faith in ourselves and our goods, we had faith in our customers. What happened? Less than one order in a thousand was returned, from the start, under the provisions of the guarantee. Furthermore, after its adoption our business doubled in five years. The habit of telling the truth is worth to us about \$100,000,000 a year.

What a text for a sermon! If I were a preacher I would gather a large proportion of my texts from the great reforms achieved by great business men as business propositions.

The crown of this portrayal should be the character of Mr. Julius Rosenwald, head of the company. What sort of man is he whose customers include 25 per cent of all the families of the United States? We could not see him personally; he had left Chicago some weeks before we arrived, to go to Washington and help the Government solve its most critical problems of reconstruction after the war. But the men who knew him best gave us facts that he himself would not have given. So the absence was turned to account—as everything should be that one is foolishly tempted to regret. Some of the fine characteristics of the president are worthy of note.

He wears no jewelry or other marks of wealth, but he gives to charity \$1,000,000 at one time.

He works ten or twelve hours a day, setting a pace that few of his young employees can follow; the only thing that appeals to him more than work is a personal affection or a philanthropic duty.

He goes every morning to see his mother, eighty-six years old, and he greets her as humbly and respectfully as tho he had never grown up. He is still just "her boy"—this man who daily swings a giant's load of care. When he returns from a long business trip, he speeds to visit her before he

A GOOD FLORIDA (17c) LUNCHEON

Along about Christmas time a little town in Florida held a Farmers' Rally, and the Clubwomen were able to give the 500 persons in attendance a splendid Noon-luncheon, according to press reports—for 17 cents per plate. Most of the articles appearing on the Menu were home-grown.

The High-Cost-of-Living today is bearing down most heavily on salaried folks—office managers, clerks, professional men, and others of that class. According to Bradstreet's, living costs stood last December at 131 per cent above pre-war level. Profiteering, extravagance and inflation of the currency all have their effect, but the real, fundamental, underlying cause of our troubles is UNDER-PRODUCTION.

Florida growers, however, need worry but little about their own living costs, when you consider the big prices they receive for luxuries shipped north in mid-winter. The Christmas strawberries brought them from 90c to \$1.00 and as high as \$1.46 per quart, after shipping and selling expenses were paid. In December Green String Beans brought close to \$6.00 per hamper in New York. Tomatoes shipped to Northern markets brought \$2.75 to \$4.00 per crate, and Peppers \$3.25.

The Leesburg Commercial states: "We visited a twelve acre farm Saturday—ten acres in fruit and the crop sold on the trees this season for \$10,000 cash. Cost of production was \$1,100, leaving \$8,900 for interest on the investment—nearly 18 per cent on a value of \$5,000 per acre."

These are not "Pipe Dreams"; they are **Florida Facts**. Grove land that is at present in an uncultivated state will not last forever in Florida—note the lesson of California. I own and am offering for sale in Orange County some of the finest orange and trucking lands in the state.

Truck gardeners near Orlando cleared as high as \$1,500 an acre from head lettuce last year. We have copies of their signed testimonial letters in our book. Many of these truck gardeners are Northern men and they know our summer climate is cool and more pleasant than in Northern states.

Here is OPPORTUNITY reduced to its simplest terms. All you need is a moderate amount of capital and a little knowledge of farming. We will clear and cultivate your land on our fair and equitable TEN PER CENT ABOVE COST PLAN. Send for our Big Free Book—TWENTY ACRES AND PLENTY. It tells all about our dollar-an-acre monthly payments, sick and out of work clauses and other attractive features. Address Sylvester E. Wilson, Dept. G2, Orlando, Florida.

(NOTE: Mr. Wilson is Treasurer and principal owner of the Produce Reporter Company, Chicago, publishers of the "Blue Book," which is to the Fruit and Produce Trade what Dun's and Bradstreet are in other commercial fields.)

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He gives at least a third of his time to charitable, religious or educational interests. He believes that a man's greatest possible pleasure is that of being of service to others. He looks on self-indulgence as a kind of slow poison, that a rational person will avoid.

He is most fond of spending an evening at home with his family. He does not like the fuss and folly of public dinners, or the senseless chatter of party politics and men's clubs.

He prefers the simplest foods, and eats lightly of them. He takes much physical exercise, playing tennis frequently with any young fellow he can pick up in the neighborhood. He is so thoroughly democratic you wouldn't notice it because you couldn't think of him as anything else.

He holds that employees require few written laws; their own sense of right should govern them, it is better to have a principle of conduct in a man's heart than a rule of conduct in his head. Principles, not rules, are the guiding forces of the company.

He has no class consciousness, no trace of personal pride. He was recently caught in the jam of 25,000 employees going home from the main plant; he was asked by an official how he felt to have so many people working for him; he replied simply, "I never thought of it that way, our employees are working *with* me, not *for* me."

He trusts everybody—and nearly everybody proves worthy of the faith. It is supposed to be the requirement of a "good business man" that personal checks be certified; Julius Rosenwald says to his customers, "I believe you're honest, I'll take your uncertified checks." Last year \$67,000,000 worth of these personal checks came to the company, and the loss thru bad ones amounted to less than one-fortieth of one per cent. Wouldn't business life be a joy if everything were done this way, as between gentlemen?

He faces trouble with a smile. He never dodges difficulty. He never spares himself. He forgets his age and the limits of human strength in a crisis of the community or nation. He declares "Whatever is for the public good can and must be done!" Ceasing then to be a merchant, he has time only to be a man, a citizen, a servant of the human family. Business? A physical means to a spiritual end. Of this great man, as of any great man, it can be truthfully said: He does his best work without pay.

Chicago

Italy and Bolshevism

(Continued from page 274)

country; on the contrary, they felt that their task was not yet accomplished, that further sacrifices had still to be made.

The elements on which law should rely thus fail in their function: whatever the motives, this condition of things weakens the position of the

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Government in the fight against the extreme parties. Especially so because the Government, in homage to its allies and associates, and to the dictates of the Conference of which it forms part, represents an obstacle to national aspirations. Its policy has to run counter to the sentiment of the people who, having been victorious and having fulfilled their duties even beyond what was required of them, naturally expect to be allowed to reap the just fruits of victory, and to devote themselves to the great task of reconstruction, forever freed from the pre-occupation of foreign menace.

The present anomalous situation must be quickly resolved, since it jeopardizes not only the treasured liberties of Italy, but the peace of the whole world.

Italy's condition is on the whole healthy, and can be relied upon to successfully resist and destroy all germs of disease. But every act, every word which will tend to weaken and discredit the Government in the eyes of its people will tend also, not only to weaken Italy as a nation, but to endanger the whole structure of world's civilization.

Washington, D. C.

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Dora—How did you vote?

Flora—In my brown suit and squirrel toque.—*The Siren*.

Duff: Is your name Gordon by any chance?

Gordon: No; it was entirely premeditated.—*Yale Record*.

"What kind of wood do they make a match with?"

"He wooed and she would."—*Yale Record*.

"Are you Mrs. Pillington-Haycock?"

"No."

"Well, I am, and this is her pew."

—*Lampoon*.

"Dad, what's a social scale?"

"Well, generally speaking, old man, it's a place where money is weighed."—*Bystander*.

Doctor (complacently): "You cough more easily this morning."

Patient (querulously): "I ought to, I practised nearly all night."—*Life*.

Employer (hiring new man)—You are not afraid of early hours, I suppose?

New Man—No, sir; you can't close too early for me.—*Punch Bowl*.

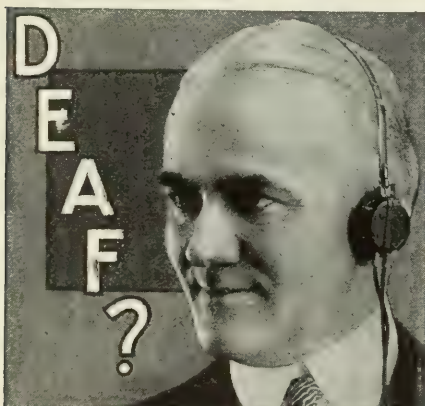
Young Bride (showing new hat)—"You wouldn't think such a simple little thing could cost so much money would you?"

The Brute—"I'm not so sure I'd call you such a simple little thing my dear!"—*London Mail*.

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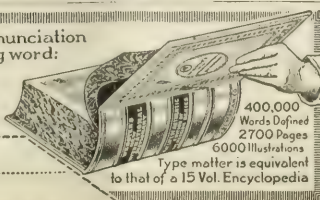
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We understand—contradict us if we are mistaken—that on this occasion you are entering the presidential campaign not in your own name but simply to see that the platform is correctly written and the right man nominated. If you can do as well as in 1912 when you secured the nomination of President Wilson you will put us deeply in your debt.

But one word of friendly caution. After you have elected the next President don't let him put you in his cabinet! A good prophet often makes a poor official.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN CITIZEN.

To Emma Goldman,
Somewhere in Russia
Comrade:

Sometimes we think it may have been hasty to have deported you without a more formal trial, but you infected everybody with your lawless spirit, especially the legislators at Albany. But please DON'T come back! If you feel resentment, punish us by perpetual withdrawal of the light of your countenance. If, on the contrary, you feel kindly, pay respect to our earnest wishes. May you flourish and be prosperous—in Nova Zembla! May you find the Urals an earthly paradise! May all good things be yours—except a return-trip ticket!

Yours for the revolution
(in Russia be it understood),
JOHN CITIZEN.

Madame Patience Worth,
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Dear Madam:

We understand that you speak to us out of the age of Queen Elizabeth. Please tell us: *did* Bacon write Shakespeare? Or was it Sir Walter Raleigh?

Anxiously yours,
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Business

Would You Rather Save Dollars or Lives?

(Continued from page 272)

the business of charity, yet it often becomes necessary for a banker to help out a debtor whose obligations he holds in order that those obligations may be made good. That is the position in which the United States Government now finds itself.

A year ago Congress authorized a famine loan to Europe of \$100,000,000. Congress regarded it as a gift. Mr. Hoover, who believes that gifts in most cases are bad policy, regarded it as a loan and obtained securities covering all but \$12,000,000 of the amount dispensed. Eighty-eight millions of this money will ultimately be returned to the Treasury unless we allow the value of these securities to be wiped out by a period of chaos in Central Europe.

But the question is larger than that; for chaos, if it comes, cannot be confined within the boundaries of the new states, but will spread thruout Europe destroying governments to which we have loaned nearly \$10,000,000,000. By saving a dozen cities from starvation we will be building up security for all of our loans. It is a plain business proposition I submitted to Congress.

Taken by itself the proposal cannot be regarded as an attractive investment. Some of the funds to be spent will be pure charity, but much of the money should ultimately be returned to the Treasury with interest.

These peoples are desperate. They offer as security for American food credits everything they possess. Austria has a tobacco monopoly and valuable water powers and has offered a pledge of customs receipts. Even the paintings in her national gallery have been offered as security for food.

Poland has valuable natural resources, a rich soil and valuable railroads that are not mortgaged. In a very few years, if she weathers the present crisis, Poland will be a food exporting country, and a food exporting country always is economically sound. She has no war debt, her position in this respect being more favorable than that of many other European nations, and should be able to repay every penny.

As to Armenia much depends upon what nation receives the Armenian mandatory. Turkish and Russian Armenia if joined to the surrounding economic areas could be developed into a stable economic state that should be able at some future time to discharge all its obligations. There are a few other areas that may need some assistance before the next harvest, Belgium, Italy, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, but they all can give excellent security.

In meeting the desperate situation in Middle Europe other governments, fully understanding its dangerous possibilities, are willing to cooperate insofar as they are able. Great Britain, for instance, is willing to furnish practically all the shipping necessary for transporting American food, which will mean a very great saving. Canada will give wheat and flour and some

fats and Argentine has already appropriated \$2,000,000 for European relief.

Holland, Switzerland and even Germany have already given food outright to Austria. Switzerland had no surplus, but purchased 8000 tons of wheat on the outside and sent it to Vienna. The British, French and Italian Governments converted an American loan of \$48,000,000 into food supplies for Austria last spring, but these have long since been exhausted.

The United States has a surplus this year of 300,000,000 bushels of wheat. It is practically the only country to which the nations of Europe can turn for food. The larger countries can find means of financing their requirements thru private channels, but the smaller nations cannot. In the very nature of the transactions it is more difficult to finance purchases of food than of raw materials, because raw materials produce further goods with which to liquidate the original purchases, whereas food does not. Private interests, therefore, find little to attract them in the establishment of large food credits and the task of furnishing food for the small nations consequently falls upon the Government.

My proposal to Congress was that the United States Grain Corporation be empowered to purchase, sell and deliver food and relief supplies to Europe up to the amount of \$150,000,000 and that for the supplies so furnished credit be extended by the Grain Corporation from its original capital and surplus. This would avoid the necessity for any Congressional appropriation or any direct addition to taxation and would give the administration of the relief work to the Government agency best qualified for the task. It was simply a proposition of selling somewhere between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 bushels of wheat and some other supplies for credit instead of for cash.

Upon closer calculation with Mr. Hoover I reduced the amount of the credits to be established to a minimum of \$125,000,000, but the Ways and Means Committee of the House, in the legislation it has reported, further reduced the amount to \$50,000,000. This sum exactly represents the profits of the Grain Corporation—profits made from the very people to whom we propose to give relief. The sum will be wholly inadequate. It will be worse, almost, than nothing at all, for only a few of these suffering people can be cared for and the resentment of those who cannot be relieved will be increased.

No one understands the necessity for care in making appropriations better than I. But cutting the fund for European relief to \$50,000,000 is an economy that will cost us dear in the end. We half repair the leaks in the dyke and invite a flood that may engulf the whole of civilization.

The emergency is of such magnitude, the dictates of humanity so

pressing, the effects of the present situation upon the social, economic and financial rehabilitation of Europe and consequently upon the trade and prosperity of the world, in which the United States has so great a stake, may be of such consequence that I did not hesitate as Secretary of the Treasury and do not hesitate now to assume the responsibility of appealing to the humane and practical sentiments of Congress and the people to take adequate measures to save the situation. We cannot and must not, from motives of narrow and immediate self-interest, fail to supply enough food on credit to save human lives and safeguard civilization for which we have already expended so many lives and billions of dollars.

Washington, D. C.

Startling News in World Finance

(Continued from page 278)

call stipulated carefully that such advances of credit ought to be made only to countries which were working actively in their own behalf, both industrially and financially; which were taxing themselves to their full capacity to meet the public deficit, and which had stopped the inflation of their paper currencies and were planning to reduce those currencies. The Secretary of the Treasury, speaking on the same subject a week ago, expressed his own opinion emphatically that mere advances of credit by our people, to finance our exports to Europe, had already gone far enough, and that it is time for Europe itself to effect the payment thru its own shipment to us of merchandise and securities, or, in default, of these, with gold.

Mr. Glass's opinion possibly went further than the situation would warrant; for Europe cannot pay in exported merchandise until her shattered industrial facilities are repaired, and there is a limit both to the amount of foreign securities that our people would buy in a given period, and to the gold which Europe could spare, with reconstruction of her currencies an impending problem. Nevertheless, the course of the markets shows how necessary the bankers' stipulations are. England is incalculably stronger than her continental allies; but we have seen what has occurred in the exchange and gold markets, even with England. As against the past week's depreciation of 34½ per cent in sterling exchange at New York, exchange on France was depreciated 66 per cent, and on Italy 74 per cent. It is reasonable to suppose that, if a free gold market had been permitted at Paris and Rome, the premium on gold would be more than double that which exists at London.

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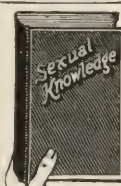
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How to Study This Number

The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY **FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.**

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT
HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

BY **ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.**

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE,
NEW YORK CITY

I. Would You Rather Save Dollars or Lives? By **Carter Glass**.

1. What reasons lead you to believe that the title is a rhetorical question? What is the purpose of a rhetorical question?
2. Explain why rhetorical questions make unusually good titles.
3. In a single paragraph summarize the principal thought of the entire article.
4. Write a letter to the writer of the article, telling him what your school is doing, or can do, toward reducing the sorrows caused by the war.
5. Point out, and explain, figures of speech that occur in the article. What is their effect?
6. Point out any exceptionally strong use of adjectives for descriptive effect.
7. Re-write, in the form of a letter, the cablegram sent by the Mayor of Vienna to the Mayor of San Francisco.
8. Write the letter that the Mayor of San Francisco might have written in reply.
9. Write, in the form of a narrative told in the first person, the story of some unfortunate person in Austria.
10. Write a dialog between allegorical characters symbolizing Europe and America. Make the dialog emphasize the thought of the article.
11. Write a resolution embodying any definite proposal made in the article.
12. Write a brief for an argument in support of the resolution.

II. Italy and Bolshevism. By **Baron Romano Avezana**.

1. Imagine that you talked with Baron Avezana and that you found him as he is presented in the picture at the head of the article. Write a description of his appearance.
2. Write an account of your interview with Baron Avezana, making an occasional use of dialog, and of direct quotation. Embodiment the thought of the article.
3. Explain in full the first sentence of the article.
4. Explain in full the sentence beginning, "Thru her position, Italy was destined to become the heart."
5. Point out other examples of figurative language in the article.

III. Satisfaction or Your Money Back. By **Edward Earle Purinton**.

1. Write a clear explanation of what is meant by a "mail order business."
2. Condense into a few words the story of the development of a great mail order business.
3. Imagine that you are the owner of a small store. Draw from the article a series of rules that you can give to your clerks, that will aid them in enlarging your business.
4. Write contrasting paragraphs concerning the work of a small store and the work of a great mail order house.
5. Explain how a correct use of English might aid in increasing the business of a mail order house.
6. Write a graphic description of the typewriters' office.
7. Write the "autobiography" of an order for goods, telling the experiences and observations of the order as it passes thru various hands.
8. Explain in a short talk, or composition, the various devices for increasing efficiency in the mail order business.
9. Write a paragraph to emphasize the greatness of a mail order business. In the paragraph give, in some systematic form, a large number of statistics.
10. Explain how the mail order business, as exemplified by **Sears, Roebuck & Co.**, has elevated the standards of business dealing.
11. Read aloud the guarantee made by **Sears, Roebuck & Co.** Explain the value of making such a guarantee.
12. Write a character sketch of **Mr. Julius Rosenwald**.
13. Explain the sentence: "Business is a physical means to a spiritual end."

IV. The Bolshevik Kind of Democracy.

1. Read the list of persons who are denied the right to vote in Russia. Write an original short story in which you tell how a citizen of the United States dreams that he finds the United States under a government like that of Russia today. Tell of the citizen's experiences, and of the experiences of his fellow citizens. Give your story interesting action. Make it lead to a climax.

I. The Coming Presidential Campaign—"Fixing Up the Platforms," "Labor Omnia Vincit."

1. Formulate, as far as you can, some of the probable planks of the Republican platform. Of the Democratic platform.
2. What are the things that **Mr. Hoover** stands for? With which party is he likely to throw in his fortunes?
3. What is the attitude of the American Federation toward the coming presidential election? Which party is likely to get most of its votes?

II. Congress Gets to Work.

1. What has Congress done in the last ten days that justifies the title of this article?
2. Name three or four vital public problems which Congress ought to settle during this session.
3. What is the present status of the following questions now before Congress: (a) the Treaty, (b) the Railroad Bill, (c) the problem of army reorganization, (d) the problem of the "Reds," (e) national income and expenditures?

III. Lloyd George's Program.

1. Inasmuch as **Lloyd George** is the responsible head of the British Government why is the policy of the Government outlined in a speech delivered by the King?
2. Discuss the recommendations in the King's speech under the following headings: (a) foreign relations, (b) domestic problems, (c) the Irish Question.
3. Is England's future policy toward Russia foreshadowed in the Speech from the Throne?

IV. Startling News in World Finance.

1. Read the sections in some standard textbook on Economics which deal with the theory of international exchange. How far do present conditions conform to the theories expressed?
2. Explain the meaning of the term "gold points." What is the relation between "balance of trade" and the "rate of exchange"? Why under normal conditions does the exchange rate vary only three or four points?
3. Why has the exchange rate fallen so far below parity now when it remained almost normal thruout the period of the war?
4. What measures must be taken if the normal rate of exchange is to be reestablished?

V. Would You Rather Save Dollars or Lives?

1. How does **Mr. Glass** propose to reestablish normal exchange between the United States and the European countries?
2. Discuss in turn the economic situation in the following countries: (a) Austria, (b) Poland, (c) Armenia. What recommendations does **Mr. Glass** make concerning these countries?
3. Why, according to **Mr. Glass**, would it be a stroke of good business to help these countries out of their difficulties?

VI. Russia and the Border States.

1. Name as many of the "twelve republics" referred to in this article as you can.
2. Why is the United States Government opposed to the aspirations of these border states? What is the British attitude toward the same question?
3. What evidences do you find in this article that the outside world may very soon make peace with Soviet Russia?
4. "In the South the war continues and Bolshevik armies still advance." What is the result?

VII. Salvador Asks a Question.

1. What was the original purpose of the Monroe Doctrine? How was the Doctrine modified in the time of President Cleveland? In the time of President Roosevelt?
2. What does Minister **Paredes** mean by saying that under the Covenant of the League of Nations "the doctrine will be forthwith transformed . . . into a principle of universal public law"?
3. What interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine would probably satisfy the Latin American countries? Would this interpretation satisfy the United States?

VIII. Italy and Bolshevism.

1. What are the historic proofs of the statement contained in the first sentence of this article?
2. Is it true that Italy held the "balance of power" thruout the Great War?
3. Explain the last sentence of the article.

HAMILTON HOLT
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"Thanks, kind reader, for answering my cry for help! Thanks to you I've landed on my feet all right!"

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Remarkable Remarks

PREMIER CLEMENCEAU—Don't go to theaters.

MINNIE MADDERN FISKE—Furs are unnecessary as clothing.

MRS. GEORGE DAWSON—Olive oil will remove gum from a child's hair.

THOMAS L. MASON—New York has a heart of reinforced concrete.

WALT MASON—I have more work than I could do if I were twins.

THEATRICAL PRODUCER MAURICE GEST—The American theater is going to hell.

MRS. OWEN KILDARE—Legs are going out and arms and necks are coming in.

WILLIAM G. MCADOO—Nobody will ever overthrow a government if you will let him talk.

JAMES W. GERARD—I am my first choice as the next President, but Mr. Hoover comes next.

MADAME MAURICE MAETERLINCK—When one is wearing a beautiful dress one can speak to others with great grace.

NOVELIST VICENTE BLASCO IBANEZ—And letting her spoon fall into the frying pan of rice, she wept, swallowing her tears.

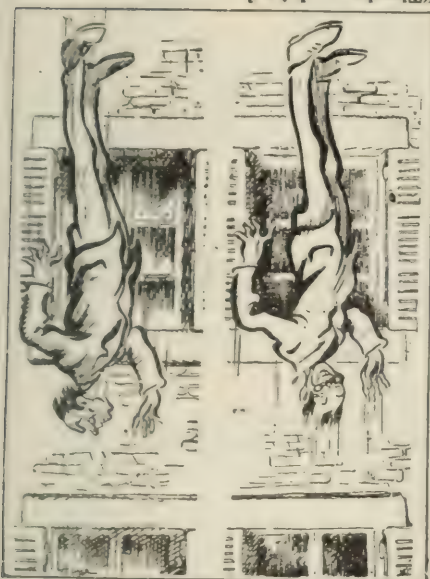
HEALTH COMMISSIONER COPELAND—If in five years the dairymen's league is not throttled there won't be a Republican or Democratic party.

COSTUMER ROBERT E. JONES—There is nothing that expresses cruelty and at the same time richness so well as a hard black glittering oil cloth.

THOMAS A. EDISON—Lee Deforest made an audium so delicate that when a fly walks over the transmitter the sound as amplified will almost shatter your eardrum.

GOVERNOR COOLIDGE—It is of the utmost importance that we use every means in our power by effication, agitation and prayer to reestablish religion in the New England states.

BISHOP HUGH L. BURLESON—The hymn, "O Zion haste, thy mission high fulfilling," has been translated into pure Dakotan and five thousand Sioux members of the Episcopal Church of South Dakota have adopted it as their rallying cry.



"If I fall on my head I'm done for! Help! Help!"

Just a Word

On the bulletin board in the editorial rooms of The Independent where we schedule articles for publication, there is an impressive array right now—authoritative messages from the governments of Europe and the United States, timely discussions of the problems of the day, stories of achievement, personality sketches of the men and women foremost in the news.

Next week's issue, for instance, will present as the monthly message from the British nation to the American people an article by Charles A. McCurdy, a member of Parliament, on Great Britain's most serious problem today—"The Strike Epidemic." Mr. McCurdy gives much information that has not been emphasized in the press.

Our new Secretary of Agriculture, Edwin T. Meredith, has written the official message of the United States Government to the American people, to be published next week.

Perhaps the most talked of man in

the United States recently (not counting President Wilson) is Sir Oliver Lodge. In an interview for The Independent, to be published in our next issue, Sir Oliver answers several of the questions that occur to the average man:

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Our new business (\$531,000,000) exceeded the new business in any previous year by nearly \$200,000,000. Our new business was written exclusively on the lives of individuals who made application to the Company and does not include any so-called Group insurance.

Our Mortality returned to normal figures, after the heavy mortality from influenza in 1918, which extended through the first four months of 1919.

The Russian Soviet Government by decree made life insurance a government monopoly in Russia and proceeded to liquidate the business of all life insurance companies, both domestic and foreign. Having by this decree assumed our liabilities, the government took possession of our property in Russia, including our investments which were chiefly railroad bonds guaranteed by the Russian Government, and purchased with moneys accumulated from premiums paid by Russian policy-holders.

With the concurrence of the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, approved by the Convention of Insurance Commissioners of the various States, we have eliminated both Russian assets and Russian liabilities from our statement for the year 1919.

There are no material complications elsewhere in our foreign business.

The decrease in assets at the end of 1919, by comparison with assets at the close of 1918, is due to the elimination of the Russian business and to the fact that in the assets at the close of 1918 there were about \$22,000,000 which we had borrowed to purchase Liberty Bonds.

Taking account of these items, the assets in 1919 made a normal increase.

Safety funds increased during the year over \$5,000,000.

On December 31 our investments in Liberty Bonds and Victory Notes exceeded \$100,000,000.

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY - - President

Balance Sheet, January 1, 1920

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate	\$ 9,070,481.00	Policy Reserve	\$757,098,302.00
Loans on Mortgages.....	159,869,677.31	Other Policy Liabilities.....	24,398,333.52
Loans on Policies.....	145,185,934.77	Premiums, Interest and Rentals Prepaid..	4,360,124.68
Loans on Collateral.....	159,000.00	Taxes, Salaries, Rentals, Accounts, etc...	4,991,560.94
Liberty Bonds and Victory Notes.....	100,605,626.80	Additional Reserves	6,072,091.44
Government, State, County and Municipal Bonds	147,363,654.60	Dividends Payable in 1920.....	32,045,775.56
Railroad Bonds	344,053,661.96	Reserve for Deferred Dividends.....	88,157,964.00
Miscellaneous Bonds and Stock.....	8,339,274.69	Reserves, Special or Surplus Funds not Included Above.....	43,897,967.91
Cash	20,501,542.64		
Uncollected and Deferred Premiums....	13,993,352.96		
Interest and Rents due and accrued....	11,849,389.88		
Premiums reported to War Risk Insurance Bureau under Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act.....	30,523.44		
Total	\$961,022,120.05	Total	\$961,022,120.05

Paid Policy-holders during the year 1919 - \$116,174,621.00

The Independent

February 28, 1920



Quint in Dallas News

The qualifications?

A Few Plain Words to the G. O. P.

By a Rather Typical Republican



Cassel in New York Evening World

Landed!

AS an individual I understand that I am wholly unimportant. I represent only one vote in a suburb that is safely Republican anyway.

But in traveling around the country I find that there are a good many other young men—thousands perhaps—who are feeling pretty much as I do. Perhaps in the aggregate we are important enough to justify our standing up in meeting like this, and speaking what is on our minds.

So that you may have the picture correctly, let me devote one paragraph to myself, and then pass on to the real facts in the case. I am thirty-three years old and the president of a successful business. I happened to be born in one of the border states, but most of my life has been passed in the heart of the middle west, and I live now in a city on the Atlantic seaboard, so that, if moving around can keep a man from becoming wholly provincial, I ought to be reasonably free from suspicion on that ground.

My grandfather was one of the early Republicans who would as soon have cut off his right hand as have a member of the family support a Democratic nominee. My father, with a somewhat less fervid attachment to the party, has maintained a pretty consistent record for regularity, and brought me up in the way I should go. With no special conviction in the matter, except the general feeling that the Democratic party was unfit to administer anything, I have usually voted under the symbol of the G. O. P.

A rather typical third-generation Republican, I imagine. Neither hot nor cold. Held by habit rather than affection; and inclined to be pretty critical of men and affairs at Washington. Nevertheless the managers of the party have been able to count on my vote

pretty definitely in times past; and I have no doubt that they are figuring it—with the votes of some thousands like me—in their rosy estimates of the next national campaign.

It is for that reason that I make bold to speak out. For recently I have heard rumors from Washington to this effect:

"It's a Republican year in spite of anything that can happen. The men in control don't have to care what is said or who is nominated. They can win on any platform and with anybody."

This quotation may do the gentlemen in charge of the party an injustice: it may not fairly represent their attitude. Indeed I am sure it does not. But I do think it is time for them to stop a little and look and listen. For there are a considerable number of us third generation men who had made up our minds several months ago that we were surely going to vote Republican in 1920 and now are not quite so sure. We are held with pretty thin strings to the tail-board of the machine. It is perfectly conceivable that on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November we may turn up missing.

Let me go back a few months and get a running start.

In spite of all its mistakes the ramshackle old Democratic party did win the war. To be sure most of the dollar a year men were Republicans; but at least the Democrats had sense enough to use them. And, blundering and hesitating and leaking money out of every pocket, the administration did, none the less, manage to put Germany in her place.

Then almost simultaneously the war ended and a Republican Congress came in.

There were four very obvious things for it to do:

First—To make peace.

Second—To reduce governmental expenditures; get the Government out of private business, and off the back of business.

Third—To rehabilitate the railroads.

Fourth—To make some intelligent provision for the maintenance of our foreign trade, either by encouraging common action on the part of American financiers to finance Europe, or in some other way.

That was more than a year ago, and what do the records show? First of all the Peace Treaty still unsigned.

There is a good deal of difference of opinion among the men I meet about the League of Nations; but personally I have never had the slightest doubt that if it were submitted to a referendum it would be endorsed overwhelmingly by the plain people of the country. We hate war, we plain people; and we are for any big visioned experiment that seeks to abolish war and are willing to take a reasonable business risk in support of such an experiment.

Boiled down to their lowest terms, the arguments of Borah and Reed and Johnson seem to me to amount to this—that all the nations of the world are filled with thieves and robbers except our own, and that we cannot trust ourselves in such company. I don't believe it. Looking at the other nations from this distance it doesn't seem to me that we have a great deal on them in the matter of common honesty. I may be wrong, but to my average eyes Clemenceau looks fully as honest as Borah, and Lloyd George—under most circumstances—as decent and fair-minded as Reed. I'm willing to take my chance on that, at least; and so are most of the common folks of the country, I think.

I'm willing to go even farther. Grant for the sake of argument that the whole European game is crooked, and that none of the nations are fit to associate with our pure and high-minded selves. Even so I'd rather be in when the cards are dealt than I would to be forced into the game—as we were in 1916—when the ante is seven billion dollars and the cost, before we are thru, is thirty billion.

Does any man suppose for one minute that if Germany had known that we would be in the war she would ever have started it? Isn't it perfectly conceivable that with a League and someone like Roosevelt to speak for us and say: "One step farther and you've got to figure on us, as well as on France and Russia and Great Britain," the whole trouble would have been settled out of court? I think so.

At any rate we



Thomas in Detroit News

One visit to a studio spoils all your fun

Europe. And personally I think we ought to like it. The thing for which I condemn the Republicans is not that they disagreed about the League, but that in all their speeches I did not find one single spark of idealism, one single recognition of the fact that in this day no nation liveth to itself, and none can hope to prosper and be safe except thru the prosperity and security of all.

So much for the League. The fact remains that the business-like Republicans, contemptuous of the Democrats as they are, have talked and talked and talked for more than a year. And still there is no peace.

On the railroads, on governmental reorganization, and on international trade the record is the same. A year of utter futility, with no single sign of leadership or ability to get things done.

If men like me vote for the Republicans next time it will be because we love Wilson less, not because we love them more. And that, I suppose, is what they are counting on. That and the proverbial unintelligence of the Democrats which has saved them so often before.

Which brings me to the subject of candidates.

If the Democrats nominate McAdoo, or Gerard, or Baker, or even Palmer, I'll probably vote Republican, but suppose the Democrats, by a sublime and wholly unexpected stroke of intelligence, should nominate Hoover. What then?

Then, as far as I am concerned, it will be a very big question whether Mr. Hays can count on my vote or not. If the candidate is Lowden, or Harding, or Johnson, they can figure me out right now. Estimable gentlemen, perhaps, with many fine qualities. But they have the misfortune to belong to a crowd of which I—and millions of ordinary Americans—are heartily sick and tired. The good old stuffed-shirt crowd, with its fervid declaration of platitudes: its fearless war upon the Bolsheviks (who have no votes): its distortions and half truths and all the other tiresome camouflage of party politics. I'm sick of it all. The times call [Continued on page 332]



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It's getting so's a fellow can't have any privacy anywhere any more

The Problem of the Pacific

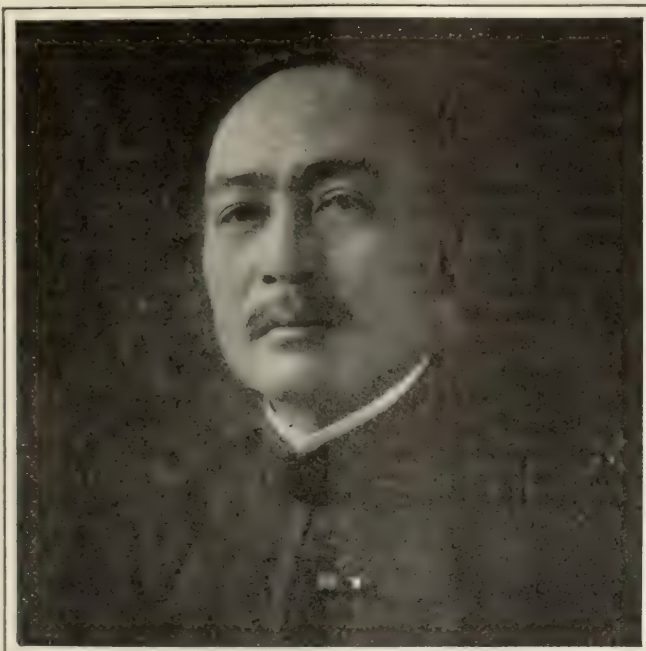
A Message from the Imperial Japanese Government to the American People

By Vice-Admiral Isamu Takeshita of the Imperial Japanese Navy

THAT the world is growing smaller is due to the advancement in science, the development of means of transportation, and the more rapid communication on land and sea, under the sea and in the air. It follows, then, that the countries which constitute the commercial, political, and social world hold interests which are increasingly common to all. The countries bordering on the Pacific are no exception; so we find Japan and the United States discussing many more matters of common and mutual concern than at any time in the history of their relations. To develop these mutual concerns in harmony and to prevent discord is a responsibility devolving on advanced nations and civilized peoples. It is true that increasing community of interest does increase opportunity for differences of opinion, but at the same time—as thought and knowledge broaden and as narrow-mindedness decreases—agreements and understandings become more easy to reach.

In the Chino-Japanese war of 1894-95 and in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05, Japan fought successfully against what were considered great powers, but these facts should by no means give rise to an inference that Japan is an aggressive and warlike nation.

In those days Chosen (Korea) was extremely unstable and if the powerful neighbors of Korea, following an aggressive policy, had made with her an offensive alliance and so had secured a paramount influence or had established bases for naval and military purposes, the situation would have been intolerable to Japan. Obviously it would have been a strategic menace. Let me suggest an analogy. What would be the situation if the United States found that Canada, Mexico, or Cuba were making alliances with strong powers hostile to the United States? Let me ask what attitude the United States would assume. It was to avert the imminent danger of such a situation in the Far East that Japan fought against China and against Russia. Politically and strategically, these were purely defensive wars. They were fought for the very existence of Japan. It was because they were defensive and not at all aggressive that it was possible to mobilize our national strength; and it was because of the call for defense of home and country that our soldiers and sailors fought like the Spartans of old. Indeed, it may be said that the very fact of these contests over Korea



Vice-Admiral Takeshita, at one time Japanese Naval Attaché at Washington, lays claim to fame, among weightier things, in that he is the man who taught President Roosevelt "jiu-jitsu"

testifies to the firm belief of the Japanese nation in the necessity for a union between Japan and Korea.

Japan is short of raw material and food. The deficit must be imported from abroad and must be paid for by the export of our own productions. The industries of Japan, therefore, are gradually developing and her foreign commerce is expanding. During the last great war, some of the Powers, from their own necessities and rightly, put an embargo on exports and imports of certain articles. This brought to the people of Japan, who are not self-supporting or self-sustaining, the realization that their industries and even the necessities of their every day life depend upon foreign reciprocity and friendly for-

eign exchange. Consequently, Japan is now giving most earnest attention to the question of raw materials and food, the fundamentals of the existence of the people and of the trade of the country.

An island-power, circumstanced as is Japan, must have adequate shipping. The navy of such a power must be able to some extent to protect the trade-routes to and from the sources of supply and demand; it must in the best sense be equal to the task of safeguarding the existence of its people. The Japanese navy exists simply and solely as a guarantee of the national existence of Japan. Politically and strategically, our ambition is satisfied with a strength sufficient for such protective and defensive uses. The idea of the use of Japanese naval forces for any aggressive designs is foreign to the government and people of Japan. Even a modest ambition or program to show a naval strength equal to that of any foreign power is not entertained as a part of our naval policy.

The United States is a completely self-supporting country. It is rich, its people are highly civilized, progressive, and energetic. Production increases there steadily. Its foreign trade now occupies the first place in the world of commerce; and now as the result of a policy to carry as far as possible its trade in its own bottoms, America's merchant marine takes now the second place in the world of shipping. America's foreign investment of capital in various forms amounts to a fabulous sum, increasing with great rapidity. Necessarily, therefore, the interests of the United States in the Pacific Ocean and the countries bordering on it, increase and expand as much as American trade spreads eastward across the Atlantic. The United

States navy, consistent with this situation, is becoming stronger and always stronger. America's naval force in the Pacific is almost the most powerful in these seas. For these reasons, the economic and military interests of the two countries in the Pacific appear to be more or less complicated; and a false conception might argue the probability of increasing entanglements.

But if we care to study the economic situation in all its aspects, we will find that far more can be gained by both countries from a harmonious community of interest than could be won by conflict. A most important consideration is that Japan in no way encroaches upon any particular, national, or vital interest of the United States. Surely, there should not arise any necessity on the part of the United States to prevent Japan from securing food and raw materials which are of particular, national, and vital interest to the life of Japan.

There is another aspect also. Civilization is advancing. In the near future the League of Nations will be a factor; and as time advances forces calculated to harmonize conflicting interests will become more effective. In Japan, a sense of righteousness and justice always prevails. The Japanese are not a war-loving people: they will never fight unless in a righteous cause; and our armaments, I repeat, are designed solely for defense. I have realized the spirit which rules in the United States since the formation of the Union; I

believe I comprehend the noble principles for which the United States stand. During the past twenty years on frequent visits to the United States, I have studied the history and character of the people of that country very closely. As a result of the courtesy of many good friends with whom I could speak without reserve, I have had excellent opportunities to grasp the national characteristics by close touch with many Americans of varied circles and classes. Thru these experiences and thru general observation I have reached the confident belief that although the bearing, conduct, and comment of some Americans in certain sections might stir an unkindly sentiment, these after all are only temporary phenomena. There are also some people in Japan engaged in stirring up hostile sentiment. A few politicians or even one class of people, cannot be sufficiently powerful to direct a national antagonistic policy in both countries. Thru a mutual spirit of tolerance and with a certain patience, therefore, conflicting interests can with equity and fairness be adjusted amicably around the table of friendly conference.

Turning to a consideration of the naval situation, the United States has a very strong fleet in the Pacific and is strengthening her naval bases on the Pacific coast and in the Hawaiian islands. These are questions of the national defense for the United States and, of course, no foreigner has the right to attempt to influence such a policy. The newspapers report sometimes the establishment of naval [Continued on page 332]

People

By Marguerite Wilkinson

Sometimes when I am happy and at rest,
I think I like all kinds of people best;
Even the shallow, round-eyed gossips give
A little zest to life. So let them live!
Just to be near my kind and hear them talk
Seems very good to me. Oh, dearer far
The racket on the streets where people walk
Than all the prairie's quiet spaces are.

But when I think more keenly, I confess,
There are a few that I like somewhat less
Than others; those who smugly speak to me
With minds elusive as crabs upon the rocks,
Who reach limp fingers out too languidly
When they shake hands; whose kindness **only mocks**.
I hope that they may prosper in some good way
And find them friends according to their needs,
Die, without doing much harm, some quiet day,
And reach the heavens of their several creeds.

But I like people who can make things grow,
Whose hands are wise to move the quickened **earth**
In Spring, so that the new vine-tendrils know
An easier grace and a more confident mirth.
I like the makers of a thousand things,
Of music, magic of words, or mighty wings
That cut the winds as they go droning through
The wondering deeps of the defiant blue.
And always I can find out much of good
In people who know how to handle food;
I think there is some merit of heart or head
In any person who can make good bread,
And make it lovingly, and put away
The golden-crust loaves, as if to say.
"It is no small matter to remake mankind
Daily with flour, the body and the mind."
I like firm health that never comes by chance,
And a quick handshake, and a greeting meant,

A sudden glint of hardness in the glance,
And slow thought spoken out of strong content.
I like an athlete as I like a tree,
And both are very beautiful to me.
I like men with the manners of great kings
In all the little worlds of common things,
Shrewd, humorous men, still quick to kindliness,
With dreams they laugh at, rather than express,
And busy women, ample and motherly,
Guarding the little children they have borne
Or making their homes houses of refuge, free
To all who are unmothered and forlorn.
Mellow old autocrats to whom the years
Have given wisdom, and young pioneers
Who lay rough hands upon a living truth
And hold it with the passion of their youth,
And those who can be gay through middle-age,
And every questioner, and every sage—
All these have my respect; whole-heartedly
I would give thanks for all their gifts to me.
Since I have been poor and sick my words would bless
The sick and poor with every gentleness,
And since I have known sadness very well,
I care for the sorrowful more than I can tell.
And I revere the flower-like, serene
Spirits that bloom on hills where air is pure,
Lonely and rare, with a long climb between
Their world and the lower world that I endure.

But dearest are the homes where children play,
Where men smoke quietly to end the day,
Where women sew and sing and dream and brood,
Declaring, without speech, that life is good,
Where with some homely ritual of delight
The year's high festivals are made more bright.
Oh, when in such a simple home I rest,
I think that I like simple people best.

A Message from the United States Government

Our Forward March in Agriculture

By David F. Houston

Secretary of the Treasury, Former Secretary of Agriculture

VERY few people in urban centers have an adequate conception of the nation's agencies working for the betterment of rural life. Most of them are ignorant not only of the organization and activities of the federal Department of Agriculture but also of its great allies, the state universities and colleges of agriculture and the state departments. I may go even further and venture the assertion that not five per cent of the well-informed men of the nation can approximately describe the organization and activities of any of the great federal departments or locate many of the most important bureaus.

The only explanation of this ignorance I can give is that, for the most part, the work of the agricultural agencies is not much in the public eye, that there is little of the dramatic about it, and that the daily press occupies itself largely with the news of the hour.

As a matter of fact this nation has more helpful legislation and, in point of personnel, financial support and range of activities, larger and more effective agricultural institutions than any other three nations in the world combined.

The Federal Department of Agriculture is the greatest scientific organization in existence. It has on its rolls over 21,000 employees, nearly 10,000 of whom are classified as scientific or technical, a regular budget of \$37,500,000, and is charged with the administration of two laws, one of which, the agricultural extension act, involves the expenditure on the part of federal and state units of more than \$14,000,000 and the other, the road act, the coöperative expenditure of approximately \$1,000,000,000 during this year and next.

The great allies of the Department of Agriculture, the colleges of agriculture, of which there is one in each state, have plants and endowments valued at \$185,000,000, annual incomes aggregating \$48,000,000, resident and short-course students numbering 123,000, of whom 45,000 are in agricultural courses; and the two in coöperation are administering an extension act



Paul Thompson

Mr. Houston believes that education is as good for the farmer as for the professional man. Before becoming Secretary of Agriculture, he was in turn president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, president of the University of Texas and Chancellor of Washington University in St. Louis, so his advice carries weight

which involves as its aim the training of all adult agricultural workers.

The Department of Agriculture has sixteen divisions and two boards, as follows: The Office of the Secretary, including the Offices of Farm Management and Information and of the Solicitor; the Library; the Division of Accounts and Disbursements; the Division of Publications; the Bureau of Biological Survey; of Soils; of Crop Estimates; of Entomology; of Chemistry; of Plant Industry; of Animal Industry; of Public Roads; of Markets; the Forest Service; the States Relations Service; the Weather Bureau. Its two boards are known as the Insecticide and Fungi-

cide Board and the Federal Horticultural Board.

It is almost easier to try to indicate what the department does not do than what it does do. It probably touches the people of the nation at more points than any other two departments of the government. Broadly speaking, its work is divided into three sorts, regulatory, investigational and educational. It administers thirty laws, among which are the following: The animal and plant quarantines; meat inspection; the 28-hour law; the food and drugs, and the migratory bird laws; laws providing federal funds for agricultural colleges, including the Hatch and Adams, and the agricultural extension acts; those relating to national forests; the cotton futures; the grain standards; the federal warehouse and the federal aid road act.

Many of these laws are of broad scope and importance and deal with problems of great complexity and delicacy. On the research side, there is no broad scientific agricultural problem with which it does not deal. For many years its activities were largely in the field of production and education, but within comparatively recent times it has occupied the field of distribution; and today, in the Bureau of Markets, it has the best organized and the largest trained staff of market experts in the world.

To attempt to give a view of the varied activities of the work of the department and of the specific results



Wide World

A group of Australian war veterans who have come to this country to study the latest farming methods, the United States, according to Mr. Houston, having larger and more effective agricultural institutions than any other three nations combined

accomplished would require volumes rather than magazine pages. I can only hint at them.

It has been estimated that the animal and plant diseases are causing annually a loss of \$1,500,000,000. Among these are hog cholera, Texas cattle fever, tuberculosis, and diseases attacking cereals, fruits and cotton. The Department of Agriculture has taken the leadership in controlling hog cholera, with a reduction in the losses from 118 per 1,000 in 1914 to 42 in 1918, or from \$75,000,000 to \$32,000,000. It has eradicated the cattle tick from more than 400,000 square miles in 13 years; and is rapidly proceeding with its elimination from the remaining area of less than 300,000. It has nearly eradicated the scabies of sheep and cattle from about one-half the territory of the nation. It has suppressed the foot-and-mouth disease in an area extending from Massachusetts to Montana; and this is the only nation that has succeeded in doing this sort of thing over a large area.

It has saved the citrus fruit industry of California from the white scale, the Florida orange groves from the citrus canker, and devised a system of cotton culture which promotes the growing of cotton in spite of the boll weevil. It has introduced into this country cereals, grasses, corns, cottons and other valuable plants. A short time ago Durham wheat suited to the semi-arid regions was not known. Now the production is 50,000,000 bushels. Kafir corns a few years ago were not included in our statistics. This year the production exceeds 125,000,000 bushels. One of the original navel orange trees from which an industry of many millions of dollars has been established is still in the department's possession.

It has made soil surveys of

one-third of the total area of the United States, and pointed out sources of potash and other fertilizers. With its more than two hundred fully equipped stations, it furnished daily predictions of the weather by mail, telegraph and telephone to every community in the union and to more than 5,000,000 telephone subscribers. These predictions are not only of interest to every citizen but are of incalculable value to navigators and to farmers. The service of the bureau proved to be of great value for military operations during the war and especially to aviators, whom it will aid increasingly in the future. It furnishes daily market reports to the various sections of the union as conditions require so that producers may

know where to ship their products and it has distributed in one year more than 62,000,000 bulletins and other publications.

The department is one of the largest landlords in the world. It supervises 155,000,000 acres of national forest land, protects the forest from fires, promotes the use of water for irrigation, develops recreation uses for millions of people, and conducts many scientific tests thru its great forest products laboratory. When the department took over from the Interior Department ten years ago the control of the national forests, the grazing was steadily deteriorating and sustained about 1,500,000 animals. Today, under scientific management, the grazing is steadily improving and the forests are supporting more than 12,000,000 animals. It handles 32 per cent of the water power of the nation, and controls under special permit the investment of over \$300,000,000 of private funds in or near the forests in the west. It is buying up and controlling in similar [Continued on page 330]

What the Department of Agriculture Has Done in the Last Seven Years

- 1—The Bureau of Markets made into the largest and most efficient organization of its kind in the world. The states followed suit in the establishment of similar bureaus.
- 2—Congress passed the greatest extension educational measure ever framed, for training farmers by the county agent system in cooperation with agricultural organizations, under which \$14,000,000 has already been expended.
- 3—Passed cotton futures act to correct abuses in cotton trade.
- 4—Passed the grain grades bill to insure farmers fair prices for specific commodities produced.
- 5—Passed Federal warehouse law to promote safe storage, orderly marketing and to facilitate financing.
- 6—Passed farm loan act by the terms of which farmers may secure long term loans on amortization principle at a low rate of interest.
- 7—Amended national banking laws to allow national banks, for the first time, to lend on farm security with maturity periods twice as great as those for commercial paper.
- 8—Passed Federal aid road act under which the Government is cooperating with the States in the building of highways, and which has led to the creation of expert highway commissions in each state. From state and Federal sources there will be expended under this act for road building this year \$1,000,000,000.

In his last annual report as Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Houston urgently recommended the passage of bills now before Congress to bring about cooperative action between the Federal and state governments for a much-needed improvement in rural sanitation and the provision of adequate hospital facilities in the rural districts.

Rare Metals in Everyday Use

You may not know their names, but
you couldn't get along without them

By Edwin E. Slosson

A LONG in the latter half of the last century chemists had begun to perceive certain regularities and relationships among the various elements, so they conceived the idea that some sort of a pigeon-hole scheme might be devised in which the elements could be filed away in the order of their atomic weights so that one could see just how a certain element, known or unknown, would behave from merely observing its position in the series. Mendeléef, a Russian chemist, devised the most ingenious of such systems called the "periodic law" and gave proof that there was something in his theory by predicting the properties of three metallic elements, then unknown but for which his arrangement showed three empty pigeon-holes. Sixteen years later all three of these predicted elements had been discovered, one by a Frenchman, one by a German and one by a Scandinavian, and named from patriotic impulse, gallium, germanium and scandium. This was a triumph of scientific prescience as striking as the mathematical proof of the existence of the planet Neptune by Leverrier before it had been found by the telescope.

But altho Mendeléef's law told "the truth," it gradually became evident that it did not tell "the whole truth and nothing but the truth," as the lawyers put it. As usually happens in the history of science the hypothesis was found not to explain things so simply and completely as was at first assumed. The anomalies in the arrangement did not disappear on closer study, but stuck out more conspicuously. Tho Mendeléef had pointed out three missing links, he had failed to make provision for a whole group of elements since discovered, the inert gases of the helium-argon group. As we now know, the scheme was built upon the false assumptions that the elements are immutable and that their atomic weights are invariable.

The elements that the chemists had most difficult in sorting out and identifying were the heavy metals found in the "rare earths." There were about twenty of them so mixed up together and so much alike as to baffle all ordinary means of separating them. For a hundred years chemists worked over them and quarreled over them before they discovered that they had a commercial value. It was a problem as remote from practicality as any that could be conceived. The man in the street did not see why chemists should care whether there were two didymiums any more than why theologians should care whether there were two Isaiahs. But all of a sudden, in 1885, the chemical puzzle became a business proposition. The rare earths became household utensils and it made a big difference with our gas bills whether the ceria and the thoria in the burner mantles were absolutely pure or contained traces of some of the other elements that were so difficult to separate.

This sudden change of venue from pure to applied science came about thru a Viennese chemist, Dr. Carl Auer, later and in consequence known as Baron Auer von Welsbach. He was trying to sort out the rare earths by means of the spectroscopic method, which consists ordinarily in dipping a platinum wire into a solution of the unknown substance and holding it in a colorless gas flame. As it burns off, each element gives a characteristic color to the flame, which is seen as a series of lines when looked at thru the spectroscope. But the flash of the flame from the platinum wire was too brief to be studied, so Dr. Auer hit upon the plan of soaking a thread in the liquid and putting this in the gas jet. The cotton of course burned off at once, but the earths held together and when heated gave off a brilliant white light, very much like the calcium or lime light which is produced by heating a stick of quicklime in the oxy-hydrogen flame. But these rare earths do not require any such intense heat as that, for they will glow in an ordinary gas jet.

So the Welsbach mantle burner came into use everywhere and rescued the coal gas business from the destruction threatened by the electric light. It was no longer necessary to enrich the gas with oil to make its flame luminous, for a cheaper fuel gas such as is used for a gas stove will give, with a mantle, a fine white light of much higher candle power than the ordinary gas jet. The mantles are knit in narrow cylinders on machines, cut off at suitable lengths, soaked in a solution of the salts of the rare earths and dried. Artificial silk (viscose) has been found better than cotton thread for the mantles, for it is solid, not hollow, more uniform in quality and continuous instead of being broken

up into one-inch fibers. There is a great deal of difference in the quality of these mantles, as every one who has used them knows. Some that give a bright glow at first with the gas-cock only half open will soon break up or grow dull and require more gas to get any kind of a light out of them. Others will last long and grow better to the last. Slight impurities in the earths or the gas will speedily spoil the light. The best results are obtained from a mixture of 99 parts thoria and 1 part ceria. It is the ceria that gives the light, yet a little more of it will lower the luminosity.

The non-chemical reader is apt to be confused by the strange names and their varied terminations, but he need not be when he learns that new metals are given names ending in *-um*, such as sodium, cerium, thorium, and that their oxides (compounds with oxygen, or earths) are given the termination *-a*, like soda, ceria, thoria. So when he sees a name ending in *-um* let him picture to himself a metal, any metal since they mostly look alike, lead or silver, for example. And when he comes across a name ending [Continued on page 333]

Work Wanted

The following unemployed elements are looking for positions suited to their various talents where they can be useful to the world.

Columbium
Gallium
Indium
Germanium
Terbium
Thulium
Lanthanum
Neodymium
Scandium
Samarium

Willing to begin at the bottom in industries where there is a chance to rise. References as to character and capabilities by all the leading chemists.

Shall Armenia Perish?

By Henry Morgenthau

Former Ambassador to Turkey, and National Vice-Chairman of Near East Relief

TWO hundred and fifty thousand Christian Armenian women enslaved in Turkish harems call to the people of America for liberation! One hundred thousand women already rescued by Near East Relief agents from harems will perish unless support from America is continued! Two hundred and fifty thousand children, orphaned by the unspeakable Turks, are calling in the only English they know, "Bread, Uncle Sam." One million two hundred thousand destitute, homeless, clotheless adults look to the giant in the West for the succor that will keep them from annihilation. What shall our answer be?

If they were good enough to fight and die for us when we needed their help so sorely, are they not good enough to be given some crumbs from our plenty?

Since the beginning of the war, the Turkish Armenians have been largely refugees. A simple, agricultural people, they have been exiled from their farms and deprived of all opportunity to support themselves. Now, more than a year after the armistice, they are still living the life of nomads, able to continue alive only by virtue of American philanthropy. If ever unmerited suffering called for succor the plight of the Armenians should be heeded now. A few months more and it may be relief will come too late for those myriads whom only we can save.

Let the American slogan now become—Serve Armenians for a little while longer with life's necessities that they may be preserved for the day of national freedom and rebirth, which no people more truly and greatly deserves.

The belief, held by some persons, that Turkey has repented and can do no further harm, is without foundation. The group that led Turkey into the war on the side of Germany is now in the saddle. The Turk has not been disarmed and these leaders are now aiding the Tartars. Kurds and Bolsheviks are urging them on to

kill and rob the surviving Armenians at every opportunity. The deportations and massacres during the war were not spontaneous uprisings of unorganized mobs, but were the working out of a well-plotted plan of wholesale extermination in which regular Turkish officers and troops took part as if in a campaign against an enemy in the field.

More than 2,000,000 persons were deported. The system was about the same everywhere. The Armenians, men, women and children, would be assembled in the marketplace. Then the able-bodied men would be marched off and killed by being shot or clubbed in cold blood at some spot which did not necessitate the trouble of burial.

Next the women would be sorted out. Agents of the Turk officers picked the youngest and fairest for their masters' harems. Next the civil officials had their pick, and then the remainder either were sold for one medjidi—a silver coin valued at about 80 cents—or were driven forth to be seized by the lower class Turks and Kurds.

As a last step, those who remained, mothers, grandmothers, children, were driven forth on their death pilgrimages across the desert of Aleppo, with no food, no water, no shelter, to be robbed and beaten at every halt, to see children slain in scores before their eyes, and babies dashed to death against rocks or spitted on the bayonets of the soldier guards.

If America is going to condone these offenses, if she is going to permit to continue conditions that threaten and permit their repetition, she is party to the crime. These peoples must be freed from the agony and danger of such horrors. They must not only be saved for the present but either thru governmental action or protection under the League of Nations they must be given assurance that they will be free in peace and that no harm can come to them.

New York

Editorially Speaking

Never mind. Burleson still stays on.

* * *

A cinematograph of the Cabinet will soon replace the group photograph.

* * *

Nature still goes us one better. The sun cleans off more snow in an hour than our Street Cleaning Department can in a fortnight.

* * *

One good reason for reading the *Congressional Record* is to see if your Representative or Senator is attempting to stir up bad feeling between the United States and the Powers associated with us in the Great War. If so, punish him next November. The war was fought in vain unless it created friendship with our comrades in France, England and Italy.

* * *

However we vote, Nature may override us. In 1896 we voted against cheap money, but the war has brought it. In 1916 a good many people voted to keep out of war, but Germany made it impossible. If in 1920 the nation votes to keep out of foreign alliances and entangle-

ments the airplane and the transatlantic steamer will sooner or later veto any such policy.

* * *

The President's expressed reason for asking Mr. Lansing's resignation violates every principle of sound administration. When the head of an organization cannot function, it is the duty of the second in command to "carry on." This is good military practise. It is good business practise. It ought to be good governmental practise. To say that members of a President's Cabinet, who had been for four months prevented by his serious illness from consulting with him, must not consult with each other over their mutual responsibilities is to utter a wild and dangerous absurdity. The Secretary of State would have been derelict in his duty if he had *not* called his Cabinet associates into conference. The Government could not stop because the President was too ill to carry it on. Someone had to act. Someone had to decide. Someone had to take counsel. The Cabinet members were the ones to do it. If Mr. Lansing had neglected or declined to act as he did, the President would have had good ground for asking for his resignation.

The Story of the Week

Congress, the People and the President

AS the time for active electioneering approaches Congress grows daily more attentive to all expressions of public, class and group opinion. Both parties are striving to find out and in some measure to do "what the people want" for the purposes of their platforms and their pre-election records.

Any considerable group of responsible citizens that talks long enough and loud enough about what it wants can find in Congress today some group of members to take up its battle and fight aggressively and perhaps successfully if the end desired does not run directly counter to party purposes.

The threats and counterthreats of political action during the last few months have made both parties nervous, and from now until the time of the election each will try to outdo the other in proving itself the more willing and more efficient servant of the people . . . who control the votes.

The House, all of whose members come up for reelection in November, naturally is more anxious than the Senate, only one-third of whose members must stand. The Senate passed the Sterling anti-sedition bill. The House killed it before it got to the floor, because articulate public opinion was on the other side.

The Senate adopted the anti-strike clauses of the Cummins railroad bill, but the House conferees successfully insisted that they be stricken out. The recent threat of the railroad strike delayed the submission of the conference report to the two houses, and led to the re-writing of the bill's labor provisions.

As the bill stands there is created a Federal board of nine members, three representing employees, three representing management, and three the public, to which must be referred all labor disputes threatening an interruption of transportation service. The award decided upon by a majority of the board, containing at least one member of the public group, is to be final.

A strong group of Democrats in the House, led by Representative Thetus Sims, former chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, will oppose acceptance of the conference report because of its guarantee to the

railroads of a 5½ per cent return. Joined by the labor group, opposing both the guarantee and the provisions for compulsory arbitration, they may be able to prevent final enactment of the legislation in time for the return of the roads March 1.

In pursuing this course they will be responding to the demand of that group of the public that expresses its opinions most vigorously—organized labor. The announcement of the American Federation of Labor that it will take an aggressive part in the congressional elections, checking up the candidates offered by the political parties and supporting or opposing them according to whether they are friendly or unfriendly to labor, has caused no little apprehension among the members of the House.

Every new threat gives Congress a new attack of nerves. Both parties would like to include in their platforms planks calling for a more moderate prohibition policy, but with the Anti-Saloon League, which invented the method now to be used by labor, still on the watch, they doubt if they dare.

The question of how the women will vote adds to the political uncertainty. The parties are in a competition of adding women to their committees. And members of Congress who voted "no" on the suffrage amendment are now bringing all possible pressure in their states

for ratification, in order that the women may see their good works and vote for them in gratitude. Opponents of the peace treaty believe that the women would vote almost unanimously for the League of Nations if they get their wish and it is made a campaign issue. They are accused, apparently unjustly, of having agreed on a plan whereby the amendment will fall short of ratification before November by one state.

The protests of women's organizations and of the farmers against universal military training led the Democrats in the House in caucus assembled to adopt a resolution declaring

It is the sense of this caucus that no measure should be passed by this Congress providing for universal compulsory military service or training.

In doing so they violated the wishes of President Wilson, expressed in a letter



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This time it looks as if Jonah had thrown the rest of the crew overboard



London Opinton

"The paper that makes you think"

to Secretary Baker a few hours before, in which he said:

I would be very glad to have you convey to appropriate members of the House who will attend the caucus my strong feeling against action by the caucus which will tend to interpose an arbitrary party determination to the consideration which this subject should receive from the best thought of the members of the House.

The action of the Democrats killed the possibility of such legislation at this session of Congress. It would not have been taken so hastily had the caucus assembled a week later. At the time they regarded President Wilson as "a dead one," to use their own expression. His resumption of leadership, announced to the world in his dismissal of Secretary Lansing and his note to the Allies on the Fiume settlement, has convinced them of their mistake and added to their causes for worry.

Congressional comment on the President's action in forcing Secretary Lansing to resign ran in two phases. "Can it be vanity, or is it insanity?" was typical of the first expressions. Later, however, there was a general feeling that the President was justified in dismissing Mr. Lansing, altho his method was unnecessarily harsh, and there was a letup in the talk of legislation that would make it possible in future cases for Congress to judge whether a President was incapacitated for the duties of his office.

The effect of the Lansing episode upon Democratic senators on the verge of an open alliance with Senator Lodge in the treaty contest was immediate. They got back behind Senator Hitchcock. It may be doubted whether this strengthening of the Administration forces will tend to hurry favorable action on the treaty by the Senate.

Senator Hitchcock advanced during the week to the line of the Taft reservation on Article X, which he said the Democrats were now willing to accept, and Senator Lodge came up to the line of the bi-partizan conference agreements on other reservations, but did not budge an inch from his reservation on Article X.

Nevertheless, the Republicans and Democrats are now in practically complete agreement on this crucial point, for the Taft and the Lodge reservations on Article X mean exactly the same thing. The dispute is no longer one of principle but of words. No more complete sur-

render by the Democrats should be asked, now that they have accepted a slight revision of the reservation denounced by the President as "cutting the heart out of the covenant."

Public pressure for ratification is increasing and neither side can long continue to hold to its present position without the suspicion arising that the Senate does not desire ratification at all, and that the quibble over Article X is a cloak to cover a purpose it does not dare to reveal.

The Senate gave a demonstration of its willingness in other matters to obey public opinion—even a frothy public opinion billowed up by one man almost over night—when it blocked the proposed sale at auction of the thirty former German liners until it should have passed upon the bids. Ultimately it will follow public opinion on the treaty. If the question goes into the campaign, the issue cannot be made upon a distinction between the Taft and the Lodge reservations on Article X. The issue will be acceptance or rejection of the covenant in its entirety. And it is recognized that the party forced to accept the negative side of this proposition invites defeat. This being so, no other conclusion is possible than that the treaty will soon be ratified.

RICHARD BOECKEL, *Washington*

The Return of Ulysses

ULYSSES has returned to Ithaca and the long interregnum caused by his absence from active control of the affairs of state is over. Nor has he forgotten to set his household in order by a vigorous wielding of the bow against those who took advantage of this absence. Henceforth he will, it is announced, preside in person at every cabinet meeting and direct all the policies of the administration, and presumably the policy of the Democratic Party in the Senate and in the pre-convention campaign.

The first to be pierced by an arrow from the bow of Ulysses was Secretary of State Robert Lansing, whose offense was the summoning of special meetings of the Cabinet on his own authority during the illness of the President. President Wilson address to Secretary Lansing the following note on February 7:

Is it true, as I have been told, that during my illness you have frequently called the heads of the executive departments of the Government into conference? If it is, I feel it my duty to call your attention to considerations which I do not care to dwell upon until I learn from you yourself that this is the fact.

Under our constitutional law and practice, as developed hitherto, no one but the President has the right to summon the heads of the executive departments into conference, and no one but the President and the Congress has the right to ask their views or the views of any one of them on any public question.

Secretary Lansing replied that it was quite true that he had "requested the heads of the executive departments of the Government to meet for informal conferences." He thought that this action was both necessary and constitutional. But if the President objected, he would be willing to tender his resignation.

President Wilson answered that he was not satisfied with Mr. Lansing's explanation. Since the cabinet could take no binding action with respect to general policy except on the authorization of the President, he thought it was not necessary to hold conferences in his absence. The President added that even in Paris Secretary Lansing had "accepted my guidance and direction on questions with regard to which I had to instruct you with increasing reluctance" and that since his return to Washington "I have been struck by the number of matters in which you have apparently tried to forestall



The youngsters at mess above are at an American orphanage in Beirut, Syria—saved from actual starvation by the Near East Relief

Hunger Knows No Armistice

There are hundreds of thousands of orphans—Greek, Syrian, Armenian—who depend on the Near East Relief for food and a place to live. And the Near East Relief depends upon American contributions to keep the good work going



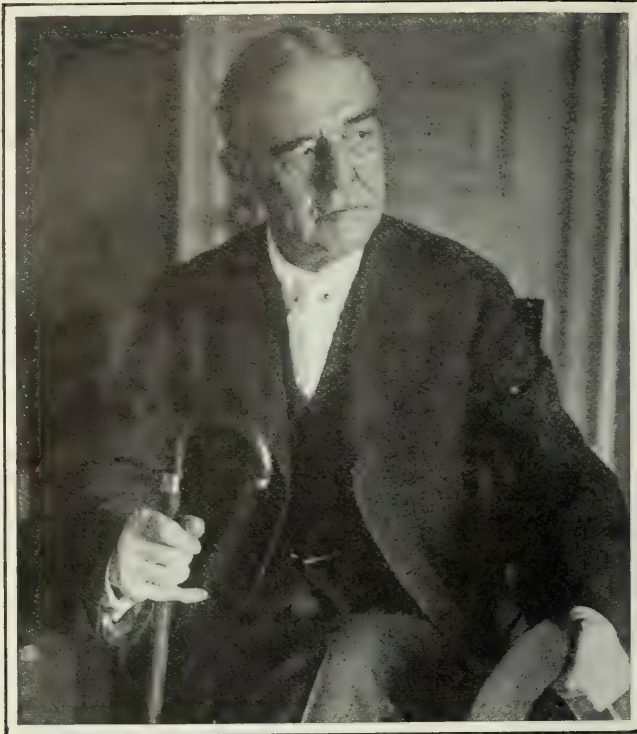
A bread line in Erivan, Armenia, where the people wait hopefully for hours to get the daily meal provided by American charity. "Next to their faith in God," says former Ambassador Morgenthau, "is their trust in the disinterested good will and generosity of the American people." On another page Mr. Morgenthau gives some graphic information of the Near East Relief



These victims of Turkish cruelty were driven out to suffer extremes of hunger and hardship in their wanderings thru the desert where so many thousands of refugees died



The scarcity of clothing for refugees in the Near East resulted in this case in a dress made out of an American "Missionary Map of the World"



© Underwood & Underwood

The new Secretary of the Interior is to be John Barton Payne, of Chicago, who during the war was general counsel to the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation and later—after January, 1918—to the Director General of Railroads

my judgment." In view of this attitude he had no choice but to accept Secretary Lansing's offered resignation.

On February 12 Secretary Lansing wrote, saying that "ever since January, 1919, I have been conscious of the fact that you no longer were disposed to welcome my advice in matters pertaining to the negotiations in Paris, to our foreign service, or to international affairs in general." He had only retained his position as Peace Commissioner and as Secretary of State in order to support the administration and intended in any event to resign as soon as the President had recovered from his illness.

President Wilson acknowledged this letter on the following day and formally accepted the resignation of Secretary Lansing "to take effect at once." The five letters which passed between the President and the Secretary were made public forthwith and created widespread comment; generally favorable to Secretary Lansing even in the Administration press, because few could see in the summoning of informal conferences of the Cabinet during the President's illness an offense great enough to warrant the expulsion of the Secretary of State or the severe tone of the President's letters. The reference in the correspondence to previous causes of difference, however, seems to indicate that the irregular Cabinet meetings were not the real, or at least not the most important, reason for the President's action. Secretary Lansing's testimony before the Senate indicated some dissatisfaction with the Treaty of Versailles and the method by which it was negotiated, even if we reject Mr. Bullitt's hearsay evidence that Mr. Lansing had objected to the League of Nations Covenant as part of the Treaty. Recent threats to Mexico in the Jenkins case have been interpreted as indicating that Mr. Lansing was taking advantage of the President's illness to carry out a Mexican policy of his own.

The resignation of Secretary Lansing is the ninth resignation of a cabinet officer during President Wilson's administration. Only in three cases was there

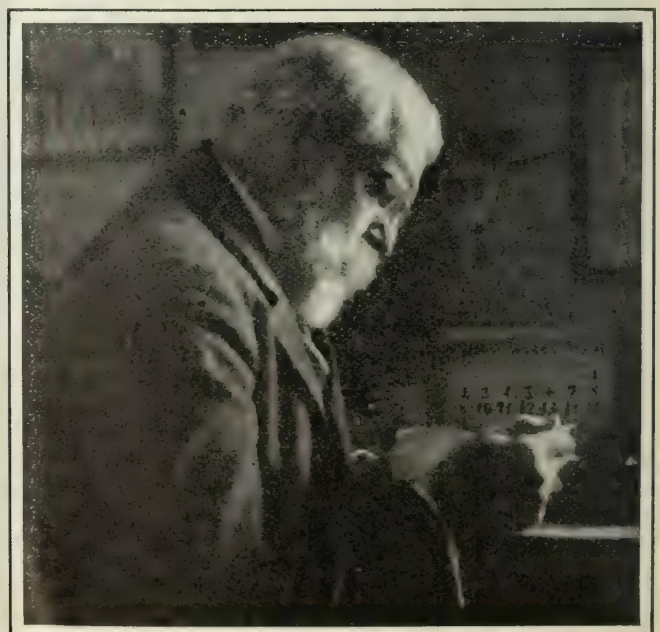
an avowed break on a question of policy: Secretary Bryan's refusal to threaten Germany with war as the alternative to ceasing submarine attacks on unarmed merchant ships; Secretary Garrison's objection to reducing the military program of the Administration to meet the wishes of Congress, and the resignation of Secretary Lansing. Attorney-General McReynolds resigned to enter the Supreme Court, and Secretary Glass of the Treasury to enter the Senate. In the resignations of Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, Secretary Lane of the Interior, and Attorney-General Gregory, the ostensible cause was the need to leave the relatively ill-paid public service for private business.

Ulysses sent his second arrow across the Atlantic. In a note address to the Governments of England, France and Italy he informed them that the United States must not be ignored in settling the question of the Adriatic. The proposed compromise boundary between Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes runs east of the frontier advocated by the American Delegation at Paris, and has not been approved either by the Yugoslavs or by the United States. President Wilson objects particularly to the Italian threat that if the Yugoslavs do not accept the settlement agreed on by England, France and Italy, the Treaty of London would be put into effect.

The Adriatic question is unfortunately entangled with the whole position of the United States with respect to the Treaty. So long as the Treaty is held up in the Senate the European Allies can contend, in the first place, that by refusing to enter the League of Nations we have rejected the idea of interest in purely European affairs, and, secondly, that President Wilson cannot be said to speak with unquestionable authority in the name of the United States.

A Friendly Ambassador for Italy

ALL friends of Italy were delighted last week with the announcement that President Wilson had appointed Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson of New York, Ambassador to Italy to succeed Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, resigned.



© Reid.

Robert Underwood Johnson's appointment as United States Ambassador to Italy is an appropriate climax to his years of work to promote friendship between Italy and the United States

She Who Must Be Obeyed

THE National American Woman Suffrage Association has met at Chicago for its fifty-first annual Convention. There will never be another Convention, as within the next twelvemonth woman suffrage will cease to be a live issue in any part of the United States. Half a century of campaigning has brought federal equal suffrage to the verge of realization, and the era of propaganda gives way to the era of everyday politics. The change is symbolized in the absorption of the Woman Suffrage Association by the League of Women Voters.

The Convention was non-partisan but not indifferent to party politics. A vote of thanks was extended to President Wilson, to Chairman Hays of the Republican National Committee, and to Chairman Cummings of the Democratic National Committee for their favorable attitude toward the equal suffrage amendment. The resolution of thanks to Mr. Hays gave some indication of the attitude which the women will take in party conflicts, and hints that some of them will not be quick to forget their friends in both parties or to forgive their enemies:

We extend to Mr. Hays our sincere gratitude for any and all help he may have rendered in behalf of ratification and assure him that our members, being progressive women, hope to align themselves with the younger element of the parties of their choice.

Many "Old Guard" politicians who have been lifelong opponents of woman suffrage find themselves this year face to face with an electorate consisting largely of those whom they wished to disfranchise. The situation is an awkward one, and has led to many hasty recantations. Senator Wadsworth of New York, for example, whose renomination campaign is being contested by many suffragists, has declared woman suffrage a closed issue and has given up any active opposition to it.

Of the thirty-six states needed to ratify the nineteenth amendment but five are lacking. The legislatures of Idaho and Arizona have acted favorably in special session. Virginia has decided adversely, by a vote of 62 to 22 in the House of Delegates. Virginia is the fifth and Maryland the sixth state to cast a negative vote against the federal amendment. Oklahoma and New



© Underwood & Underwood

A delegate to the first woman suffrage convention (1870) and the last (1920). Mrs. Helen Starrett is the only surviving member of the pioneer suffragets who first focussed public opinion by means of a general convention on the campaign for women's votes

Mr. Johnson, like President Wilson, is one of those rare American types who combine in one personality, statesmanship, eminence in letters and social breeding. Usually in America the politicians, literary men and society folk stick closely to their own reservations and do not mingle much with each other as is the case in England and France for instance.

Probably no living American excels Mr. Johnson in devotion to Italy. It is therefore evident that in his appointment President Wilson is holding out the olive branch to Italy and is hoping to resume once more the cordial relations of pre-Fiume days. Mr. Johnson's love of Italy dates back to his first visit in 1886.

In 1895, in recognition of Mr. Johnson's activity in the campaign for International Copyright, King Humbert decorated him as Cavaliere of the Crown of Italy and King Victor Emmanuel later promoted him to Commander of the same order.

Mr. Johnson was the originator of the memorial to Keats and Shelley in Rome, and when the war broke out was the originator and chairman of the American Poets' Ambulances in Italy. Under his direction a fund was raised which provided 112 ambulances and thirty-seven field hospitals, most of which were ready for work when the retreating Italian army made its heroic stand on the Piave. These ambulances were wreathed with flowers and received with honor wherever they went in Italy and gave her the first substantial evidence of American support.

Mr. Johnson was in 1918 elected to the Presidency of the Italian War Relief Fund of America, which has done such wonderful work in aiding war orphans, tubercular children or veterans, blinded and mutilated soldiers and other victims of the war. Both by pen and committee work the new Ambassador has been indefatigable in making Americans familiar with the achievements of Italy in the war and making Italy understand that America has not been indifferent to Italian victories or the extraordinary sacrifices that attended them. For this work Mr. Johnson has received the silver medal of the Red Cross.

It is fortunate that the one American who for many years has been urging the necessity of the fullest understanding and most intimate relations between Italy and America, will now have the opportunity to contribute officially to this consummation most devoutly to be wished.



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President Wilson has appointed a Republican, William Phillips, to be United States Minister to the Netherlands. Mr. Phillips has been in the diplomatic service fifteen years and in the State Department since 1913. He is now Assistant Secretary of State

Mexico have summoned special sessions of the legislature to consider the question; but the Governor of Washington, which is a suffrage state, has thus far refused to follow the example of the other western governors. These three states, together with Connecticut and Vermont, would complete the needed thirty-six without winning any of the southern states which have still to act. But suffragists are hopeful of favorable action also in two or three of the doubtful southern states, which include Delaware, West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Florida and Louisiana.

Railway Strike Threatened

IN addition to putting an end to "Cabinet government" and intervening again in the Adriatic situation, President Wilson has successfully exerted himself to postpone the threatened railway strike. On February 9 the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers announced a general cessation of work to be effective on the morning of February 17. Three hundred thousand men were affected by the order. President Barger of the Brotherhood declared that more than 100,000 members of the union earned less than three dollars a day, although mechanics of the same grade in the building trades received twice as much. The order for the strike, he claimed, dated back to last July, when the President urged railway men to wait "a reasonable time" for a fall in prices before pressing their demands for a higher wage scale. The Railroad Administration, on the other hand, pointed out that the Brotherhood had violated its agreement by calling a strike without giving thirty days' notice.

The other railway Brotherhoods were not directly involved in the strike order, but they supported the demands of the maintenance of way employees and the shopmen for wage increase. On February 13 President Wilson met representatives of the railway men. The President agreed that the question of wage increase should be examined by a special tribunal. In view of this assurance, the men agreed to postpone the strike. On February 17 railroad trains ran as usual in all parts of the country. While awaiting a readjustment of wages, the Brotherhoods have agreed to carry on an active agitation for legislation to reduce the high cost of living.

Governor Allen of Kansas declares that under the Industrial Courts law Kansas would in any case have been exempt even from a nation-wide railway strike.

Under the Kansas law a strike or lockout on a common carrier, against the authority of the Court, may be punished as a misdemeanor by fine or imprisonment. The Industrial Court has also the power to grant the demands of the railway men within the limits of Kansas. The law categorically declares that:

Any order made by said Court of Industrial Relations as to a minimum wage or a standard of wages shall be deemed *prima facie* reasonable and just, and if said minimum wage or standard of wages shall be in excess of the wages theretofore paid in the industry, employment, utility or common carrier, then and in that event the workers affected thereby shall be entitled to receive said minimum wage or standard of wages from the date of the service of summons or publication of notice instituting said investigation.

Winding Up the Treaties

HUNGARY now stands at the judgment bar, while Turkey is awaiting the judge's word after Hungary has received sentence. On February 11 Count Apponyi and the rest of the Peace Delegation arrived at Paris. An extension of eight days has been granted in the time allotted for their consideration of the terms of peace.

With respect to the Turkish Treaty, Premier Millerand announces that it was unanimously agreed by the Allied representatives at the London Conference to maintain the sovereignty of the Sultan in Constantinople. Complete freedom of the Dardanelles is to be established and no Turkish army will be left in Constantinople. The discussion of mandates for Asia Minor was postponed.

An attempt was made in the British House of Commons to bring about a general "downward revision" of the conditions of peace with Germany. A motion to this effect by Mr. Thorne of the Labor Party was rejected after debate by 254 votes to 60. The supporters of the Government, however, dropped some remarks which will be heard with hopeful ears by Germany and the other defeated powers. In response to the suggestion that the amount of reparations payable by Germany should be definitely limited, Mr. Bonar Law said that if the Germans offered a reasonable lump sum the Allies would probably agree to accept it. Mr. Balfour said that the Reparations Commission might make use of the machinery provided in the Treaty to lighten Germany's burden. Lord Robert Cecil said that while it was not feasible to propose a revision of the Treaty at the present time, he thought that changes would



© Keystone View

The treaty has been signed giving Norway sovereignty over the Spitzbergen Archipelago, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean which have never been permanently inhabited. The islands lie close to Norway and the other nations have waived their rights in her favor. Coal mines give the islands their chief value at present. The mines were developed by Americans but acquired by Norwegians

have to be made in the reparations clauses of the Treaty so that Germany would have some surplus at her own disposal as an encouragement to increased production.

Nor are the reparations clauses the only ones concerning which some concession is possible. It is doubtful if the trial of German statesmen and officers guilty of violating the laws of war can be carried out as planned, in view of the refusal of the Netherlands Government to surrender ex-Kaiser Wilhelm and the equal obstinacy of the German Government in refusing to surrender to Allied tribunals the other men on the extradition list. Coercion of Germany threatens to result in some revolutionary movement which might bring into power an Imperialist or Bolshevik régime.

In view of these considerations the Allies have notified Germany that they will permit German tribunals to conduct the trials of accused officers without pressing any demand for extradition if trial and punishment are carried out in good faith. "They reserve to themselves the right to decide by the results as to the good faith of Germany, the recognition by her of the crimes she has committed, and her sincere desire to associate herself with their punishment." In a note to the Dutch Government the Allies hint that the Kaiser may be permanently interned on the responsibility of the Netherlands in case the Government persists in the refusal to surrender him to justice. The note envisages "the possibility of reconciling the scruples of Holland with some effectual precautionary measures to be taken either on the spot or by holding the ex-Emperor at a distance from the scene of his crimes, making it impossible for him to exert his disastrous influence in Germany in the future."

The Council of the League of Nations has entrusted M. Bourgeois with organizing the permanent Court of International Justice provided for in the League of Nations Covenant. Among the men invited to prepare plans for the Court is Elihu Root. This nomination raises the interesting question of whether an American citizen can take an active part in the work of the League of Nations until the United States has ratified the Treaty and any reservations which may be made by the Senate have been accepted by the other Allied and Associated Powers.

Switzerland has been admitted to the League with the reservation that she need not abandon her traditional position of neutrality in all international disputes. Switzerland will be expected to cooperate in economic measures taken against offending nations, but her military obligation is only to defend her own territory. In defense of this privileged position it may be pointed out first that since Geneva is to be the League capital it will be advantageous to the working of the League not to have Switzerland become the theater of any possible war, and secondly that Swiss neutrality is guaranteed in Article 435 of the Treaty with Germany, which has equal legal standing with the provisions of the League of Nations Covenant in the same Treaty.



REDEEMED SCHLESWIG

The shaded area north of the first black line has voted to rejoin Denmark. In the second zone the vote has still to be taken

Danes Win North Schleswig

THE plebiscite zone in northern Schleswig has returned to Denmark after more than half a century of subjection to Prussia. This is the first popular referendum held under the provisions of the peace treaties which ended the Great War, and is regarded by the Germans as an unhappy omen for the result of future plebiscites. It is true that the result was expected from the start by German official circles, but the overwhelming majority obtained by the Danes exceeded expectations; 75,023 Schleswigers voted for reunion with Denmark, while only 25,087 preferred to remain German. The country districts were almost solidly Danish, but the Germans were strong in the towns and obtained majorities in all the large municipalities except

Hadersleben. King Christian has sent his welcome to the long lost children of his fatherland, now once more reunited in the Scandinavian family. Many public men of Denmark, Norway and Sweden have added their congratulations.

German efforts are now concentrated on the second plebiscite zone, in central Schleswig. The election in this district will not take place until March 14. The Germans have ground for hope in spite of the unfavorable result of the elections in the north. In central Schleswig the population is more mixed, and there is a very considerable German element in the large town of Flensburg. Moreover, the voting in this zone will be by communes instead of by the whole zone taken as a unit, so that even if the Germans lose part of central Schleswig they may be permitted to retain other districts. Northern Schleswig, on the other hand, is lost to Germany in its entirety.

The Schleswig plebiscite writes the latest chapter to one of the most important political controversies in modern history. The neck of land which connects Denmark with the German mainland is the region where the "low Dutch" dialects of the German speech come into contact with the speech of Scandinavia. From this region came the tribes of Saxons, Angles and Jutes who invaded and settled England and were the ancestors of many millions of the British and Americans of today. In modern times the three Duchies of this region—Holstein, Schleswig (Slesvig in Danish) and Lauenburg—were united to Denmark by the person of the Danish King. The majority of the inhabitants, except in northern Schleswig, were German in speech and probably in sentiment, but this mattered little in the days when countries were not thought of as nationalities but simply as royal estates.

In the nineteenth century three new factors complicated the situation. One of these, of interest only to professional diplomats, was a legal dispute as to the right of the Danish dynasty to rule over the Duchies, to which the German Duke of Augustenburg put forth a claim. More important was the rising spirit of nationalism in both Germany and Denmark. The Danes



© Imperial British War Museum

"Gassed," by John R. Sargent, R.A.—called by many critics the foremost of all war paintings, It vivifies the suffer

were no longer content with a mere personal union under the Danish crown; they demanded that Schleswig, at any rate, be definitely incorporated in the Danish State. The Germans demanded a reunion of all German peoples and carried on active propaganda for the annexation of all lands, such as Alsace and Schleswig-Holstein, where the German language was spoken under a foreign flag. In 1848 a Prussian army invaded the Duchies and might have conquered them, but for the intervention of other Powers on behalf of Denmark.

A third element in the situation was the grant of constitutional government in Denmark. Denmark, like Prussia, was an absolute despotism in the early part of the nineteenth century. But the introduction of constitutional government again raised the question of the political position of the three Duchies. If the Danish constitution were extended to them they would no longer be merely a personal possession of the King of Denmark; they would be an integral part of the Danish nation. Bismarck took advantage of this situation to appear as the champion of German nationality in Schleswig-Holstein. He engineered an alliance between Prussia and Austria against Denmark and conquered the Duchies. In 1864 the Duchies were lost to Denmark and definitely included in the limits of the German Confederation.

Bismarck was not, however, content with making the Duchies German; he wished them to be Prussian. He brought about a war between Austria and Prussia over the respective rights of the two nations in the conquered territories and succeeded in annexing them all to Prussia. As a concession to the principle of nationality the Treaty of 1866 contained a provision that "the population of the north of Schleswig shall be again united with Denmark in the event of their expressing a desire so to be by a vote freely exercised." This "scrap of paper" was cynically disregarded by Prussia, and the plebiscite then promised was never taken until the

victory of the Allies made it possible for them to force the Germans to keep their word. The German Government attempted to stamp out Danish national sentiment in Schleswig by measures of repression, but only succeeded in strengthening it.

During the war the Allies frequently considered handing back all of Schleswig to Denmark as far south as the Kiel Canal; thus making it possible to neutralize the great naval waterway which enabled Germany to transfer her fleet from the North Sea to the Baltic and return without passing north of Denmark. But at the Peace Conference it was thought enough that free navigation of the Kiel Canal should be granted to all nations, while leaving both banks in German territory. It was planned to hold the Schleswig plebiscite in three zones, voting at intervals, beginning from the north. But at the request of the Danish Government itself, the southernmost zone was abandoned. Why the Danes made this request is a matter of curious speculation; nations are not often willing to reject such a chance to enlarge their borders.

In the Treaty as finally signed, northern and central Schleswig were to be abandoned by German troops and officials and administered and policed by the Allies, together with some local assistance by Danes and Germans, and a representative each of Norway and Sweden on the International Commission in charge of administration. A plebiscite was fixed first for northern Schleswig, which was to vote as a unit, and at a later date for the central Schleswig zone, which was to vote by communes. The first part of this program has been carried out. Germans who live in the region transferred to Denmark must accept Danish citizenship or leave the country, but they will be permitted to retain property in Danish Schleswig. Similar provisions govern the other plebiscite clauses of the Treaty, pertaining to Upper Silesia, Allenstein, Marienwerder and, after a lapse of fifteen years, to the Saar district.



men who have sacrificed their most treasured sense and leaves a lasting impression of their indomitable courage

Out of Siberia

THE Americans in Siberia are being transported to the coast and shipped away as rapidly as possible. About half of them have been withdrawn already and there remained at the end of the year 274 officers and 4,910 enlisted men, besides some 500 civilian welfare workers. This brings an end to an adventure on which the United States entered with great reluctance and manifest misgivings a year and a half ago. It was at that time represented that the Czech prisoners who had fought their way out of Soviet Russia were in imminent danger of being overwhelmed by the thousands of German and Austrian prisoners in Siberia who had been armed for the purpose by the Bolsheviks. It has since been disclosed that these Austro-German armies were largely fictitious and that American forces were not needed—and in fact were not used—to defend the Czechs in their proposed movement westward into European Russia. A public declaration by Secretary of State Lansing in August, 1918, when our troops were first landed in Vladivostok, made it plain to the world that we dissociated ourselves from the ambitious plans of the Allies to overthrow the Bolsheviks and attack Germany from the east. Since the United States is now blamed by certain French, British and Siberian papers for not doing more it may be well to quote from that declaration to see what we at the outset undertook to do—and what we promised not to do:

In the judgment of the Government of the United States—a judgment arrived at after repeated and very searching considerations of the whole situation—military intervention in Russia would be more likely to add to the present sad confusion there than to cure it, and would injure Russia rather than help her out of her distresses.

Whether from Vladivostok or from Murmansk and Archangel, the only present object for which American troops will be employed will be to guard military stores

which may subsequently be needed by Russian forces and to render such aid as may be acceptable to the Russians in the organization of their own self defense.

In taking this action the Government of the United States wishes to announce to the people of Russia in the most public and solemn manner that it contemplates no interference with the political sovereignty of Russia, no intervention in her internal affairs—not even in the local affairs of the limited areas which her military force may be obliged to occupy—and no impairment of her territorial integrity either now or hereafter, but that what we are about to do has as its single and only object the rendering of such aid as shall be acceptable to the Russian people themselves in their endeavors to regain control of their own destiny.

This view of the situation has been fully justified by events. As we can all now see, it would have been better if the Allies had followed the American policy and abstained from participation in factional fights and from interference with local governments. The Russians, altho as a race they seem to be conspicuously lacking in the ability to cooperate politically on a large scale, are quite competent and accustomed to manage their own affairs in the communes (*mirs*) or district assemblies (*zemstvos*). But Kolchak as Supreme Ruler was more autocratic than the Czar and made no concessions to the spirit of democracy.

The fall of Kolchak in Siberia, like the fall of Denikin in Ukraine, was ultimately due to his failure to gain the confidence and support of the people over whom he ruled. Personally Admiral Kolchak was a brave, patriotic and well meaning man, but his most ardent supporters were men who wished for the restoration of the old régime with all their former powers and privileges. This prevented him from promoting the establishment of democratic institutions even if he had had the desire. Only at the last, after he had been driven from his capital, Omsk, by the Bolsheviks did he consent to call a constituent assembly and asked General Pepelaiev, whom he had dismissed from the

service because of his democratic tendencies, to form a representative government. But it was too late. The zemstvos declared their distrust of him. His soldiers mutinied, the people rose and both Kolchak and Pepelaiev fell victims to their fury. The Czechoslovaks are blamed for not protecting or rescuing Kolchak from the revolutionists, but there is another side to the story.

The most dependable troops that Kolchak had were the Czechoslovaks under the command of General Gaida, an energetic young Bohemian private whom they had chosen to lead them out of Soviet Russia. After reaching Siberia in safety the Czechoslovaks instead of going home by way of the Pacific, as they intended, turned back to fight the Bolsheviki at the request—or, as recently published documents indicate, the demand—of the Allies. But the Czechoslovaks are mostly republicans and Socialists and they were disgusted and incensed at the flogging, looting and unmentionable atrocities committed by the Russian officers. In their protest to the world in November, when Gaida raised at Vladivostok the green flag of the Siberian Constitutionalists, they said:

The military authorities of the Government of Omsk are permitting criminal actions that will stagger the entire world. The burning of villages, the murder of masses of peaceful inhabitants and the shooting of hundreds of persons of democratic convictions and also those only suspected of disloyalty occurs daily.

But the November rising was put down by the Cossacks with the aid of the Japanese marines and Gaida, who was wounded in the *melée*, was transported overseas. The American authorities put a stop to the bombardment of Gaida's headquarters by the Russian torpedo boats in the harbor.

A year ago when the Czechoslovaks were holding the Ural front on the north while Kolchak's Russian troops on the southern part of the line were giving way be-

fore the Bolsheviki or going over to them, General Gaida urged Kolchak, as the only way of averting disaster, to conciliate the people by calling a constituent assembly, abolishing promiscuous flogging and arrests and opening the land for settlement by the peasants. Kolchak promised reforms but did not carry them out. As Gaida continued to press the matter Kolchak in July discharged him from the service in disgrace and sent him to Vladivostok.

In December when the great crash came and the Siberian armies had to make a hasty retreat of 1500 miles over a single track railroad it was the Czech and American transportation experts who were able to keep the line clear and so save Russian refugees and foreign residents from the Bolsheviki. Kolchak, who had fled from Omsk to Irkutsk, found himself there between two foes, the Bolsheviki on the west and the revolutionists on the east, and he was forced to ask the Czechs to clear the line so his armored train could go thru the enemy country to the Pacific. General Syrov, the commander of the Czechs, offered to protect and escort him safely to Vladivostok if he would renounce his usurped power as Supreme Ruler of All Russia and travel as a private citizen. General Kolchak appealed frantically to the Allies. General Kappell, commander of the Siberian armies, challenged General Syrov to a duel. General Semenov, the Cossack Hetman who held the eastern section of the road at Chita, threatened Syrov "to move against you with all the forces at my command." But when Semenov tried to carry out this threat by despatching armored trains westward they were stopped and captured, one by the Americans and the other by the Czechoslovaks. According to the latest report Kappell and Syrov, instead of fighting a duel, have joined forces and recaptured Irkutsk.

But they were too late to rescue the Supreme Ruler, for at two o'clock on the morning of February 7 the local revolutionary committee of Irkutsk condemned Admiral Kolchak and Premier Pepelaiev to death and they were promptly shot.

In Vladivostok the revolution was accomplished without bloodshed, thanks to the Americans. The revolutionists entered the city secretly on the night of January 30 and seized the street cars to carry them up the main street to the residence of General Rozanov, Governor General of the Maritime Province. When they began to surround the house the Japanese undertook to prevent them, but an American officer with a detachment of marines interposed and told the Japanese that he would not permit their intervention. The Japanese thereupon withdrew without fighting. On the following day General Rozanov and his staff were allowed to depart to Japan on Russian warships. General Graves, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia, reports that the revolutionists are very friendly toward the United States and show no desire for revenge on their Russian enemies. They have declared themselves opposed to civil war in Siberia and to foreign intervention. Naturally then they will rather facilitate than retard the departure of the American troops. The General Staff of the new Government at Nikolsk telegraphed to General Graves a message of gratitude for prohibiting interference with the revolutionary movement in Vladivostok and so preventing bloodshed.

The present situation may then be summed up in this way: The Soviet Government has control of Siberia west of Lake Baikal, while east of this the country is mostly under the control of local revolutionary bodies composed largely of the municipal councils, zemstvos and coöperative societies. Their attitude toward the Bolsheviki remains to be determined. Semenov, the



Paul Thompson

Smith—the largest college for women in the world—started less than half a century ago with fourteen students and an endowment fund of \$393,000, left by Sophia Smith "to furnish women with the means of usefulness, happiness and honor." Today Smith, to keep pace with its progress, is raising an additional endowment fund of \$4,000,000; and counts among its graduates leaders in practically every field of women's activities. A tableau during the Smith fund campaign in New York showed graduates in costume from the early days to the present; Sophia Smith, a descendant of the founder of Smith College, is shown here, dressed as one of the first college girls, talking to Mrs. Harold Irving Pratt, chairman of the New York committee of the Smith fund



© Western Newspaper Union.

Snow is an enemy in New York—an enemy that may bring starvation if the traffic ways become blocked. So the latest blizzard—and one of the heaviest New York has had for years—brought out two weapons for fighting snow: the flame thrower, adapted from Germany's liquid fire used in trench warfare, and the snow melter, first used on the Canadian Pacific Railroad. At the left United States soldiers are demonstrating the flame thrower's efficacy. At the right is a snow melter in action—the 1800 gallon tank holds crude oil which will burn for twelve hours on the principle of a gas torch, working at a pressure of sixty pounds



young Buriat leader, the "Napoleon of the East" or the "Siberian Villa," as he is diversely called, succeeds nominally to Kolchak's authority and has his headquarters at Chita.

Captain Jacob L. Milligan will represent the Third Congressional district of Missouri in the place of Joshua Alexander, Secretary of Commerce. The seat was contested by John E. Frost, Republican and enemy of the League of Nations Covenant, who fought the campaign on the Treaty issue. By a majority of about 1800 Captain Milligan's victory vindicated the cause of the League. The district is normally Democratic, but opponents of the Treaty were confident of swinging it to the Republicans this year in view of the hostility to the League of Nations among some of the Missouri Democrats, typified by Senator Reed. But now Missouri has been "shown."

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman has resigned the Presidency of Cornell University, which he has held for nearly twenty-eight years. The resignation will take effect at the end of the academic year. In his letter of resignation, President Schurman says that he had intended to resign several years ago on the ground of length of service and advancing age, but that the problems of war time had compelled him to remain at his post until normal conditions returned.

Complete official reports show that 77,644 American soldiers died during the war with Germany, of whom 34,844 were killed in action or drowned at sea. Over 215,000 were wounded in action, but of these eighty-five per cent recovered in time to return to duty. The total number of those still listed as missing in action and unaccounted for out of more than four million mobilized men is just three individuals!

The Yugoslav Ministry has resigned with Premier Davidovitch at its head, owing to the refusal of Prince Alexander to dissolve the provisional Assembly and order general elections. The crisis with Italy on the Adriatic question has deeply stirred public opinion and the Government has thus far refused the settlement offered by England and France.

The British permitted a Sinn Fein demonstration in London on February 11. Among the speakers was Arthur Griffiths, "Vice-President of the Irish Republic." Cardinal Logue in his Lenten pastoral address condemned both the British Government for measures of coercion in Ireland and the Sinn Feiners for replying to these measures by violence and crime.

The Siberian Bolsheviki hold Alexandrovsk on the Pacific coast opposite Sakhalin as well as the northern half of that island which was ceded to Russia by the Treaty of Portsmouth. They are now starting revolts against Japanese rule in the southern part and have attacked the Japanese mines and oil wells there.

Polish and Czech sympathizers are reported to have engaged in a nationalist riot at Orlova in Teschen. Teschen has the double importance of a rich coal-bearing area at a time when eastern and central Europe is seriously short of fuel, and a plebiscite region on the linguistic boundary between the Poles and the Czechs.

Union wage scales, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, averaged 17 per cent higher last year than in 1918 and 55 per cent higher than in 1913. The average working week was five per cent shorter in 1919 than in 1918 for persons paid at time rates.

Canada has officially protested to Great Britain against the acceptance of any reservation which would deprive Canada and the other Dominions of a separate voice in the League of Nations Assembly and equal status with other members of the League.

A motion in favor of nationalizing the coal mines of Great Britain was defeated in the House of Commons by a vote of 329 to 64. The motion was offered by William Brace, President of the South Wales Miners' Federation.

The Polish Constitutional Commission has decided that the President of the Republic shall be elected by the Diet and Senate, thus copying the French constitution in preference to the American system of electing the President.

A census of the Czechoslovak Republic shows that in that part of the country which was taken from Hungary there are 1,340,900 Slovaks, 665,703 Magyars, 143,322 Germans and about 190,000 of other nationalities.

Sir Walter Defreese, Coalition Unionist, has won a Parliamentary by-election at Ashton-under-Lyne, defeating the Labor Party candidate by a narrow margin. The Liberal candidate ran a poor third.

A Watchdog for the Pork-Barrel

What would you think of a large department store where every cashier, floor-walker, foreman and clerk set up his own counter or desk, bought his own merchandise and office supplies and turned the bill over to the owner of the store directly without making use of a purchasing department to eliminate duplications and buy stock at wholesale rates? The Federal Government of these United States is that department store. The different bureaus which carry on Government work are not distributed among the Departments on any plan or system whatever. The Secretary of the Treasury erects certain public buildings, but so do twenty-four bureaus under other Departments. The Secretary of Agriculture will supervise the spending of \$100,000,000 on public roads in 1920, but more than a dozen bureaus in other Departments will also build roads.

The National Public Works Department Association, composed of business

men and engineers, met in convention in Washington a few weeks ago to find a remedy for this state of affairs under which it is literally true that the Government does not let its right hand know what its left hand is doing. The Association agreed to advocate a measure transforming the Department of the Interior into a Department of Public Works. This Department will bring together all the scattered bureaus now engaged in engineering and construction work, establish coöperation and eliminate duplication of effort.

The Association does not advocate any extension of the field of Federal activity. It urges merely that the \$650,000,000 which the nation is spending this year on public works should be spent under the control of an organization which can pursue the same systematic methods and effect the same economies as any efficiently organized private business.

How Steel Workers Beat the H. C. L.

One of the great causes of unrest at the present time seems to be the high cost of living. Almost every periodical we take up carries a cartoon of the consumer standing on the ground and striving vainly to reach a balloon marked "H. C. L." floating away into space. The reason given for asking an increase in wages in most industries and the cause of most strikes is that wages have not advanced as rapidly as the cost of living. For several weeks the steel industry in this country was more or less crippled in an attempt to unionize this industry. Little was said about the rate of wages by those in charge of the strike. The reason probably was that in this particular industry wages since the war began had risen more than the cost of living. This is brought out in the chart. The figures from which this chart was drawn were taken from the *Monthly Labor Review* of October, 1919, and were compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The figures in each case have been reduced to 100 at the approximate date of the beginning of the war. The index number of prices is computed from the retail prices of commodities appearing in family budgets and weighted according to their importance.

Index Number of Cost of Living and Wages in Iron and Steel Industry in the United States, 1913 to 1919.

Cost of Living.	Wages.		
	Shear-men.	Roll-ers.	Labor-ers.
1913.....	100	100	100
July, 1914.....	98	98	102
December, 1914.....			
June, 1915.....	105	99	99
December, 1915.....			
June, 1917.....	154	180	162
December, 1917.....			
June, 1918.....			
December, 1918.....			
June, 1919.....	237	193	263

From this study it is evident that during the early years of the war the cost of living advanced more rapidly than wages. In fact wages in some cases did not rise at all from 1913 to 1915. Then came a gain in wages which was so great from 1917 to 1919

that there is hardly a single trade connected with the iron and steel industry in which the increase of wages by 1919 was not greater than the increase in the cost of living during the same period. It is also an interesting fact that the increase in the rate of pay of unskilled labor in this industry had been more rapid than that of skilled labor. Since these figures were published in October the cost of living has gone up still higher, but in the iron and steel industry the increase in the cost of living has not yet caught up with the increase in the rate of wages. Unfortunately the figures for the iron and steel industry did not include the rate of wages of those engaged in clerical and office work. It is possible that this group has not shared the generous increase which has come to the manual laborers. In most lines of work the increase which has come to the factory operatives has not been shared to the same extent by the of-

fice force. Mr. Carnegie used to say that a man in the steel industry was either a "prince or a pauper." Certainly the war has dealt generously with the employees of this industry.

"I Am a Worm"

Prof. B. E. Kemkel, of Lafayette College, publishes an interesting article in the current *Scientific Monthly* entitled "The Disadvantages of Being Human." Here are some of the defects from which "Godlike man" suffers.

The weakness of the arch of the foot due to the long stretch between the ball of the foot and the heel.

The upright position of the pelvis which instead of serving simply as an attachment for the limbs to the vertebral column as is the case with animals now becomes a basin for the support of the viscera. This increases the difficulty of parturition especially among the white race who have somewhat larger heads at the time of birth.

The erect posture of man requires that the blood vessels are subjected to a relatively great blood pressure.

The straightening up of the body exposes certain organs and vessels and the entire abdominal wall to injury which animals on all fours are not subject to.

The skin of man is a less perfect hull for the internal organs than the skin of many lower animals. The coat of hair is scanty and is no protection from the cold.

With the loss of hair has gone a loss of dermal musculature by means of which the skin can be twitched as a horse or cow does to drive away flies.

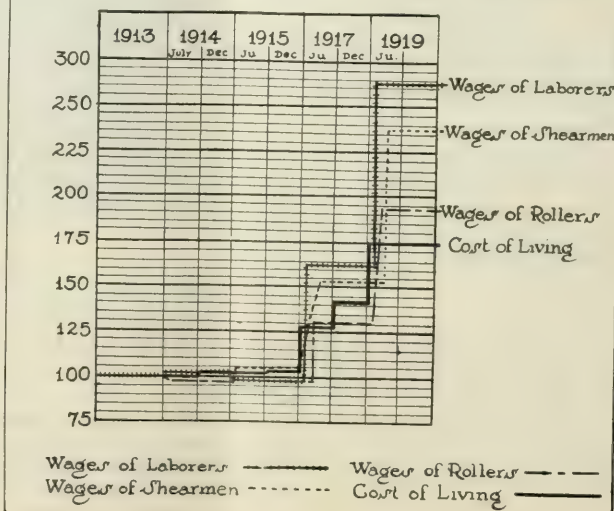
We have lost the power of wagging our ears.

The eyes are imperfect but this is nothing to the defects in the sense of smell. So imperfect is man's sense of smell that it is only by courtesy that we can be said to have the sense at all.

By becoming a hand feeder man's teeth have grown smaller and more closely crowded together. The wisdom teeth are showing unmistakable signs of degenerating. The shortening of the jaws lets food decompose in the crevices between the teeth and that causes them to decay.

Professor Kemkel concludes that "as a mechanism man is far from perfect, but with his more perfect brain power, he shows a capacity to adjust himself by the use of tools and other devices of his ingenuity to a rapidly changing environment to defend himself against untoward circumstances and more than hold his own in competition with the other species of organisms on the earth today."

The Cost Of Living In The Iron and Steel Industry



Brek-ek-ek-ex

Up at New Haven the psychologists gave an intelligence test to the Yale Freshman class, the results of which have just been made public. 99.2 per cent of the Freshmen obtained grades A or B; denoting intelligence above the average of humanity. When it comes to making "odious comparisons" they show up even more remarkably. Eighty four per cent ranked higher than high school seniors similarly tested; sixty-nine per cent were above the Freshman average for another university, and half of these first-year men outranked the average of the Senior class for that other university! (Name of the other institution withheld.)

Comparison was also made with the result of psychological tests given to soldiers. All of the Yale Freshmen outranked the average for drafted men, and the average for the group was even a little higher than that for army officers. Perhaps one should not draw the deduction that each and every Yale "Frosh" should be forthwith given a commission, but it does seem that once they are trained in military technique the Yale students will compete on equal terms with the West Pointers. If the Yale Freshmen show such promise in the green tree



Library, church and community house all in a row focus this town's activities

what may we not expect from the ripe autumn of their wisdom?

Focussing a Community

Granby, Connecticut, has done a thing that might well be emulated in other towns and villages thruout the land. When some Croesus gave the town a library the good people of the South Congregational Church took steps to have the library erected on one side of the church, and then

\$10,000 was raised to build a community house on the other side. Now the town proposes to put the town school in the group. Thus Granby has focussed the life of the community at one point and the boys and girls, men and women will have a center in which all the social instincts of the people can find satisfaction and from which will radiate all the spiritual, intellectual, moral and recreational influences of the community. Such was the Acropolis to Athens.

Lost Empires of Britain

Great Britain rules, or professes to rule, the most extensive empire that the world has ever known, and this empire has recently been much enlarged by "mandates" over former German colonies and Turkish provinces. So great and rapid has been the expansion of overseas Britain that we are apt to think of it as being but the successful working out of a consistent program of imperial conquest.

So far is this from being the fact, however, that no nation, except perhaps Spain, has lost such extensive do-

main and no nation whatever has voluntarily abandoned so many good chances for territorial expansion. The British Empire as it stands is but a fragment of the British Empire as it might have been if in every case the home Government had followed the lead of those who offered it opportunities to "paint the map red." Many of these lost opportunities were recovered at a later date; for example the Queensland Government in northern Australia annexed the whole of eastern New Guinea on its own initiative in 1883, but the

British Government surrendered the northern coast to Germany as an act of friendship. The present war, of course, has cancelled that cession.

In some cases the shrinking of the empire was not voluntary; as for example when Washington won the independence of the American colonies in the field and when the French compelled the British kings to abandon their dynastic claim to the crown of France. Perhaps we may include here also cases when conquest was certainly possible but proved too expensive to



be worth the effort, such as the failure to extend a British protectorate over the wild tribes of Afghanistan. In other instances the British "swapped off" territory as part of a diplomatic bargain, as when they let Germany have Helgoland in exchange for colonial advantages on the east coast of Africa. Sometimes the cause was failure to appreciate the potential value of a country, as when the British long refused the offer of the chiefs of Fiji to establish a protectorate over those fertile islands for a nominal sum—a decision repented in time to secure dominion. On occasion the motive was disinterested good-will, as Gladstone's return of the Ionian islands to Greek sovereignty in 1862.

If we consider the losses of the British Empire by continents we may note in North America (1) Florida, obtained in 1763 from the Spanish; (2) the United States east of the Mississippi, lost in the American Revolution; (3) the territory of Oregon and Washington, abandoned to the United States by a compromise which left British Columbia on the other side of the frontier, both countries having claims to the whole Pacific coast from California to Alaska; (4) all of the islands of the West Indies, repeatedly at the mercy of the British fleet in wars with Spain, France and Holland. No account is here taken of early British plans to acquire Texas, California, Alaska or Central America, as these were in no case "followed up."

In South America the British have at one time or another stretched their claims over all Guiana and part of Venezuela. During the Napoleonic wars a British naval expedition occupied and held for several years the Plata river region, including what is today Uruguay and northern Argentina.

In Europe the British have abandoned Helgoland to Germany, the Ionian islands to Greece, and their claims in Spitzbergen to Norway. They have lost their French Empire, and Queen Elizabeth once threw away an offer from the Dutch Protestants, then in revolt against Spain, of the crown of the Netherlands. Hanover, tho never incorporated in the Empire, was long united with it in the person of the Hanoverian kings.

In Africa and Asiatic Turkey the British have regained most of their former lost opportunities as a result of the present war. But they have never consolidated their temporary advances in Afghanistan, Tibet and other wild countries on the border of India; contenting themselves with oc-

When You Go to London—

Don't make the mistake of seeking Temple Bar for liquid refreshment. Don't go to a "coffee house" for coffee—learn to do without it; and don't try to put up for the night, as one young American actually did, at Furnival's Inn; it might be advisable to take out life insurance there. Nor will the Inns of Court furnish you with hotel accommodation.

St. Clement Danes is not a dog show, but a church, and the Isle of Dogs is really a congregation of Docks. Don't expect to find Limehouse as it is pictured in "Limehouse Nights"; you may walk far there without seeing a Twinkletoes. And, by-the-way, the Hop Exchange is not an opium den.

Bond Street deals, not in bonds, but in clothes, while Threadneedle Street deals, not in clothes, but in bonds. It should also be noted that ladies do not go to Petticoat Lane for petticoats.

Don't ask where the "depot" is; and if you want to reach Shakespeare's birthplace don't ask for a ticket to Stratford. A sailor we know tried this; he landed in the London suburb of that name, a wilderness of bricks and mortar. He saw nothing of the birthplace, the Avon, or the bard, and the inhabitants themselves seemed strangely ignorant of these things.

Remember—if you can—that as you walk east from Buckingham Palace, the Mall becomes Spring Gardens, Spring Gardens becomes the Strand, the Strand fades into Fleet Street, Fleet Street is lost in Ludgate Hill, Ludgate Hill runs on as Cannon Street, Cannon changes to East Cheap, East Cheap takes the alias of Great Tower Street, and Great Tower Street plumps you straight into the moat of the Tower of London—and all without turning a single corner.

ARTHUR POWELL.

casional military expeditions. Nor has there been any fruit to the exploits of "Chinese" Gordon in the interior of China, British dominion being still limited to Hong-Kong and Wei-Hai-Wei.

Perhaps the most valuable territories ever willingly surrendered by Great Britain were the Dutch East Indies, occupied by a British naval force during the Napoleonic wars and admirably administered by Sir Stamford Raffles from 1811 to 1816. The population of these islands, duly returned to Dutch sovereignty, has grown to be greater than that of the British Isles. The Philippines also have been under British occupation, when Manila was seized from Spain during the Seven Years' War. It is hardly too much to say that the British fleet has had numerous opportunities during the past two hundred years of adding to the Empire every island in the Indian Ocean and in the Pacific, with the exception of Japan.

Self-Support for Imbeciles

New York state has made a success of its experimental colonies for the feeble-minded, according to a statement by Dr. Charles Bernstein, superintendent of the Rome School. The first of these colonies was established in 1906. It was self-supporting from its first year and returned a profit to the institution which established it. There are at present eleven of these colonies, numbering about twenty boys to each, and all have made a financial success in addition to benefiting the inmates. In 1914 a colony for girls was started. At the end of the first year every girl in it had a savings bank account. At present there are six such colonies in the state.

Superintendent Bernstein believes that fully half the feeble-minded persons committed to institutions can be cared for in self-supporting agricultural colonies. Many of them even show sufficient improvement to enter

life on their own account as "hired men" or "hired girls" on private farms. Of course there are many who must be cared for within institutions, but the majority are "borderline" cases who respond sufficiently to training to become almost normal men and women. Ten years ago, he said, eighty per cent of the persons committed to the Rome institution were hopeless imbeciles, but medical supervision has grown so much more exacting in its standards that today persons only slightly defective make up the mass of inmates; persons who in former decades would probably have remained in

their homes, dependent on their relatives. For such cases medical supervision is a distinct gain, but strictly institutional life is not necessary.

Facts

Los Angeles is the largest city in the United States—in area.

There are three ships in the world of more than 50,000 tons each.

Ninety per cent of the aluminum used in the United States comes from Arkansas.

Sixteen Presidents had war records but only two were in the military service when elected.

The agricultural output of the Southern states more than doubled in value during the Great War.

Twenty years ago the United States imported all its tinplate; today it manufactures three-fourths of the world's supply.

More than sixty million tons of iron ore were mined in the United States last year. 86 per cent of this came from the Lake Superior district.

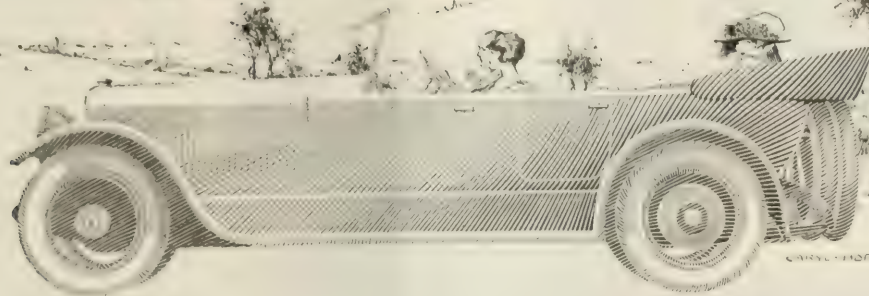
An American submarine holds the world's record for long-distance diving, having traveled 1800 consecutive miles without rising to the surface.

The United States regular army has engaged in more than a hundred wars or military campaigns; about nine-tenths of them being with Indian tribes.

The *Crisis* says that during the past seven months negroes in New York City have purchased real estate totalling over \$4,000,000, between 127th and 145th Streets.

From 1857 to 1918 the United States produced more than three-fifths of the world's petroleum and at the end of that period the proportion had risen to seven-tenths. Russia and Mexico are our chief competitors and might surpass us if they took revolutions less seriously.

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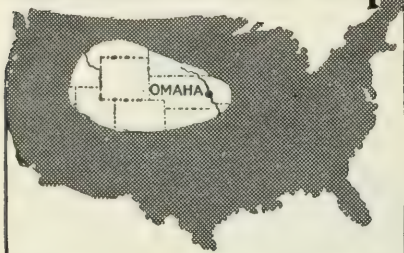
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ESTABLISHED 1897

INCORPORATED 1904



Our Forward March in Agriculture

(Continued from page 312)

fashion the forested portions of the mountains of the east from Maine to Alabama.

What, I may be asked, has all this effort amounted to? Is it not true that farming has deteriorated, that soils are being impoverished, that acre yields have declined, and that production has not kept pace with population? These are the representations which I believe are most frequently made to the public and I apprehend that there is a general impression that they are sound. As a matter of fact, the reverse is true. Let me give the facts as briefly as I can.

First, as to the yields per acre. These show an upward tendency during the whole period for which we have reliable statistics. The average rate of increase for twenty-five years has been one-half of one per cent a year. The gain is not readily observed from one year to another, but, when averages for a series of years are obtained, the trend is clear. During the decade of the 70's and 80's, when there was a vast expansion of the farm area in the west, cultivation was on a very extensive and inadequate scale and the tendency was downward. Since the early 90's, however, the movement has been decidedly upward. Since 1880 the following increases in yield per acre are noted: Wheat 25 per cent, corn 10, oats 24, potatoes 33, hay 20, cotton 3½, or for all crops 16 per cent. The facts are even more striking when we take the more settled states of the union. For New York state, the weighted average increase for all crops was 18 per cent, and for New England 25 per cent. And yet it is not true that there is a general impression that farms in New England have been abandoned and that its agriculture has deteriorated. The explanation of the improvement is to be found in better agricultural methods, use of farm machinery, rotation of crops, disease control measures, and increased and more intelligent use of fertilizers.

But what about the other test—the relation of farm production to growth of population? Here, too, the facts are equally encouraging and contradict the prevalent view. It is true that the production of meats per capita has declined. In 1900 it was 248 pounds, decreasing in 1914 to 183, rising in 1918 to 222. It is worth noting that, with the great increase in the variety of our products and of our diet, we are not so dependent on meat as formerly; and, furthermore, that we are still large exporters of meat products. Fifty years ago, in the decade 1866-74 the production of the six leading cereals per capita was 38 bushels, while in 1905-14 it was 52; corn having increased from 23 to 27 bushels, wheat from 6-1/5 to 8; oats from 6-3/4 to 13; potatoes from 2-9/10 to 3-6/10; tobacco from 7-2/5 pounds to 12-1/5; cotton from 36-1/2 pounds to 60; and milk from 84 gallons in 1889 to 96 gallons in 1919.

I have spoken of the increase in the variety of our diet. In some respects the advance in agriculture has been most striking in the rise of new or minor crops to large proportions and their availability thruout the year. The only hint that I can give of this expansion is from the figures for canning of vegetables and fruits and the drying of fruits. The canning industry showed a gain from 20,000,000 cases in 1889 to 52,000,000 in 1914 and dried fruits from 85,000,000 to 521,000,000 pounds.

But there is still another test, and that is the number of farm workers and the production for each laborer. Their number increased from 5,900,000 in 1870 to 13,700,000 in 1910, and the production for each worker in terms of leading cereals rose from 266 bushels in the decade 1866-74 to 406 in 1905-14, or to 418 in the five years 1915-19.

The war revealed another fact, that whenever an emergency comes the farmers of the nation by straining a point can achieve very remarkable results. During the war, in spite of all the difficulties, including the abstraction of labor, they increased the acreage of leading cereals by 33,000,000, the yield 635,000,000 bushels above the pre-war average; and they did a more difficult thing; they increased the number of milk cows over 1914 by 2,750,000, of other cattle by 8,500,000, of work animals by 1,000,000, of swine by 16,000,000 or a total of approximately 29,000,000.

Wheat was an especially important war material. The Department of Agriculture asked the farmers to increase their fall acreage alone in 1918 to 47,200,000. There was actually planted 49,261,000, and the spring wheat acreage equalled the record of 22,500,000. It was this performance of the farmers that helped to save Europe and to preserve civilization.

Furthermore, this country has a long distance to go before it comes in sight of its limit of farm production. It can further increase its output of commodities by continuing to secure increased yields per acre, and still further by cultivating the tillable land which at present is unused, estimated to be over 60 per cent of the total. It has been estimated by experts that only about 15 per cent of the land in cultivation is yielding reasonably full returns. The opportunity, therefore, is presented of placing the remainder of the tillable land under cultivation and bringing it and 85 per cent of that now cultivated up to the point of full yields.

I see no particular point in feverish haste to reach this goal. Success would bring with it certain advantages but also many obvious disadvantages. We must give more intelligent consideration to the policy which should be pursued in reference to the expansion of the farm area and bring to bear the services of all the agricultural experts to make the survey and to point the

way. It is not in the interest either of producers or consumers to have extreme fluctuations in agricultural production. There is always danger of glutting the market and of serious loss. Furthermore, the right expansion of the industry is limited by the supply of labor and capital available for farming purposes and by the inelasticity of the demand for farm products. The aim should be to secure a steady flow of commodities of sufficient volume to supply an increasing demand at prices which will yield the farmer a decent wage and a fair profit on his investment. It seems difficult to get it into the minds of some people that farming is a business and must pay; that under modern conditions there cannot be an unlimited number of farmers. There could be a larger proportion of farmers to the total population if each farm were self-sufficient and produced no surplus of consequence; but today the average farmer produces many times what he consumes of some things and is dependent for his prosperity upon their profitable exchange. There should be, and in the long run there will tend to be, no more farmers in the nation than are needed to produce the quantity of products which can be disposed of at a profit. There will be farmers enough if the business of farming is made profitable and if rural life is made attractive and healthful. The consumers must be willing to pay prices for farm products which will enable farmers to produce them and to maintain a satisfactory standard of individual and community life. The nation, therefore, must be prepared to omit nothing to improve the countryside. The farmers have proven themselves worthy citizens and strong bulwarks against radicalism. It is of the first importance that satisfactory schools be provided, good roads be constructed, and that adequate provision be made to give rural communities the requisite sanitary and medical services, including hospital facilities.

With the aid of the bankers we must make certain, for the nation's welfare as well as for the farmers, that they can secure the requisite capital at a reasonable rate of interest, continue to devise facilities to aid farmers in marketing their products, and, to this end, promote cooperative enterprises. These are prerequisite because the individual farmer's operations are on too small a scale to make it possible for him to secure the necessary economics in handling his products and in transporting them. And especially must we see to it that the channels of trade are open and not controlled for selfish purposes. There will then be no difficulty in retaining in the rural districts a sufficient number of efficient people. What we need is not a "back to the land" propaganda. There are few urban people who could go back to the land to advantage or who will go. What we need rather is an acceleration of the movement for the improvement of the countryside which will render the abandonment of farming unnecessary and its expansion inevitable.

Washington, D. C.



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A Few Plain Words to the G. O. P.

(Continued from page 308)

for the solution of vast problems of international business: they cannot be dealt with by phrases, by stuffed-shirt oratory and party jockeying.

If it's General Wood against Mr. Hoover I will have to give the matter careful thought. Off-hand I have two things against the General.

First he is a General, and believes in universal military training. There are many things about universal military training I like. The idea of putting all the boys of the country at work for their country for a year, of putting the rich and poor side by side and letting them get to know each other—that sounds good to me. But how can you have universal military training without universal military trainers? Without an officer caste, such as Germany had? Without the snobbishness and intolerance—and the itching for a chance to fight—that always goes with such a caste? And didn't we fight the war to do away with armaments and with universal military training anyway. Haven't we forbidden it in Germany? And if forbidden in Germany, why advocated here?

And my second objection to the General is that he would probably be just the kind of President under whom we are now having our troubles: and I want no more such Presidents. The Constitution—a document seldom referred to in these days—invests the Government in a President and a Board of Directors called Congress. And for eight years we have had a President that despised the directors; and directors that spent most of their time venting their private venom against the President.

If you want to know where Bolshevism has its roots I'll tell you, tho I may be put in jail for saying it. It has its roots in Washington. When the branches of the Government have no respect for each other, how in the world can you expect an ignorant foreigner to respect them? What business could go forward and make profits with the President and Directors abusing each other all the time? How can we compete with the nations of the world when our administration has no time for anything except private animosities?

Now I may do General Wood an injustice, but I doubt if he would get on much better with Congress than Wilson has. He has spent his life in a business where you say unto a man "Go," and if he does not go you have him shot at sunrise. A Congress—unfortunate as the fact may be—cannot be handled that way.

We must restore respect for our institutions in this country. We can only do it by having a President and a Congress who can give the world an exhibition of team-work such as it never has seen before. And I doubt if the General has the training to do it.

Hoover is a good deal of an autocrat himself, they tell me. But at least he knows business, and is accustomed

to gathering strong men around him. If it comes down to Hoover against any of the gentlemen thus far mentioned I think it very likely that I will be found slipping quietly to the polls—without letting my Republican neighbors find it out—and dropping in one ballot marked for him. And my guess is that several million of those same respectable neighbors will be doing the same thing.

Of all the men mentioned on the Republican side, the one who is mentioned the least pleases me the most. He says he's not a candidate, but every man is a candidate if enough of us make up our minds on the matter. That's Coolidge of Massachusetts. They say that he is just a creature of circumstances, that the police strike came along and found him sitting at the cross-roads. That may all be so, but I like his talk, and I like his record also. There isn't a man of them who has had as long an experience in governmental administration as he. Starting down in the city council at Northampton, Mass., he held every job that the neighbors could elect him to, until he became President of the Senate, then Lieutenant Governor and Governor. Even when he vetoed the bill raising the pay of the legislators, he still held their respect and friendship. He seems to have no trouble getting legislation passed. Massachusetts is showing the kind of team-work that would look awfully good to me in Washington these days.

Quiet, unassuming; poor as Lincoln and as unostentatious; speaking his mind frankly, with no palaver, no stuffed-shirt oratory, no careful balancing of measures to discover their political effect—he looks pretty good from where I stand.

I repeat that I realize my individual unimportance. But in the aggregate I think I represent a good many thousand voters, even millions perhaps. And my suggestion to the gentlemen who are running the Grand Old Party is that they look carefully at the quiet Mr. Coolidge. I think I would vote for him even against Mr. Hoover.

But as for General Wood, I am in doubt: and as between Hoover and the other gentlemen mentioned so prominently by their press agents, I know very well that Mr. Hoover can count me present right now.

The Problem of the Pacific

(Continued from page 310)

bases in her territories in the Far East by the United States. This, too, is a matter to be determined by the United States alone. I do not believe the Japanese people as a nation can be made to think the peace-loving United States, the initiator of the League of Nations, will in this day approve or adopt without reason the policy which in days gone by prompted the aggressive powers to establish similar powerful and strategic bases at



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Port Arthur or in Tsingtau. This conviction is rather strengthened when we reflect that a century ago, the United States, while not yet so powerful as she is today, denied the right of European powers to establish naval bases in the Caribbean Sea or on the American continent.

As to the former German Pacific Islands, the principle of governing them by the mandates of the League of Nations has been adopted. The peace conference at Paris has decided that the Empire of Japan is the mandatory for the former Pacific islands north of the equator, while the British Empire is the mandatory for those lying south of the equator. But a non-military policy embodied in this form of governing ex-enemy territories, prevents the establishment of naval bases or fortifications on these islands. Here, therefore, appears to have been established the precedent of "disarmament." This development is to be welcomed as a beginning of a general restriction or reduction of armaments.

I am recommending my countrymen to study seriously and to understand thoroly the United States and its people before they hasten to pass criticisms upon them. I wish earnestly to find more and more Americans impartially studying Japan and the Japanese.

It gives me much gratification to have thus an opportunity to express my frank views to the readers of *The Independent*; and, may I say in conclusion, it is my cherished wish to be an instrument when the chance offers, in promoting good neighborliness and amity between the peoples of our two countries thru an honest exchange of their views, thereby facilitating mutual good understanding.

Rare Metals in Everyday Use

(Continued from page 313)

in -a he may imagine a white powder like lime. Thorium, for instance, is, as its name implies, a metal named after the thunder god Thor, to whom we dedicate one day in each week, Thursday. Cerium gets its name from the Roman goddess of agriculture by way of the asteroid.

The chief source of the material for the Welsbach burners is monazite, a glittering yellow sand composed of phosphate of cerium with some 5 per cent of thorium. In 1916 the United States imported 2,500,000 pounds of monazite from Brazil and India, most of which used to go to Germany. In 1895 we got over a million and a half pounds from the Carolinas, but the foreign sand is richer and cheaper. The price of the salts of the rare metals fluctuates wildly. In 1895 thorium nitrate sold at \$200 a pound; in 1913 it fell to \$2.60, and in 1916 it rose to \$8.

Since the monazite contains more cerium than thorium and the mantles made from it contain more thorium than cerium, there is a superfluity of cerium. The manufacturers give away a pound of cerium salts with every



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Film is what discolors—not the

teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. All these troubles have been constantly increasing for lack of a film combatant.

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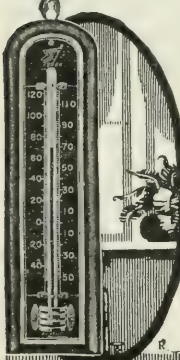
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GIVE QUICK RELIEF

purchase of 100 pounds of thorium salts. It annoyed Welsbach to see the cerium residues thrown away and accumulating around his mantle factory, so he set out to find some use for it. He reduced the mixed earths to a metallic form and found that it gave off a shower of sparks when scratched. An alloy of cerium with 30 or 35 per cent of iron proved the best and was put on the market in the form of automatic lighters. A big business was soon built up in Austria on the basis of an obscure chemical element rescued from the dump-heap. The sale of the cerite lighters in France threatened to upset the finances of the republic, which derived large revenue from its monopoly of match-making, so the French Government imposed a license upon every man who carried one. American tourists who bought these lighters in Germany used to be much annoyed at being held up on the French frontier and compelled to take out a license. During the war the cerium sparklers were much used in the trenches for lighting cigarettes, but—as those who have seen “The Better ‘Ole” will know—they sometimes fail to strike fire. Auer-metal or cerium-iron alloy was used in munitions to ignite hand grenades and to blazon the flight of trailer shells. There are many other pyrophoric (light-producing) alloys, including steel, which our ancestors used with flint before matches and percussion caps were invented.

There are more than fifty metals known and not half of them have come into common use, so there is still plenty of room for the expansion of the science of metallurgy. We have seen how quickly elements formerly known only to chemists—and to some of them known only by name—have become indispensable in our daily life. Any one of those still unutilized may be found to have peculiar properties that fit it for filling a long unfelt want in modern civilization. Who, for instance, will find a use for gallium, the metal of France? It was described in 1869 by Mendeléeef in advance of its advent and has been known in person since 1875, but has not yet been set to work. It is such a remarkable metal that it must be good for something. If you saw it in a museum case on a cold day you might take it to be a piece of aluminum, but if the curator let you hold it in your hand—which he won't—it would melt and run over the floor like mercury. The melting point is 87° Fahr. It might be used in thermometers for measuring temperatures above the boiling point of mercury were it not for the peculiar fact that gallium wets glass so it sticks to the side of the tube instead of forming a clear convex curve on top like mercury.

Then there is columbium, the American metal. It is strange that an element named after Columbia should prove so impractical. Columbium is a metal closely resembling tantalum and tantalum found a use as electric light filaments. A columbium lamp should appeal to our patriotism.

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really abundant enough considering the earth's crust as a whole, tho they are so thinly scattered that they are usually overlooked and hard to extract. But whenever one of them is found valuable it is soon found available. A systematic search generally reveals it somewhere in sufficient quantity to be worked.

Who, then, will be the first to discover a use for indium, germanium, terbium, thulium, lanthanum, neodymium, scandium, samarium and others as unknown to us as tungsten was to our fathers?

Pebbles

Tee Hee: What runs across the floor without legs?

Sleepy: I don't know; what?

Tee Hee: Water.—*Augwan.*

Mary had a little lamb,

Likewise a lobster stew,

And ere the sunlit morning dawned
She had the nightmare, too.

—*Princeton Tiger.*

"Your picture isn't complete, old man. You've got the horse in, but you haven't drawn the cart."

"Oh, I'm going to let the horse draw the cart."—*Life.*

DRAMA.

Act I—Their eyes met.

Act II—Their lips met.

Act III—Their souls met.

Act IV—Their lawyers met.—*Punch Bowl.*

English Professor—"To like work much" is an example of the correct use of the infinitive. Now, Mr. Dumjohn, give me a case of a split infinitive."

Mr. Dumjohn—"To much like, work."
—*Yale Record.*

First Maid (bragging about a party the day before): "And they all had on the grandest clothes and wore the biggest diamonds."

Neighbor's Maid: "And what did they talk about?"

First Maid: "Us."—*Passing Show.*

First Worker—Did you sing at the prison today?

Second Worker—Yes, but I wasn't appreciated, for some reason.

First Worker—What did you sing?

Second Worker—"How Can I Leave Thee."—*Punch Bowl.*

Mrs. Nuwed: Mary, I think we'll have boiled mutton with caper sauce for dinner. Are there any capers in the house?

Mary: No, ma'am.

Mrs. Nuwed: Then go out into the garden and cut some.—*Burr.*

The great ocean liner rolled and pitched.

"Henry," faltered the young bride, "do you still love me?"

"More than ever, darling," was Henry's fervent answer.

Then there was an eloquent silence.

"Henry," she gasped, turning her pale, ghastly face away. "I thought that would make me feel better, but it doesn't!"—*The Queenslander.*

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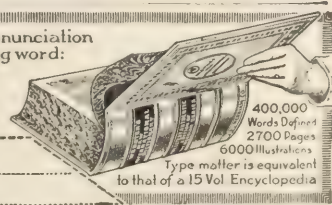
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All the Way by Water

An Answer to the Freight Problem that Hampers Production in the West

By Julius H. Barnes, Director of the U. S. Grain Corporation

THE increase in population and the large expansion in trade in the United States is apparent to everyone. The inadequacy of our present railroad system to care for the traffic during the periods of activity is also apparent. If trade is not to be stifled and development checked, there must be an increase of transportation capacity at once.

The general flow of commerce is from West to East. The Atlantic Coast furnishes the outlet for the short route to the consuming countries of Europe. Some diversion can be made to Gulf ports, with a longer ocean trip, but that movement is at present distinctly against the natural trend, except from producing areas tributary to the Gulf ports.

Either this increase in carrying capacity must be made by very expensive and slow expansion of rail facilities, with all the complications of rights-of-way, terminals and port facilities, or the unlimited capacity of the Great Lakes Waterway must be developed.

More than that, a large part of the commerce of the United States and Canada must be in the products of the farm. That means that there is a seasonal movement of unusual volume following the harvest period. It is therefore important that the route of outlet be capable of quick and large expansion. The Great Lakes Waterway, both by furnishing the outlet for our western farms and the farms of Canada and by influencing the competing rail rates as well, has been probably the greatest factor in establishing the sound economic position and the commercial prosperity of the great grain areas. It can solve, also, this immediate problem of the future. No railroad can expand its traffic as can a waterway. It is solely a question of the presence of carriers. If the Great Lakes Water-

way can be made available for the unlimited ocean carrying capacity, the whole problem of enormous traffic is solved practically at a stroke. To introduce the ocean carrier thru the St. Lawrence to the Great Lakes makes the enormous handling capacity of the inland Lake ports available for ocean service. Seaboard facilities in this country are already used to their maximum. Lake port facilities are not. I lay the weight, first, on this phase of service thus available, even before I take up the important phase of cost saving.

Transportation on the Great Lakes has been the cheapest in the world. The rate of carriage has been as low as one-tenth of the rail rate. The route for commerce that can use a carrier say for ten to fifteen thousand tons, with only one crew necessary, appeals at once to the judgment as possessing remarkable possibilities for economy of cost. This is confirmed by actual operating results. It is probable that on one billion bushels of grain affected by the opening of such a transportation channel there would be an immediate saving of five cents per bushel; besides that, the enlargement of immediate marketing opportunities would be of great value to dealers and producers.

There is a natural way from the Great Lakes to the Sea, namely, the St. Lawrence route. It is easily susceptible of improvements that will admit ocean going vessels of the ordinary tramp type. The chief obstruction, a drop of 326 feet between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, is now being overcome. The Canadian Government has partly completed and is now prosecuting work on the new Welland Canal around Niagara Falls. This canal is planned to take vessels drawing 24 feet of water. This is equal to the depth of the largest canal at the "Soo" between



Each dot on this map stands for 15,000 population. Look at the three great states—Colorado, Montana and Wyoming, whose resources are scarcely touched, whose fertile lands are thinly populated. Distance from market governs production and population, too. The proposed route to the sea by the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence would bring these states a thousand miles nearer the Atlantic seaboard and the consuming countries of Europe

Lake Superior and Lake Huron, and deeper than the present channels at the foot of Lake Huron.

To treat the St. Lawrence River so that its rapids are controlled in a series of great pools is not a formidable engineering undertaking. As a financial problem, it promises to support itself, since water-power to be developed would be more than sufficient to pay for the improvement.

It is astonishing to learn that the introduction of ocean carriers thru this channel to the Great Lakes could be made at a cost now estimated to be \$100,000,000, a sum which would be probably saved in every year by economy of transportation offered, which would affect every producer and every consumer within reach of the western Lake ports and for great distances affected thereby. The immediate difficulty is to arrange a plan of co-operation between the United States and the Dominion, since part of this river is international water and part is in Canada. Steps have been taken to overcome that.

It is a project which appeals to both sound business judgment and to the constructive imagination. That this great natural advantage of the Great Lakes Waterway, reaching into the very heart of the most productive continent in the world, can be opened to the Sea with such an inconsiderable expenditure and within a few years of time, appeals to the imagination as being one of the great constructive efforts in human progress. It is important that the American public realize how close to their door and how near within their grasp lies this tremendous improvement in their economic position.

Pebbles

No more open drinks openly arrived at.—*New York Sun.*

Even for a senate there is a difference between doing your bit and champing it.—*Boston Herald.*

Lord French's job seems to correspond closely to that of a United States Consular Agent to Mexico.—*Detroit News.*

The Judge—"You were found under a bed with a bag of tools. Any excuse?"

The Prisoner—"Force of habit, yer washup! I've been a motorist."—*Blighly.*

It is said that Mr. Henry Ford intends to build a fleet of American liners. Their principal advantage will no doubt be that in the thickest fog you will be able to hear them coming.—*National News.*

The attorney for the gas company was making an address. "Think of the good the gas company has done. If I were permitted to make a pun, I would say, in the words of the immortal poet, 'Honor the LIGHT BRIGADE.'"

Voice of the consumer from the audience: "Oh, what a charge they made!"—*Exchange.*

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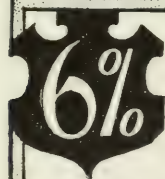
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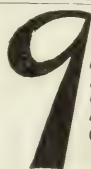
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The High Cost of Carelessness

THE continued heavy fire losses to the nation and therefore to the fire insurance companies who absorb this loss has caused these companies to engage actively in a publicity campaign in favor of more stringent precautions against fire outbreaks. The loss by fire in the United States and Canada during the month of December, 1919, is estimated by the *Journal of Commerce* at \$27,366,500 as compared with \$15,737,750 for December of the previous year. The last month of 1919 was marked by increases of loss reported from every section of the country, but some fire underwriters say that deduction should be made for the tendency to ascribe higher values to the property destroyed. The losses for the entire year aggregated \$269,000,775. Only twice in the history of American insurance have these figures been exceeded; in 1918 and in 1906, the year of the San Francisco conflagration.

THE BAD RECORD OF 1918

The National Board of Fire Underwriters has spent a year in making a detailed investigation of the destruction of property by fire in the year 1918 with a view to ascertaining the leading causes of the great economic loss. As a war year, with American munitions factories turning out huge quantities of explosives, it is not surprising that losses for 1918 should have been above normal; indeed, it is a matter for remark that the restoration of peace time conditions should have brought so little improvement, leaving the losses for 1919 higher than in 1917, our first war year.

During 1918 the reported destruction by fire in the United States alone reached more than \$283,000,000, to which must be added for Canada nearly \$32,000,000 more. Neither figure takes account of unreported fires or fires affecting uninsured property whose loss was not officially valued. The actuarial bureau of the Fire Underwriters Board places the total fire loss in the United States as probably not less than \$350,000,000. The loss of life during the same year from fires in this country is estimated at 15,000.

WHAT STARTED THOSE FIRES

The actuarial bureau divided fire losses into the three groups of "strictly preventable," "partly preventable," and "unknown, probably largely preventable." Nearly \$66,000,000 of the year's losses were classed as strictly preventable or, in other words, as inexcusable. Under this heading were included:

1. Defective chimneys and flues, costing Uncle Sam nearly \$12,000,000.
2. Stoves, furnaces, boilers and pipes overheating unprotected woodwork, costing more than \$12,000,000.
3. Matches, cigarets and cigars, causing fires amounting to over \$16,000,000.
4. Careless handling of petroleum, oil, grease and such inflammable substances with a fire cost of more than \$7,000,000.
5. Sparks falling on wooden-shingle roofs, causing a loss of \$6,700,000.
6. Live coal, hot ashes and unprotected open fires, with a damage bill of more than \$3,000,000.

7. Candles, lamps and other open lights, accounting for a loss of nearly \$4,000,000.

8. Fires resulting from the use of gas in cooking or illumination, costing \$2,700,000.

9. Fires starting in rubbish and litter. The loss from this cause was less than \$147,000, which was very much less than in previous years. This gratifying improvement is probably a reflection of the growing observance of "fire prevention day" and municipal "clean-up" weeks.

10. Fireworks caused fires doing nearly \$280,000 worth of damage. This in spite of the long crusade for "a safe and sane Fourth"!

It will be noted that most of the causes of domestic fires are in the "strictly preventable" list. On the other hand many causes that are listed as only "partly preventable" are peculiar to industry. Electricity, for example, accounted for a loss of more than \$20,000,000; explosions for over \$3,000,000; sparks from machinery for the remarkably high figure of \$7,775,000. The largest single item was, as might be expected, exposure to general fires such as forest fires, city conflagrations and the like. These caused a property loss of nearly \$64,000,000. Lightning caused a loss of \$9,500,000. "Spontaneous combustion" accounted for over \$10,000,000; and "miscellaneous known causes" for over \$6,000,000.

DON'T BLAME IT ON THE HUN

In view of the continuous reverberation of rumors as to German and Bolshevik "fire-bug" plots it is worth noting that in 1918 less than \$3,000,000 worth of property was proved to have been destroyed by incendiaries. The figure was less than in 1917 and considerably less than half the loss in 1916, a year when we were at peace and the authorities were probably less on the alert. Undetected incendiaryism may, however, have done something to swell the damage bill of \$88,000,000 from fires of unknown origin.

So many recent fires have occurred in Indianapolis that Mayor Jewett has urged the city council to pass an ordinance forbidding the use of shingle roofs. This ordinance has also the active support of the Fire Insurance Agents' Association of the city. The *Insurance Field* points out the similar experience of some southern cities with the shingle roof and the careless householder:

Fires traceable to carelessness and shingle roofs are conspicuous in the annual reports of the fire departments of Southeastern cities for the year 1919. Practically every city of any size in the Southeast attributes the majority of the causes of its fires to these two reasons. Tampa, Florida, reports that carelessness in securing equipment necessary to insure proper water pressure cost nearly \$500,000 in a fire which could have been controlled with adequate pressure. The annual report of the Atlanta fire department furnishes a striking example. Of 1636 fires, 600 were due to shingle roofs and 278 fires are put down to "carelessness." Carelessness with matches led the list with 59 fires and there followed: Gasoline with 41, stoves with 28, ashes with 22, cigarets with 20.

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By having a high class Moving Picture Machine you can add greatly to your Sunday School and Sunday evening attendance, besides bringing out a big crowd at one of the mid-week evening meetings. A collection can be taken at the week-day meeting which will more than pay the weekly rental on all the films you use. There are several companies engaged now in producing and collecting films especially suitable for church use.

If you would like to see your church join the progressive churches that are enthusiastic about the value of moving pictures in church work write us at once. Full particulars sent free. Simply ask for our offer to supply your church with a moving picture machine without cost. This is the most liberal offer ever made to churches by any publication. Address

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DIVIDENDS

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Thursday, April 15th, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, March 19, 1920.

On account of the Annual Meeting, the transfer books will be closed from Saturday, March 20th, to Tuesday, March 30th, 1920, both days included. G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

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BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

I. A Message from the United States Government. By David F. Houston.

1. In a short talk explain the importance of improving the rural life of the United States.
2. Explain in what ways Washington Irving's account of rural life in England is applicable, or not applicable, to rural life in the United States.
3. Contrast what Edmund Burke, in his speech on "Conciliation," says concerning agriculture in the Colonies, with what is said in this article concerning agriculture in the United States.
4. What contrasts can you draw concerning rural life as presented in "Silas Marner," and rural life as presented in the article?
5. Prepare a talk concerning the work of an agricultural college in your own state.
6. Prepare a well-formed composition on the work of any great Federal department other than the Department of Agriculture.
7. Prepare a brief for an argument that will establish the truth of the following: "The Federal Department of Agriculture is the greatest scientific organization in existence."
8. Explain the purpose of every one of the sixteen divisions of the Department of Agriculture. Use a single sentence for every explanation.
9. Prepare a neat, well-tabulated list of the financial advantages contributed by the Department of Agriculture.
10. In a paragraph of cause and effect emphasize what the Department of Agriculture has done to increase the production of food.
11. Write an original short story that will emphasize the truth of the following: "There will be farmers enough if the business of farming is made profitable, and if rural life is made attractive and healthful."
12. Write a paragraph in which you show how the providing of good teachers and satisfactory schools is related to the providing of food for the United States.
13. Write a character sketch of the former Secretary of Agriculture, basing all that you say on conclusions drawn from the article.

II. A Message from the Imperial Japanese Government. By Vice-Admiral Isamu Takeshita.

1. In a single sentence summarize the message that Vice-Admiral Takeshita sends to the American people.
2. Prove the proposition: "The world is growing smaller."
3. Define the following words: aggressive, paramount, strategic, intolerable, analogy, embargo, antagonistic.
4. Consult any encyclopedia for information concerning Korea. Imagine that you have traveled in that land. Give a short talk concerning Korea, emphasizing the points that would be most likely to attract your attention if you had really visited Korea.
5. Explain in full, with specific instance, the simile, "The sailors fought like the Spartans of old."
6. Write a paragraph of contrast concerning Japan and the United States.
7. Draw from the article material for a composition on "The Character of the Japanese People."

III. Rare Metals in Everyday Use. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. Prove the following proposition: "Solving problems in chemistry sometimes unexpectedly solves household problems."
2. Write the "autobiography" of a Welsbach mantle.
3. Write a dialog in which you present a dispute between an ordinary match and a cerite lighter.
4. Write an original short story in which you tell of a practical joke played with gallium.
5. Write a short story that could be used as suggestion for the scenario of a moving picture play, telling of some strange use that you imagine has been discovered for one of the rare metals.

IV. The High Cost of Carelessness.

1. Prepare a talk in which you show what school pupils can do to prevent destructive fires.
2. Write a composition on "The High Cost of Carelessness," developing your work on some other subject than fire losses.

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. The Coming Presidential Campaign—"A Few Plain Words to the G. O. P.," "Congress, the People and the President," "She Who Must Be Obeyed."

1. On the basis of the statements contained in these articles discuss some four or five of the probable issues of the coming Presidential election.
2. What grounds are there for the belief that, "It's a Republican year in spite of anything that can happen"?
3. On what grounds will the Republicans be able to attack the Democrats? The Democrats be able to attack the Republicans?
4. Who, in your judgment, is the leading Democratic candidate? The leading Republican candidate?
5. What part are the women likely to play in the coming election?
6. What evidences do you find in Congressional action to indicate that this is a Presidential year?

II. The President Assumes Control—"The Return of Ulysses," "Railway Strike Threatened."

1. State briefly the causes of controversy between President Wilson and ex-Secretary Lansing. What is your opinion of the constitutional question raised by the President? Of the President's complaints against Mr. Lansing in reference to the Peace Treaty and the Mexican situation?
2. "The resignation of Secretary Lansing is the ninth resignation," etc. Discuss the causes of the resignation of the other eight Cabinet members.
3. "Ulysses sent his second arrow across the Atlantic." Explain this figure of speech.
4. Indicate briefly the action taken by the President which prevented the outbreak of the threatened railway strike.

III. The Problem of the Pacific.

1. According to the author, what were the reasons for the Chino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese wars? Do these reasons agree with those given in your text book?
2. Do you find in this article statements which justify us in calling Japan the England of the Far East?
3. Summarize the author's arguments in favor of the proposition that the interests of Japan and of the United States in the Pacific are identical.

IV. Lost Empires of Britain.

1. Make a list of Great Britain's most important dominions in each of the six continents. Indicate in a few words how she came into possession of each.
2. What parts of her empire did she lose in the eighteenth century? In the nineteenth century?
3. When and under what circumstances did Great Britain relinquish control of Heligoland? What is the present status of the island?
4. Write a brief history of the Dutch East Indies.

V. Danes Win North Schleswig.

1. What are the provisions of the Peace Treaty (Section XII, Articles 109-114) under which the recent plebiscite was held in North Schleswig?
2. "The Schleswig plebiscite writes the latest chapter to one of the most important political controversies in modern history." Write a brief résumé of this controversy.
3. Make a résumé of the provisions of the Treaty relating to the Saar Basin and to Upper Silesia.

VI. Out of Siberia.

1. Why did the United States send its troops into Siberia in August, 1918? Why are they being withdrawn?
2. Do you agree that "it would have been better if the Allies had followed the American policy" in Russia?
3. How does the author account for the failure of Kolchak and of Denikin?

VII. Our Forward March in Agriculture.

1. "The Department of Agriculture has sixteen divisions and two boards," etc. What are the functions of these divisions and boards?
2. What agencies of the Department are at work in your community?
3. Make a further investigation of one or more of the following subjects: (a) Eradication of hog cholera, Texas fever and foot and mouth disease, (b) White scale, citrus canker and boll weevil, (c) Durham wheat and Kaffir corns.

The Independent

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Remarkable Remarks

KING GEORGE—We have won the war.

ED. HOWE—I hate mayonnaise dressing.

CHAMP CLARK—They all cuss Congress.

HERBERT C. HOOVER—I am not a candidate.

MARQUIS OKUMA—All Americans are not good.

SAMUEL GOMPERS—My life has been most irregular.

SENATOR CAPPER—The public is being sandbagged.

SENATOR LODGE—I am fighting President Wilson.

LADY ASTOR, M. P.—I have just enough devil in me.

SENATOR SHERMAN—I am on a political hunger strike.

LOUISE CONNOLLY—Life for most women is a man hunt.

ETHEL LEGINSKA—I like bobbed hair because it saves time.

MARSHAL FOCH—From the age of seventeen I dreamed of revenge.

FATHER HUGHES—The Catholic Church will never recognize divorce.

SENATOR NELSON—The newspapers ought to eliminate the sporting page.

THE PRINCE OF WALES—The world seems rather lost at the present time.

COLONEL HOUSE—I have been fairly successful in dodging receptions all my life.

MRS. WINSTON CHURCHILL—It is I who invariably choose my husband's hats!

PADEREWSKI—We are no longer in days of lyricism. We are in days of action.

REV. CHARLES H. RICHARDS—There is no greater joy than that of a pastorate.

PROF. CLARE M. HOWARD—Very diaphanous blouses in an office are distracting.

REV. JOHN KELMAN—Christianity is to Bolshevism what insect powder is to vermin.

PREMIER HUGHES OF AUSTRALIA—The next world war will break out in the Pacific.

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RAY STANNARD BAKER—The "shoot-him-down" program of the intolerant employer and the "blow-him-up" program of the intolerant worker! In either way lies perdition.

SIR OLIVER LODGE—Senator Lodge bears a striking resemblance to the present head of the English Lodges. It is extremely interesting to observe certain ancestral traits cropping out.

Change of Address

To meet the growth of its business the Independent Corporation, formerly at 119 West 40th Street, will on March 15, 1920, move its executive offices to its larger quarters at 311 Sixth Avenue. For the present the same telephone number will be retained—Bryant 6550.

New Plays

The theory that the play's the thing is being disproved by Broadway nowadays, where a vehicle must always be hitched to a star. In *Smilin' Thru*, for instance, the dominant impression is of Jane Cowl's charm. But that in itself is worth an evening. (Broadhurst Theater.)

Those New Yorkers to whom opera is a musical treat rather than a society function look forward—and backward—with delight to the time when Chicago comes to New York. Galli-Curci's clear precise notes combine the tones of bird and bell and when she sings "Caro nome" in *Rigoletto* even the opera-goers who remember hearing Patti bow to the new star. The Chicago Opera Company's production of *Norma* on February 19, with the Polish prima donna Raisa in the title rôle, was probably the best that has been given in America in thirty-five years. With Bonci, the unexcelled bel canto tenor, Mary Garden, the unique, and a host of other stars, the Chicago Opera Company can hold its own with the Metropolitan or any other for that matter. (Lexington Theater.)

Just a Word

"Pride is a virtue when it's based on fact" is a proverb that appeals to us especially this week—for we announce with particular pride the new series of articles to begin in the next issue of The Independent on America's part in the great battles of the war. Captain Joseph Mills Hanson, the author of the series, is the first man to write up the American battles of the war from a complete study of the official records. Captain Hanson has had full access to the War Department's files and has spent months in condensing from the mass of material in the Government records a concise, authoritative and humanly interesting narrative of what the Yanks did on the firing line. His articles for The Independent will be illustrated by official maps and war photographs.

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VICTROLA

The Independent

March 6, 1920

Competition Is the Death of Trade

By Edwin E. Slosson

"One of the things that have dropped out of our present is the old controversy between free trade and tariff. Free trade has become manifestly absurd and impossible. The tariff has become manifestly inadequate and antiquated. The two are no longer opponents. One has vanished and the other is superseded. The antithesis to 'free trade' is not 'protection' or 'tariff,' but 'regulated trade.' One object of trade regulation is protection: one form of protection is the tariff. Hereafter the tariff will be supplemented to a considerable extent by government control, encouragement, aid, management, direction and development. Commerce will no longer be allowed to run wild. It also must be brought under the sway of law and order, which means abandoning all idea of free trade."

THE world has taken a jump during the war. It has skipped several decades in the last five years. It has left quickly behind ideas which in the ordinary course of events would have gradually faded from view. One of the things that have dropped out of our present is the old controversy between free trade and tariff. Free trade has become manifestly absurd and impossible. The tariff has become manifestly inadequate and antiquated. The two are no longer opponents. One has vanished and the other is superseded.

By the accident of American politics these two terms, "free trade" and "tariff," or "free trade" and "protection," have come to be regarded as logical opposites, as the two horns of a dilemma between which the nation must choose. But as we can see on a moment's reflection these are not the only alternatives.

The antithesis to "free trade" is not "protection" or "tariff" but "regulated trade." One of the aims of the governmental regulation of trade is the protection of local industries and one of the methods of regulation is the tariff. But there are many other kinds of protection needed than the protection of local industries and there are many other methods of regulation than the tariff, some of them more direct and efficient. During the last five years almost all international commerce has been under the direct control of the belligerent governments. They have dictated where and when a ship shall sail, what its cargo shall be and what it shall be sold for. This was a war measure and will of course be relaxed. But governmental control of production, distribution and consumption will not be altogether abandoned but will be much more extensive than formerly in time of peace. All nations and practically all parties in each nation are committed to some kind of trade control. This may range from absolute prohibition to a five per cent duty on importations.

A tariff is the oldest, easiest and cheapest method of trade regulation. But it is a crude and clumsy method,

indiscriminative, inelastic, often ineffective, sometimes working the wrong way, easily capable of abuse. All governments are now employing the tariff, but many of them in the future will go farther and adopt new and more radical means of maintaining essential industries and channels of commerce. The tariff, at the best, is a negative measure, restrictive rather than promotive. Hereafter it will be supplemented to a considerable extent by government control, encouragement, aid, management, direction and development. Commerce will no longer be allowed to run wild. It also must be brought under the sway of law and order.

Free trade was the last surviving offshoot of the old *laissez-faire* or let-alone philosophy of the mid-Victorian era. The idea of it was that the sum of individual selfishnesses would be the general welfare. We should rather expect the resultant to be zero if all individuals were of equal ability, but since they are not it meant that the stronger gained strength at the expense of the weaker and the virtuous were at the mercy of the unscrupulous. To make the matter worse the superman came on the scene, the trust, the conscienceless corporation, whose capacity was unlimited, who never died and never tired and had neither body to be kicked nor soul to be damned. Now this new and superhuman being was above the law, for the law had made no provision for controlling any creature larger than a man. There were no prisons built big enough to put Big Business in. He was like Ibsen's Great Boyg, invisible, invulnerable and all pervasive. When Government ordered him to dissolve he multiplied. He was merely a legal fiction, but could not be got to confess it. Man who made him did not know how to unmake him, could not in fact get along without him so the only thing to do was to manage him. That, it seems, is not altogether impossible. It is no harder to control commerce for the benefit of the community than to control steam or electricity or water-power. But it means abandoning all idea of free trade.

Indeed if we had to choose it would be safer to abolish criminal law than commercial law. If there were no law against murder there would be lively shooting for a while, but soon, as in a wild west mining camp, the biggest bullies would be met by a bullet and the community settle down to an armed peace. If everybody were free to steal from everybody else nobody could accumulate very much wealth. But under a régime of unrestricted commercial liberty a man may multiply his millions without limit and the operations of international finance may, with quite unconscious cruelty, cause the death of thousands by depriving them of a livelihood.

Free trade means every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. This was bad enough when only individuals were involved, but it becomes intolerable when the corporation enters the arena. Anarchy leads inevitably to tyranny in the commercial as in the political world. Where there is no regulation the strongest dominates the weaker, the strongest man, the strongest nation or the strongest aggregation of capital. The strongest man dies and gives a chance to the rest, but the strongest trust may live forever.

SO much the better of course if big business can be made the servant of the people instead of their master. It would be as absurd to try to abolish the gigantic commercial mechanism which is one of the most marvelous of modern inventions, as it would be to get along without steam and electricity. Obviously, too, the labor union in some form has come to stay. But the single individual cannot compete on even terms with such collective corporations, whether of capital or labor. If a corporation is soulless it cannot be cruel any more than it can be kindhearted. It is simply a machine and such harm as it may do to individuals is as unconscious and unintentional as when a locomotive runs over a man on the track. However cautious and tender-hearted may be the engineer we cannot dispense with an efficient sign and signal system. Whenever commercial and industrial combination enter in, whether they are trusts, corporations, syndicates, unions, guilds, coöperatives, cartels or soviets, henceforth free trade, that is, unrestricted commerce, becomes impossible. Government does wisely to regulate them, altho it does not always regulate them wisely.

Where commercial relations are unregulated not only does the stronger have the advantage over the weaker but the wicked have the advantage over the good. Under such a "free trade" régime dishonesty is the best policy. The grocer who adulterates his food, the employer who underpays his labor, the financier who evades his obligations, the shipper who gets secret rebates from the railroad, the manufacturer who crushes his rival, all sorts of sharpers and cheaters and taskmasters get rewarded at the expense of their competitors and the public. The only deterrent is the danger of detection. It is not merely infant industries that need protection; it is infant children. Consequently we have laws prohibiting free trade in watered and doctored milk and in the products of child labor. For many years attempts were made to restrict the liquor traffic by taxes or duties, but

now it is simply prohibited. The various states prohibit the free passage and sale of lottery advertisements, cigarets, explosives, obscene literature, immoral films, infected cattle, insect-infected plants and innumerable other things. The Federal Government controls interstate commerce with constantly increasing stringency. The League of Nations is pledged to prohibit traffic in dangerous drugs, and plans to regulate international commerce with a view to prevent those countries that pay the lowest wages from getting the advantage.

FREE trade has proved a failure between the states of the Union and has been abandoned. It has proved a failure between the nations and is now abandoned. England, being the strongest commercial country in the world, gained most by a free trade régime, but in the end she was beaten by protectionist rivals and has now been forced practically to reverse—if not verbally to repudiate—her former policy. The fact that the United States outdistanced England was plausibly accounted for by British free traders on the ground of the undeveloped natural resources of America, but when Germany, an old country with a worn-out soil, forged ahead of England in both manufacturing and agriculture by adopting protection, this excuse would no longer pass. England had in her tropical possessions the best sugar producing land in the world, but Germany, by means of tariff, bounties and export rebates, developed a home-grown sugar industry that swamped the British market and ruined the West Indies. Consequently England before the war had to set aside her free trade theories and adopt strict regulations to prevent sugar being sold too cheaply in Great Britain. At the present time tea grown inside the British Empire pays an import duty of ten pence a pound in England, while tea from foreign countries pays a shilling. Imperial preference is likewise extended to sugar and tobacco. All of the British dominions have protective tariffs with discounts for British products. Welsh tin plate producers are now demanding protection against American tin plate, which can be sold cheaper in the home market. Yet I remember that when tin was first put into the tariff bill the free traders of America said that the United States could never compete with Wales, which had the advantage of mines, labor and experience, and that it was absurd to provide protection for an infant industry which was not in existence. But a wise government, like a wise mother, provides a layette for an anticipated infant. It was lucky for England that we did build up a tin plate industry of our own by means of the tariff, for

if it had not been for that we could not have supplied the British, French and American armies with the canned goods that they had to have.

The British Government in its new protective policy is not going to confine itself to tariff duties, but has adopted and proposes to extend more effective measures of direct restriction and prohibition of imports and exports. The British Committee on Commercial Policy After the War, altho it contained free trade members and was presided over by a free-trader, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, reported unanimously in favor of imperial preference and governmental regulation. [Continued on page 366]

El Dorado

By Edwin Markham

Into dim and nameless lands,
Over dry and desert places,
We have followed waving hands,
We have followed fading faces.

All in vain we followed dreams—
Followed echo, followed shadow;
Where's the source of golden streams,
Where's the longed-for El Dorado?

Still forever must we fly
Over hill and over hollow;
Still forever hear the cry:
"Follow, mortal—follow, follow!"

Civilization's Surrender to Barbarism

By James W. Gerard

Former United States Ambassador to Germany

SHOULD the proposed retention of the Turks in Europe and the spoliation of Armenia be ultimately confirmed by the Supreme Council, they will constitute the two most indefensible crimes of modern history, and future generations will recall the names of their authors with shame and righteous indignation. Great Britain and France will be condemned by decent men and women everywhere for their partnership with a nation of criminals, and American friendship for England and France will be dealt a deadly blow to the lasting injury of the interest of Christian civilization. This will be all the more regrettable because the preponderant opinion of the democracies of England and France is as bitterly opposed to the proposed surrender of their governments to the Turkish criminals and to the forces of greed and of imperialism, as the democracy of America is. This fact, however, cannot and will not in the slightest degree change the logical consequences of things. For, as the replying memorandum of the Allied Powers to that of the Turks so cogently states, "generally speaking, a nation must be judged by the government which rules it, which directs its foreign policies, which controls its armies."

DURING the presence of President Wilson in Paris and later during our active participation in the deliberations of the Peace Conference, the moral tone of that body was pretty nearly kept up to the standard of the high motives and principles for the defense of which we entered the war and for the success of which we fought the war; but no sooner had we withdrawn than the forces of reaction gained the upper hand.

Mr. Lloyd George is deservedly recognized as a great and liberal statesman, but in his handling of the Turkish treaty he has not the backing of Liberal Britain.

As for France, the judgment of history will be that a body of politician-journalists, some of whom have stood sponsor for Abdul Hamid since 1895, and others who have been the staunch and admiring friends of the Young Turks, have used their influence to sell the honor of France to a string of financiers and to the unspeakable Turks, to the lasting injury of the interests of France.

The Allied replying memorandum to that of the Turks, dated June 25, 1919, is the severest condemnation of Turkish rule on one side and that of the present Allied policy on the other. It reads in part:

The experiment has been tried too long and too often for there to be the least doubt as to its result. . . . History tells of many Turkish successes and of many Turkish defeats—of nations conquered and nations freed. . . . The Turkish Empire is, it seems, to be preserved unchanged, not so much because this would be to the advantage of the Moslems or of the Christians within its borders, but because its maintenance is demanded by the religious sentiment of men who never felt the Turkish yoke or have forgotten how heavily it weighs on those who are compelled to bear it. . . .

What was true in June, 1919, is equally true today—the surrender of the Allies to the Turks cannot possibly be justified on the ground of probable Moslem uprising as a result of the expulsion of the Turks from Europe. The Allies did not appear to be bothered with the threat of Moslem uprising as a result of the expulsion of the Turks from Egypt, Mesopotamia, Syria

and Arabia. The Allies can readily recall the significant fact that a Turkish Empire with an army of 1,500,000 men, and backed by the armies and resources of the German and Austrian Empires, did its best to stir up Moslem fanaticism against the Allies during the Great War, and did not succeed, and that, it would be well nigh impossible for dismembered Turkey, whose army today consists of less than 100,000 improvised and ill-assorted troops and which does not enjoy the material support of any great nation, altho possibly the moral support of Great Britain and France, could not make any serious trouble in the Moslem world against Great Britain and France.

If it were to be assumed that the Turks could really stir up the Islamic world against Great Britain and France, then the most elementary consideration of the interests of Great Britain and France would suggest the advisability of facing that immediate risk today rather than of leaving the Turkish case in a position to be a constant menace to the peace of the world.

Moreover, if it be true that the compromise with the Turks was in any way due to the feeling that the Islamic world would be stirred up against France and Great Britain as a result of the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, then it should be stated that France and Great Britain are setting a most dangerous precedent, for by keeping the Turks in Europe in obedience to the Turkish threat, they are solemnly recognizing the extravagant and spurious claim made by the Turks that they hold a dominant influence over the Islamic and Turanian peoples. They are serving notice on the Islamic and Turanian peoples that whenever they want to extort any sort of concession from the Christian world all that they will have to do will be to threaten riots and insurrections. The surrender of the Allies to the Turks will make the Turanian and Islamic peoples conscious of a power the possession of which they have heretofore claimed, but in whose force and efficiency the great majority of them did not believe.

BUT we would not be performing our full duty if we were to confine ourselves merely to uttering words of condemnation against the proposed deeds of France and Great Britain in the Near East. We must tell our British and French friends in unmistakable terms that the retention of the Turks in Constantinople and the spoliation of Armenia will seriously affect the friendly sentiment which today exists in America for England and France—and will provoke most dangerous anti-English and anti-French propaganda in America. We must tell them that the conscience of America will revolt with an irresistible passion of abhorrence and of indignation against those who so complacently offer to shake the bloody hands of the Turks and who endanger the peace of the world under the nefarious influences of greedy financiers and discredited imperialists.

It is our duty to tell these things because the retention of the Turks in Europe and the decimation of Armenia will give the lie to the underlying principles and purposes of the League of Nations; reduce every international covenant and agreement to scraps of paper; expose governments to the ridicule and contempt of peoples everywhere, and make another war, in the not distant future, inevitable.

New York

A Message from the British Nation to the American People

The Strike Epidemic

"There is a wind of unrest blowing across the continent of Europe, disturbing old beliefs and upsetting the minds of men in all countries. I hope, and I believe, that the British constitution will have enough stamina to withstand it"

By C. A. McCurdy, K. C., M. P.

I ALWAYS think the saying in the Scriptures, "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth," must be the real explanation of the growth of the British Empire. There are really no people on earth quite so meek and lacking in any national spirit as the English. In the last two years of the greatest war in which the English people, or any other people in the world's history, were involved, the English were hardly represented in the supreme government of the Empire. Canada, South Africa, Wales, Scotland and Ireland naturally took their place in the British War Cabinet, where a Welsh Prime Minister found himself sitting between a Scots Canadian like Mr. Bonar Law, and a Cape Dutchman like General Smuts. For a time, until someone thought of asking Mr. Austen Chamberlain to join their councils, the English constituencies had no representation in the War Cabinet at all. It is a pathetic fallacy to think of the English people as a governing or imperial race. For centuries the English people have never even been permitted to govern themselves. The Irish, Scots and Welsh do that for them, and if any part of the British Empire is mismanaged the Englishman is the last person to whom it would be fair to impute blame.

It is perhaps due to this placid temperament of the English that until quite recently labor politics in this country have been free from the revolutionary and sensational elements which mark the Syndicalism of France and Italy, or the Bolshevism of Russia. Until recently Labor politics in Great Britain have meant little more than trades unionism of the old-fashioned sort—non-political, non-revolutionary—just the association of workmen, who pay their weekly subscriptions into a common club and draw benefits in the form of sick pay and strike pay, combining together, not with any idea of fighting governments or interfering with political institutions, but for the purpose of getting on even terms with the employer.

We have known nothing in the country of Social Revolutionaries, the Anarchists and Terrorists who

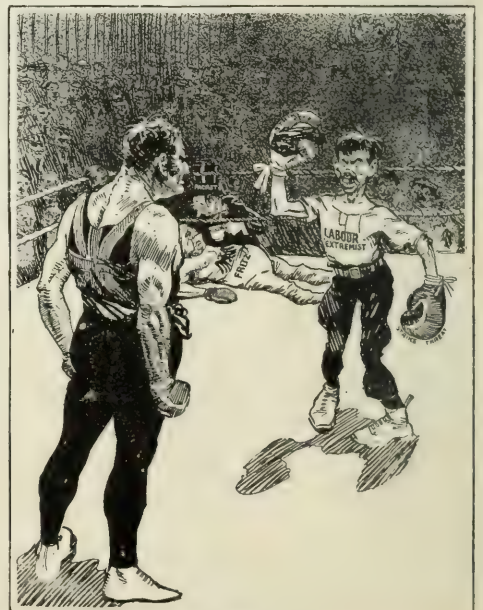
have embittered labor disputes in every other country in the world. We have regarded as extremists and firebrands such men as Ramsay Macdonald and Philip Snowden, whose kindly, old-fashioned Socialism would probably mark them out for immediate execution as reactionaries at the hands of any Syndicalist or Bolshevik form of government. In fact, Socialist doctrines of any kind had made very little headway in Great Britain up to the beginning of the war. Only in a few constituencies could a genuine Socialist hope to poll more than a few hundred votes.

Today the old country is moving with the times. The British labor movement is becoming a Socialist party, a Syndicalist party, and some of its leaders would apparently like it to become a Bolshevik party. There is a new spirit of labor unrest which is very embarrassing to the British Government. Since the armistice we have had an epidemic of strikes—a coal strike, which cost us about five million pounds; a police strike, which led to actual disorder and looting in Liverpool; a dockers' strike, strikes of calico printers, strikes of agricultural laborers, a general railway strike, an iron molders' strike, and others too numerous to mention.

It is a tribute to the British love of order that in all this orgy of unrest which has marked the year 1919 there has been no single case of violence or injury to property, so far as I know, except in the case of the police strike at Liverpool. I watched that strike from start to finish: the rioting only lasted for a few hours, and was entirely due to the high spirits of the Irish quarter. It is the absence of violence and



London Opinion
"Hullo! What's this?"



Cheney in the Passing Show, London

ONE DOWN—ONE TO GO

John Bull: "All the time I've been fighting Fritz you've been threatening me. Now come on—if you're sure you really want to fight!"

disorder which makes the onward sweep of the labor movement in this country more impressive. The next few months will see a decisive trial of strength between the Labor Party and the Government. The issue that will be decided is not a question of wages or hours of labor; it is bigger than that.

The miners of Great Britain, who with their families form about a tenth part of the entire population, demand the socialization of the entire mining industry of the country. Before the war it was well known that the miners were preparing for a trial of strength with the mine owners, which was to take place in 1915. When 1915 came the miners, like patriotic men, decided to postpone their demands until the war was over. At the beginning of last year they sent in their ultimatum. They demanded a six hour day, a thirty per cent increase of wages, and nationalization of the mines. The Government tried to settle, but the miners were in no settling mood. The only choice they gave the Government

was between a general strike and the concession of everything they asked. Finally it was agreed to wait until a Royal Commission, appointed to inquire into the whole conditions of the coal industry, should report, with a promise that the Commission should make up its mind with regard to hours and wages within a fortnight. The Commission consisted of twelve members, with Mr. Justice Sankey, a judge of the High Court, as the chairman. The miners had among their representatives Mr. Sidney Webb, Sir Leo Chiozza Money, and the redoubtable Robert Smillie. It must be admitted that the commissioners who represented the Government and the general public were a little outclassed by these brilliant representatives of socialistic views. In a fortnight the Commission had issued its Interim Report: it gave the miners practically all they asked in the way of hours and wages—a seven hour day until 1921, a six hour day after that—an additional thirty millions a year in wages.

But the Interim Report, to the astonishment of the Government and the general public, also declared that even upon the evidence already given the present system of ownership and working stood condemned, and that nationalization or some other system of national purchase and joint control must be substituted for it. As the Commission up to that date had heard no evidence about the schemes of nationalization and joint control, except the evidence of one of the miners' representatives, it is difficult to see by what mental process they had arrived at this startling conclusion. Upon this, the miners put up a demand for immediate nationalization, and were with difficulty restrained from a general strike to enforce it. Finally the Commission was allowed to resume its sittings. Mr. Sidney Webb, one of the commissioners, took the rather unusual

course of going into the witness box, and proceeded to explain the principles of nationalization, on the well-known lines advocated by the Fabian Socialists in this country for many years, with great brilliancy and effect. For a whole month the battle of collective ownership versus capitalism was fiercely fought. Sir Leo Chiozza Money also left his seat on the tribunal to appear as a witness to the blessings of collectivism and to the evils of private management. While this intellectual duel went on the Commission seems to have forgotten altogether about the miners. It was not until the 23rd of May, when the Commission had been sitting for a whole month, that the miners for the first time put forward a witness to explain what it was that they wanted. What they demanded was not that the nation should acquire the mines in a collective ownership, the scheme of socialism which Mr. Webb and Sir Leo Chiozza Money had so brilliantly explained, but something quite different. They demanded that the mines should be transferred without compensation as regards royalties and mining rights to a Mining Council, of which one-half was to be appointed by the Miners' Federation; that the Mining Council should have no power to settle wages in future, except in consultation with the Miners' Federation; and that the Miners' Federation should still retain the right to strike. They demanded, not "nationalization," but Syndicalism, not the mines for the nation, but "the mines for the miners."

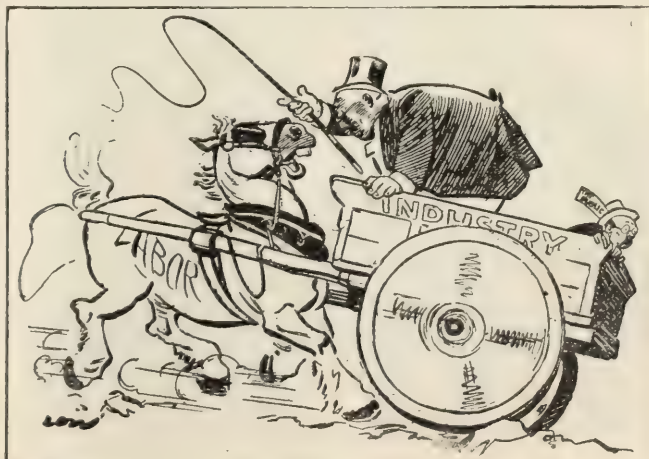
The commissioners by a majority recommended "nationalization." What that recommendation means, nobody knows; what the miners want is perfectly clear—it is the application to the greatest industry of this country of those economic doctrines which have replaced the doctrines of Karl Marx among the extreme and revolutionary Socialists of the continent. The British labor movement has passed at a bound into the ranks for the revolutionaries.

Nationalization of the mines, in the sense in which the miners use that term, is now the first constructive plank in the labor policy of Great Britain. It may be a turning point in this history of British politics. I am not afraid for one moment that Syndicalism in Great Britain will follow the course of Syndicalism in Italy or France, where, for a quarter of a century, it has been closely allied with all the elements that desire world revolution and the [Continued on page 367]



Whiffelaw in the Passing Rhoe, London

The Showman: "Hullo! You'd better be careful how you go to work with that saw!"
The Man-up-the-Tree: "That's all right, mate. I don't care. It ain't my tree!"



London Star

Progress!

A Message from the United States Government

The Thing We All Want Most

By Edwin T. Meredith

Secretary of Agriculture

THERE is an idea, fairly widespread and deep rooted, that reducing the cost of living is essentially an agricultural problem. If satisfactory results are to be secured, however, business men must also give their attention to the problem. Getting food delivered at the kitchen door at the right price does not depend solely on how much of it the farmer produces or what price the farmer gets for it, but also on the expedition and economy with which it is handled between the farmer's wagon and the pantry. The problem of the high cost of living is common to the whole people, and cannot be solved unless business and labor, as well as agriculture, put their mind on a solution.

The consumer, of course, pays the production cost of farm products—except when the farmer sells his products for less than it costs to produce them. Production costs are high now, and the farmer must get satisfactory prices, or he will have to go out of business. If he goes out of business, both he and the city men will suffer.

When the farmer has been paid for his product, the bill that the consumer must pay is by no means made out. The consumer pays the freight from the farm to the city market. He pays for all back hauling and round-about hauling that result in so much delay and so much loss of perishable products. He pays for terminal facilities—and, if those facilities are not what they should be, he pays a penalty because of inefficiency.



International

As Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Meredith occupies the office formerly held by David F. Houston, now Secretary of the Treasury

He pays the profits of the commission man, of the wholesale merchant, of the retail grocer, as well as the wages and salaries of the boy who drives the delivery wagon and of everybody who has anything to do with the product from the time it leaves the farm until it reaches the kitchen. Every inefficient man in that chain of distribution, every man who draws a salary or wages for work not needed, every man who does not render honest service, is adding a burden to what the consumer must pay for his food.

When we have taken the lost motion out of distribution and properly emphasized production in the factory and on the farm, we will have gone a far way toward reducing the price that the ultimate consumer pays for his necessities. The farmer and the agencies that operate for and with the farmer, of course, are powerless to do that alone. It can only be done with the help of business men and laboring men everywhere.

DISTRIBUTION, of course, is just as essential as production, but if, out of every ten men, we have six engaged in distribution and only four in production, there can be consumed by each of the ten men only four-tenths of what one man can produce. If six of the ten are engaged in production and only four in distribution, each man can have for his own use six-tenths instead of four-tenths of what one man can produce. The principle applies to the 110,000,000 people in the United States in exactly the same way that it would apply to ten men marooned on an island. We cannot consume more than we produce, and the quantity produced by the whole tends to decrease with the increase in the number of men unnecessarily engaged in the distribution of the products.

I am not prepared to say that any given number of men should give up merchandizing or the place they may now occupy in distribution, and become factory laborers or miners or farmers, but I am prepared to say that, in justice to himself and to his country, every person ought to see to it that there are no drones in his own hive to add to the cost of distributing what the farmer and factory produce, and that every so-called laborer should see that he contributes just as largely as possible to the sum total of production, no matter what article he is making or what duty he may be engaged upon.

The farmer, of course, must produce—and of course he will produce. He gets paid only for what he produces. But there is one thing which will take him out of production and that is to be obliged to sell the product of his year's labor and investment for a price which does not enable him and his family to live as well as his friends in the city who devote their money and energies in other directions.

The farmers ask, naturally enough, that the high cost of living be approached by all the people as a common



Special to the World-Herald

The Struggle

problem. They ask that those engaged in distribution "take up the slack," eliminate the lost motion and refrain from putting so great a burden on production. They ask that the banks, the railroads, wholesale houses, retail establishments and factories—all of which they recognize as vital necessities—be put on the highest plane of efficiency. They look to the factory executive to speed up his operations so that two days' labor instead of three, if possible, will go into a given article which he finds necessary to his comfort or the conduct of his farming operations. Without taking anything from the manufacturer's profit, the farmer's margin is increased because of the fact that his equipment and supplies are thereby reduced in cost, his production is stimulated, and he is encouraged to stay on the farm. The farmer asks these things of business.

The farmer asks also that the laborers in the mine, the factory and the mill make an effort comparable to his to see that there is just as little labor expense as possible in each article turned out by their hands.

If labor in every line produces all it can produce, if manufacturers, jobbers and dealers recognize the harm that must ultimately come from profiteering upon the farmer and content themselves with a reasonable profit, an important contribution will have been made to the solution of the problem of reducing the cost of living, to the good of all concerned. On the other hand, if these things are not done, if farming is not as remunerative, pleasant, and attractive as other lines of endeavor, conditions will not improve. More and more will the young men leave the farms. More and more will the older men become discouraged. Less and less will there be of farm produce to divide among the whole people for their sustenance and higher and higher will go the price of that which is produced.

I hope I have made it clear that, in my opinion, the business men of America must recognize the problems of the farmer as their problems also. They must have a real understanding of the farmer's place in our national economy and they must help to provide and maintain facilities which will aid him in his business. The Federal Farm Loan Bank, for instance, is of great advantage to the farmers of America, making money available to them on favorable terms, without commissions, without renewal charges, giving him a long time to plan ahead where necessary and financing him to carry on the fundamental activity of the country; and yet an assault is being made upon this system. The success of the opponents of the Federal Farm Loan

Banks would be a blow to agriculture in America and would ultimately result in harm to all. The business men must interest themselves in retaining for the farmer this aid, and help in securing others.

On the production side the farmer has aided him all the accumulated knowledge of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Agricultural Colleges of the several states, and the experiment stations. The extension machinery of these institutions, functioning thru the county agricultural agents and the home demonstration agents in a great majority of the agricultural counties of the country, makes the information immediately available and directly applicable to the individual farmer. The county agents and home demonstration agents, while not neglecting production and utilization, are giving more and more attention to the economic end of the farm business, and more attention to buying and selling in cooperation with the Bureau of Markets and the Office of Farm Management in the Department of Agriculture.

It is desirable to make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, but to encourage this you must have a market where you can sell the second blade at a profit. The farmers of the United States have been able to increase the number of blades and they are beginning to do something on their own account toward getting the extra blades to a profitable market. The farmer would prefer to devote his entire time to production. He has learned, however, that he is not made prosperous simply by what he produces but by what he can dispose of at a fair price, and he is giving more thought to the distribution end of his business than ever before.

I speak of those things by way of conveying to the business man this assurance: The farmer is not without the inclination or the necessary aids to do his part in reducing the cost of living. He is anxious to do his share and more, and he seeks the cooperation, the support and good will of the business world. All those who work together in strengthening agriculture and making it attractive, and this necessitates making it profitable, will aid in strengthening and making permanent the very foundation of our whole economic structure and will render a real service to the nation as a whole.

Washington, D. C.



Thomas in Detroit News

That shell-shock alibi



Inspection at one of the United States aviation fields

We'll All Take a Flight

By Lawrence La Tourette Driggs

President of the American Flying Club

AMERICA'S annual aeronautical show will be held this year in the armory at Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue, New York, from March 6 to March 13, inclusive. And thither will repair the thousands of war-trained pilots, their mothers, sisters and sweethearts, to see for themselves whether or no aviation is dead in America. In many respects the aero show is more interesting to the public than is the more familiar exhibition of new-model automobiles. There are many people who still have a hazy notion as to how the aeroplane stays in the air, and why. The interior of the pilot's cabin is a complete mystery even to those who may have seen the machines flying far overhead. The pleasure of actually touching the wings, examining the curve of the propeller, experiencing the sensation of seating oneself in the pilot's seat and imagining the voyage thru sparkling skies—these human emotions cause the crowds to throng the annual show in increasing numbers year after year.

And well it is that there is this public interest shown in aviation in this country. Abandoned by the Government even to the extent of reducing our national defense to a minimum, aviation here in the land of its birth depends now solely upon the support it gets from the people. Wo betide aviation if this support fails!

As a result of the lack of Government interest, the aeroplanes being designed today tend more and more toward commercial machines—machines for carrying passengers and freight, swiftly, safely, comfortably and in increasing quantities.

Instead of the crude "home-made" interiors of yesterday the machines of today have elaborately upholstered cockpits and cabins. Chairs instead of a bench seat you. There is a carpet on the floor and at your elbow is an unbreakable glass shield from wind and weather. You

are warmed by electric heaters. You read your morning paper or converse with your nearest neighbor much as you are accustomed to do on the Pullman chair-car.

The instrument board rather resembles that on the automobile except there are many more queer confusing open dials and registers. But they all become exceedingly interesting to you when their uses are explained. By one you count the number of revolutions the propeller is making; another gives you your altitude; a third is a compass which you easily recognize; then there is the oil pressure indicator, and other indicators of various kinds. Like a high-priced motorcar, the up-to-date aeroplane designed for passenger traffic contains these various instruments mounted and inserted in the very latest mode and finest workmanship to create the desire for ownership that is irresistible.

Vanity cases, cigar lighters, buffet luncheon tables (which can be used for card tables), thermos bottles, telephone connected with the pilot up in front, radio wireless telephones to enable you to talk down to your wife while you are speeding onward two miles a minute—all these concessions to luxury remind one that aeroplane travel has really come to stay.

Such a machine will be seen in the Martin Transport, a twelve-passenger, two-engined ship, capable of carrying its load a thousand miles in half as many minutes.

Orville Wright's company has turned out a smaller machine of still greater luxury. It has a sedan coupé, with deep chairs covered with whipcord. Flower vases are on the walls and electric lights can be turned on and the window shades drawn when you are passing thru plebeian crowds you wish to ignore. You and your wife sit side by side in individual chairs, while Jehu sits forward on the box with his hand on the throttle.

Small ventilators in the isinglass may be [Continued on page 368



The days when flying was sport only for the hardy are past. This interior of an Aeromarine plane to be shown at the New York Aero Show this spring is as comfortable and luxurious as a limousine—and the riding is much smoother

Editorially Speaking

All governments are "provisional governments."

* * *

The rubber stamp is hard to eliminate. The British keep a King and we keep an electoral college.

* * *

A favorite son means a candidate who does not expect any votes on the second ballot at the convention.

* * *

The parties go around looking for issues. If democracy worked in practise as it does in theory the issues would go around hunting for parties.

* * *

The novel theory that Mr. Hoover has lost his Americanism by residence abroad seems to prove too much. It makes our army in France less patriotic than the men who stayed at home and it casts terrible suspicion on all our ministers and consuls in foreign capitals.

* * *

The London *Times* in its Review of the Year 1919 records in its obituary column the death of "Sir Horace Plunkett, that great Irishman." Is it then his astral form who is now lecturing in the United States? Or does *The Times* think that any man who goes to America is as good as dead?

* * *

The Great War has made the philatelists happy. In the year 1919 they got more than 2500 new stamps to collect and classify. Many of them were issued by evanescent governments, like the two months' Bolshevik régime in Hungary, so will be rare enough to suit collectors who always value things by their uselessness.

* * *

The Countess Markiewicz, who is confined in the Cork Gaol for sedition—why is it that these Sinn Féin leaders have such foreign names?—threw an onion out of the window of her cell one night and the guard took it for a gas bomb and blazed away in the darkness for some minutes. But we cannot blame the British soldiers in Ireland from feeling jumpy just now.

* * *

The gross earnings of the British mercantile marine this year will be about \$2,000,000,000. An old tramp steamer can now earn in a single year more than twice what it cost to build twenty years ago. One day during the war, when Premier Hughes of Australia was in London, he went downtown and bought a lot of old ships. These have paid for themselves several times over and the Australian Government is building more to bring down the high cost of living. But Uncle Sam is selling out his ships below cost. He doesn't want to be bothered with 'em.

* * *

Tho we doubt if all Socialists have the wit to see it, and tho we are quite sure that the New York Assemblymen have not, Mr. Hillquit's explanation of why the Socialists believe in physical force sounds the death-knell of Bolshevism in the United States. Mr. Hillquit said that the Socialists favored force not to forestall the result of elections, but to vindicate victories already achieved at the polls against "any bloodshed attempted by unlawful or lawless privileged minorities."

It is true that Mr. Hillquit was speaking more especially of counter-revolutionary attempts to overthrow a legal Socialist government, but his principle was stated broadly enough to cover the insurrectionary attempts of Bolshevik minorities. Bolshevism has nowhere come about by a victory at the polls or by a direct revolution against monarchy or capitalism; always,

whether in Russia, Hungary, Finland or Germany, the Bolsheviks have climbed into power by overthrowing a democratic Socialist Government or have failed in the attempt to do so. It is therefore most reassuring to learn from the ablest of "orthodox" American Socialists that in this country the Socialists, if they ever come to power, will meet the attempt to establish a minority dictatorship with machine guns. Comrade Hillquite will no more tolerate a conspiracy by Comrade Haywood than Noske tolerated the Spartacists.

* * *

The League of Nations now includes (1) all the Great Powers except the United States; (2) all important European nations except the enemy states and Russia; (3) practically the whole of Africa; (4) Japan, China, India and nearly every part of Asia except Siberia and "un-mandated" parts of Turkey; (5) a large part of Latin-America; (6) all of Australasia and British America. The prospects of an isolated competitor of this world combine do not look particularly cheering to us. Or are we expected to form a counter-alliance with Germans, Turks and Bolsheviks?

* * *

We invite the attention of the Anti-Tobacco Society to Mr. Henry Holt, the well-known book publisher and editor of the *Unpartizan Review*. On January 2, Mr. Holt celebrated his eightieth birthday. Being in a self-revealing mood he admitted that he had never smoked regularly before he was six years old, that he did not become an inveterate smoker till eleven, and that for the last twenty years he had cut out his morning and afternoon smoking, so that now he indulges in only four to six after-dinner cigars. Mr. Holt says he cannot say what effect smoking has on longevity, as he is only eighty and must wait fifteen or twenty years longer to find out.

* * *

The League of Nations may find its most effective work in its subsidiary and non-political organizations. One of these, the International Labor Bureau, got to work before the League was established and now the new and enterprising French weekly, *Europe Nouvelle*, proposes another annex, an International Bureau of Instruction and of Sciences, Arts and Letters. It cites as an example the Institute of International Education which was founded in New York last year, but plans a more ambitious program for the promotion of peace and prosperity thru the interpenetration of ideas among the associated nations and coöperation in educational efforts. The Bureau would facilitate the exchange of students and professors by furnishing information as to universities the world over. It would arrange international conferences in the various sciences. It would circulate books, periodicals and works of art and prepare international bibliographies on all subjects. It would encourage the translation of literary and scientific works. It would prepare histories written from an international standpoint and correct the errors and malevolent expressions that get into school histories thru misdirected patriotism. It would establish at the seat of the League of Nations a library to include the important books and periodicals of all nations. It would develop and promulgate the best methods of teaching modern languages.

In short, altho the prospectus does not put it that way, the Bureau would be a sort of telephone central for the exchange of ideas among the associated peoples.

The Story of the Week

At a Deadlock

SATISFIED that labor had definitely overstepped the mark with its last-minute threats of political revenge, the Congress took courage and declared its independence of labor domination by adopting with decisive majorities the conference report on the new transportation act.

Samuel Gompers sat with his supporters in the galleries and saw the House disobey, by a vote of 250 to 150, labor's command that the report be rejected. Two days later the Senate took similar action and the roll call showed ayes 47, nays 17.

The bill then went to the White House and labor followed with a more moderately phrased demand upon the President that it be vetoed. The President had ten days to make his decision. Should he fail within the prescribed period to send a veto message to Congress, the bill would automatically become a law.

The success of any attempt to pass the bill over a presidential veto is doubtful. The Senate would give the necessary two-thirds majority, but the House, unless many members reversed their previous votes, would not. To veto the bill, therefore, would be to invite the possibility of a deadlock that might delay legislation many weeks.

In his message to Congress, December 2, 1918, the President said:

The question which causes me the greatest concern is the question of the policy to be adopted towards the railroads. I frankly turn to you for counsel upon it. I have no confident judgment of my own.

In view of this statement, coupled with the fact that turning back the railroads without legislation to safeguard their interests would result in chaotic transpor-

tation conditions, it was regarded as unlikely that the President would yield to the leaders of labor and reject the "counsel" Congress has given in a bill passed after more than a year of study.

The decisive stage of the renewed treaty contest was reached just before the Senate laid the pact aside to vote on the railroad conference report. Both Senator Lodge and Senator Hitchcock were defeated when the Senate voted 45 to 20 to include in the resolution of ratification, without change, the original Lodge reservation relating to withdrawal from the League of Nations.

In this vote and those immediately preceding it, the fifteen irreconcilables asserted their dominance of the treaty situation by voting first with the Republicans against an amendment by Senator Hitchcock that would have required the President's signature to any congressional resolution of withdrawal, and then with the Democrats against Senator Lodge's proposal that the reservation permit notice of withdrawal to be given either by the President or by Congress, acting independently, as agreed in the bi-partizan conferences.

The original Lodge reservation, providing that notice of withdrawal shall be given by Congress acting alone, was sustained on the final vote, when the bitter enders again shifted their strength to the Republican side. The vote came exactly one year after the League of Nations debate started in the Senate, and marked the first time in the long treaty contest that any proposition has received a two-thirds vote.

It became immediately apparent that if the irreconcilables were permitted to carry out their program of "preventing any reduction of the irreducible minimum," by voting first with one side and then with the other, the Senate, when it reached a final vote on the ratification resolution, would be voting on the same proposition it rejected November 19—ratification with the Lodge reservations unchanged.

In the present situation the only way the Democrats can secure any modification of the original Lodge reservations—even those agreed to in the bi-partizan conference—is by definitely breaking away from Senator Hitchcock's leadership and giving Senator Lodge enough votes to carry the modifications he is willing to make, as a means of balancing the negative votes of the irreconcilables.

A new move to this end by Senators Underwood and Simmons is beginning to gather strength. It is not the first time such a movement has developed among the Democrats, but on each other occasion the President has been able to scotch the effort when it gave promise of results.

If there is no move by the White House to check the new breakaway, it will be accepted that the President is willing to accept the Lodge reservations with whatever modifications the Democrats are able to secure as the conditions of American ratification. Senator Ashurst, Democrat, told the Senate he "spoke by the book" when he said the President would be glad to have the treaty ratified on whatever terms two-thirds of the Senate is able to agree upon.



Thomas in Detroit News

Why they hate each other

But here enters another complication—the warning of the President to the Allies that he might have to consider withdrawing the treaty from the Senate, and presumably withholding ratification should the Senate act in the meantime, if the Adriatic problem were settled without consulting the United States. The principal effect upon the Senate of this warning to the Allies has been a strengthening of the feeling that the Senate should perform its function in connection with the treaty independently—in no way taking account of the President's plans or wishes.

It developed in some Republican senators a keener desire for early ratification in order that he might not by withdrawing the treaty be able to cloak the defeat of his original purpose to secure ratification without reservations, and also that he might be made to bear the full responsibility if he desires to withhold ratification after the Senate has acted. The Senate as a whole does not understand what the Adriatic muddle is all about and therefore has little sympathy with the position taken by the Chief Executive.

The recent debate on the treaty in the Senate has been marked by efforts on the part of the leaders on both sides to fasten "the responsibility" on the other, seemingly in preparation for a new rejection of the treaty. The leaders have asserted also that the treaty will go into the campaign as an issue, whether it is ratified in the meantime or not. One faction of the Republicans will seek to have the issue come on withdrawal from the League, if the United States is already a member, and the other on the calling of a new international conference for revision of the treaty.

RICHARD BOECKEL, *Washington*

Don't Give Up the Ship

THE historic words of Lawrence acquire a new appropriateness now that the Shipping Board has determined to divest itself of the responsibility for further management of the mercantile fleet. A particularly sharp issue arose over the question of the disposition of the ships acquired from Germany during the Great War. Early in February the Shipping Board announced that President Wilson had approved the following resolution:

Resolved, that the ship sales division be and is hereby authorized to sell all ex-German passenger ships, subject to the approval of the board as to each ship.

The sale was to be by public auction, the Shipping Board retaining absolute power to reject any bid and requiring information from each would-be purchaser of the commercial and national status of the concern which he represented.

The proposed sale attracted much criticism in the country at large as well as in Congress. There was, first of all, the sentimental objection that ships which were the nation's property and a prize of war should not pass into the hands of private companies, especially if there was danger of their eventually coming under a foreign flag. Some military men also raised the objection that the Federal Government should retain under its direct control sufficient merchant shipping to supply all possible needs for army transport. Perhaps the strongest argument against the sale was that there was danger of letting the ships go for a small fraction of their true value. Resolutions against the sale were passed by the New York Assembly, the Virginia House of Delegates, the Massachusetts Senate, the Portland Chamber of Commerce, the Farmers' National Council, the Farmer-Labor Coöperative Congress, and many other official, semi-official or private organizations.

William Randolph Hearst, the newspaper magnate and stormy petrel of American politics, took the bold



Knott in Dallas News.

About time to saw some wood

step of demanding an injunction against the Shipping Board to prevent the sale of the former German ships. In his petition Mr. Hearst alleged that the ships were worth more than \$100,000,000, that the auction had been inadequately advertised, that Congress alone had the right to decide the ultimate disposition of Government shipping, and that "the defendants are without power or authority to sell said vessels."

Chairman Payne, of the Shipping Board, replied to "the vicious, but characteristic, attack against the Shipping Board emanating from a certain quarter" by an assurance that "The ships are to be sold to Americans only, and will sail under the American flag, will serve the routes which in the opinion of the Shipping Board will best serve American commerce, and will always be available to the Government in case of any national emergency." He denied that insufficient publicity had been given to the sale or that it was intended to sell all the ships to a single company. He gave three reasons for selling out the German ships at the present time: that it would cost the Government \$75,000,000 to make over ships used as army transports for civilian passenger service, that "in view of prohibition" passenger ships could not be operated by the Shipping Board at a profit, and that the existing scarcity of tonnage made certain that there would be good bids, "indeed, we do not believe we can ever get more for them than now."

Justice Bailey, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, ruled that a temporary injunction be granted to Mr. Hearst in his right as taxpayer. Numerous bids were received, but, in deference to the injunction of the court, no sales were made. Chairman Payne immediately appealed. He urged that Mr. Hearst be compelled to furnish bond to secure the United States against loss arising from the delay in consummating the ship sales.

In response to a request from the Senate, President Wilson transmitted the agreement with Great Britain by which title to the German ships taken over in American ports was confirmed to the United States. This agreement stipulated that:

The Reparation Commission will take such steps as will secure that each of the allied and associated Governments will retain as its own the complete title to and use of all ships captured, seized or detained during the war as a war measure and prior to November 11, 1918, and will own the same free from any claim of any of the allied or associated Governments.

In all cases where the ships and boats so to be retained by any allied or associated Government are in excess of the



Up in the clouds

claims of such Governments respectively for war losses in merchant ships such Government shall not make any claim for a share in other ships and boats ceded under the treaty of peace.

As the ships and boats so to be retained will, in the case of Brazil, China, Cuba, Siam, and the United States, exceed the total amount of tonnage which would be allocated to those countries were the total enemy tonnage captured, seized, detained, or still in existence shared in proportion to losses of ships and boats during the war, in each such case a reasonable value on the excess of ships and boats over the amount which would result from such a division will be determined. The amount of the value so fixed will be paid over by each such state to the reparation committee for the credit of Germany toward the sums due from her for reparation in respect to war losses in merchant ships.

The President also put an end to many malicious rumors by the categorical statement that "There is not nor has there been any agreement or understanding between the President of the United States and officials of Great Britain concerning the sale of the ex-German vessels in possession of the United States, nor is there any agreement or understanding with respect to what disposition shall be made of those ships by the United States." Chairman Payne also said that nothing in the agreement with Great Britain affected our right to dispose of the ships to private owners. He announced that since the injunction applied only to passenger ships, he would proceed with the sale of German cargo ships as formerly.

The Atlantic Coast Shipbuilders' Association has made the statement that nearly a million tons of steel steamships are now under construction in the shipyards of the United States. The tonnage being constructed on the order of private enterprizes is "seven times as great as the ship construction of all types under way in this country at the beginning of hostilities." The Bethlehem

Shipbuilding Corporation announces orders amounting to approximately \$232,000,000 for the year 1920. It has on hand the construction of thirty-one vessels for private owners, of 382,000 aggregate tonnage, valued at about \$80,000,000. The rest of the construction is for the navy and emergency fleet vessels.

As John Barton Payne will leave the Shipping Board in a few weeks to succeed Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior, it seems probable that many difficulties arising from the popular opposition to the sale of German passenger liners will fall to the lot of his successor. Rear Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations during the war, is the unfortunate man who will take Chairman Payne's place at the head of the Shipping Board. The new appointment has won widespread approval on its merits, altho certain senators have urged that Mr. Payne remain at his present post until the present problems confronting the Shipping Board are solved.

Labor Politics

ORGANIZED labor is not content with its partial victory in eliminating from the Railroad Bill the original drastic provisions to prevent strikes. The majority of labor leaders are opposed to the whole congressional program of returning the railways of the country to private ownership and have persistently tried to block the measure or secure its veto. The reason for this attitude is not only a general sentiment in favor of nationalization but more specifically the fact that the railway men have outstanding controversies as to wages which they think would be more sympathetically considered by the Government than by private corporations. No one expects that the Brotherhoods will try to force nationalization by a general strike, but equally no one will be surprized if the restoration of private ownership is soon followed by strikes for higher wages.

A convention of the Farmer-Labor Coöperative Association, held recently in Chicago, advocated a two years' extension of Federal operation of the railroads and endorsed the principle of the Plumb plan as to the permanent basis of the transportation system of the country. The resolution extending the period of Federal operation was approved also by the Farmers' National Council, an organization said to represent 750,000 farmers in eighteen states.

The convention presented a far-reaching program for the reconstruction of American industry on a basis of voluntary association of workers. The program included the establishment of coöperative wholesale and retail stores on the model of the Rochdale experiment in England; coöperatively owned factories, workshops and dairy farms; banking and credit associations to finance coöperative enterprizes, and a chain of newspapers to familiarize the public with the new ventures. Resolutions urging direct trading between farm and city, Federal control of meat packing, preference for union-made goods, and opposition to the proposed anti-sedition laws were adopted.

Mr. Glenn Plumb, originator of the much discussed "Plumb plan" of railroad ownership, spoke at the convention. He attacked the present banking system as a 'monopoly of credits' and urged that the national debt be paid off by concentrating taxation on the very wealthy. "We may be compelled," he asserted, "to accept the solution already adopted in Germany and now considered as inevitable in Great Britain—the discharge of the entire national debt by placing a capital levy upon property."

In spite of the injunctions of Mr. Gompers to work thru the existing party organizations, local labor lead-



A bricklayer needs very little education to earn his \$60 a week

Comparisons *are* Odious

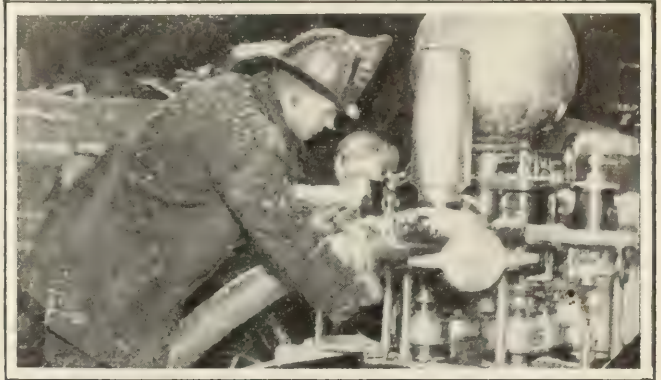
Photographs © Kadel & Herbert



But a school teacher, after eight years of training, gets a weekly salary of only \$20



The longshoreman's only qualification may be muscular, but by the union scale of wages he can earn \$80 a week or more



The fireman must pass a Civil Service examination, work twelve hours a day, and risk his life often—all for \$30 a week



Adding tips to salary enables a waiter to earn from \$65 to \$100 a week—and it doesn't take long to train for the profession



A chemist can get his license only after an examination that requires years of study—and then he seldom gets over \$40 a week



Pity the poor tailor! A little skill with the needle and a union card give him weekly wages that range from \$65 to \$125



A bank clerk is lucky if he gets \$30 a week for doing work that requires intelligence, training and a sense of responsibility

ers in New York and Indiana are going ahead with their plans for an independent labor party. To William Mitch, leader of the labor party movement in Indiana, Mr. Gompers sent a long letter of protest, in which he outlined the "balance of power" policy of the American Federation of Labor in the 1920 campaign and the reasons which led to its adoption:

The effect of a separate political labor party can only be disastrous to the wage earners of our country and to the interests of all forward looking people. The votes that would go to a labor party candidate would in the absence of such candidate go to the best man in the field. In no case would they go to an enemy of labor.

There can be no hope for success of labor party candidates. The effect, therefore, of a political labor party will be to defeat our friends and to elect our enemies. . . .

The welfare of American humanity demands in this hour of national crisis that there be success at the polls. This is no time for experimenting with political theories which are proved false at the outset. The workers of America must use the tactics of success. They must have results.

Bryan and Marshall

TWO of the elder statesmen of the Democratic Party have recently announced their views on the issues of the 1920 campaign. Mr. Bryan prophesies that there will be a plank in the Democratic platform endorsing the administration of President Wilson "not that a majority of the convention will endorse everything that has been done," but because in general it has been "a great Administration." Another plank will endorse prohibition as a permanent policy. National woman suffrage will also be approved. In view of the action of the Democratic caucus in the House of Representatives, he predicted that universal military training would be opposed. Other planks proposed by the leader comprize approval of the Federal income tax, opposition to a protective tariff, denunciation of the trusts and of profiteering, approval of the eight hour workday and of collective bargaining and advocacy of the substitution of arbitration for strikes.

Vice-President Marshall has emerged from the retirement traditional to his office and outlined his view of Democratic policy in a letter to the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee. He advocated a return to the simple principles of Jefferson and "the presentation to the people for their suffrages of a man upon an oldtime Democratic platform." He urged that "the states discharge the duties of local self-government, resisting the usurpations of the general Government" and insisted that Congress should be responsible for the active discharge of its duties, "serving notice upon it that it cannot skulk behind an alleged interference upon the part of the executive branch." The candidate for President should, in his opinion, reduce the civil service to a pre-war basis and economize drastically in every way.

These statements have been widely interpreted, whether correctly or no, that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Marshall consider it possible that the party may call on one of them as its standard bearer in the campaign. The two platforms differ somewhat from each other, but both lay more emphasis on reforms already achieved than on programs for the future. Conservative Democracy speaks thru them; and there is an undercurrent of rebuke to the Administration in Bryan's denunciation of universal military service, which the President has recently inclined to favor, and in Mr. Marshall's reference to "usurpations of the general Government." Neither program lays much emphasis on foreign policy. If Mr. Bryan or Mr. Marshall is nominated the war-cry will be "Back to Jefferson" rather than the Wilsonian "Forward to Utopia."



France goes in for horrors in her prohibition propaganda, which, of course, does not mean prohibition as we have it, but the abolition of distilled liquors and instead the use of light wines and beer. This poster has been shown widely thruout France to advertise especially the dangers of absinthe drinking

Another Whisky Rebellion?

RECENT events in Michigan bring forcibly to mind the earliest days of the republic. Major Dalrymple, supervisor for the Volstead enforcement law, has notified Attorney General Palmer that Iron County, Michigan, has resisted agents of the Federal Government who attempted to seize barrels of wine and brandy of high alcoholic content. State's Attorney McDonough of Iron County and other local officials took the barrels away from the Federal agents who were conducting the raid and returned them to the owners. The reason given by Mr. McDonough for this action was that the liquor, altho kept in a store, had not been offered for sale by the owners and was presumably retained for their private use, and that he resisted the Federal agents because they did not have proper warrants to make the raid. Attorney General Palmer replied to Major Dalrymple's representations, "Enforce the law. You have full authority."

In Washington's day a similar but far more serious case of local resistance to Federal control of the liquor traffic arose. The excise on whisky introduced by Alexander Hamilton with the double motive of improving national finances and enlarging the sphere of national authority was strenuously resisted in certain counties of western Pennsylvania, where the farmers had been accustomed to manufacture liquor without tax or restriction. President Washington called on the army to enforce the law and the so-called "whisky rebellion" was speedily crushed. The incident had little importance in itself, but it is noteworthy as the first

use of Federal troops under the Constitution to overpower disorders within a state. Jefferson and the states' rights party generally regarded the President's action as a dangerous precedent and feared, or affected to fear, the erection of a military dictatorship in the country.

"States' rights" are involved in many ways under the operation of the eighteenth amendment, which vests "concurrent" power for the enforcement of prohibition in the nation and in the several states. Rhode Island and New Jersey are contesting the constitutionality of the amendment in the courts. Some of the states which ratified the amendment, on the initiative of the Governor of Maine, have agreed to appear as co-defendants with the Federal Government in the suit of Rhode Island before the Supreme Court. Vermont emphatically refused to join this movement in spite of the fact that the legislature had ratified the prohibition amendment. Governor Clement declared, "I hope that Rhode Island will be successful in her efforts to free the United States from the operation of the eighteenth amendment, which is, I believe, opposed by a large majority of the people of the country, and, unless declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, must inevitably bring trouble to us all."

Governor Smith of New York and Governor Edwards of New Jersey, whose attack on the prohibition amendment has created another Presidential boom in the Democratic party, are the most prominent leaders of the wets. The New York Board of Aldermen has passed a resolution condemning the action of the legis-

lature in ratifying the amendment and approving the stand of Governor Smith for a popular referendum on the question. The Supreme Court of Colorado refused to sanction a referendum on the ratification by the Colorado legislature.

The various attempts which have been made to find the eighteenth amendment, or at least the Volstead Enforcement Act, unconstitutional, or to nullify its effect by unfriendly "concurrent" legislation or lax enforcement, have not discouraged the Federal authorities. The office of Prohibition Commissioner Kramer reports 1500 arrests to the present time for violation of liquor laws in various parts of the country, altho the organization to supervise the enforcement of the law has been in existence only a few weeks. The issue of prohibition, which began as a political struggle over an issue of great human interest, is rapidly becoming a constitutional struggle over the balance of power between Federal and local authority. Thus far all the victories have fallen to the Federal cause.

The Crucial Question of the War

THE question out of which the Great War arose, that is the ownership of the territory east of the Adriatic, remains still unsettled and is now retarding the peace. The aim of Serbia in the war was to gain those of their race who lived under the Austrian flag. The aim of Italy was the same. And since the two races are commingled in the territory in dispute the defeat of Austria set the Serbs and Italians to quarreling over the partition of the spoils.

Before Italy would enter the war she secured from England, France and Russia a promise (the now famous Pact of London, April 26, 1915) that she should share with them in the partition of Turkey and Africa and Albania and should annex Trent and Trieste and a large part of the Dalmatian coast and most of the outlying islands. This meant in case of victory the Italians would annex territory about as great as European Italy and in much of this the Italian population is comparatively small.

Naturally it was stipulated in Article XVI of the Pact of London that "the present treaty is to be kept secret" for it would have dampened the enthusiasm of the Serbs to know that a large part of the country which they were fighting to free had been bargained away to an alien power without their knowledge or consent. But when the Bolsheviki came into power at Petrograd they published the Pact of London along with other secret treaties discovered in the Russian archives.

President Wilson took the stand from the start that all secret agreements as to the disposal of conquered territory should be abrogated and that the inhabitants of any disputed area should have a voice in the decision of their destiny. These conditions were agreed to by the Allies before the armistice and Germany and Austria-Hungary surrendered on the expressed understanding that the peace should be made on the Wilson terms. But when President Wilson came to Paris he met with so much opposition on the part of the Allies that he was obliged to compromise on many points. He wished to have the principle of self-determination applied to the region east of the Adriatic and to have the boundary to be drawn between Italy and the new Yugoslav state drawn in accordance with local plebiscites as has recently been done in the case of Schleswig. The Yugoslavs were willing to agree to this, but the Italians refused, knowing that the vote would have gone against them in a large part of the territory they claimed. There are about half a million Slavs in the territory which Italy desires to annex. Her demands



International

An English cartoon of prohibition, ridiculing the "Pussy-foot" propaganda. The microbe that the workman is fishing out of his beer is a miniature of Uncle Sam

have expanded since the victory and now she is no longer satisfied with the territory allowed her by the Pact of London. She insists upon having in addition the city of Fiume, which was assigned by the Pact to the Croats since it is their only practicable outlet to the sea. When the Allies refused to concede Fiume to Italy, Captain d'Annunzio seized it by force and still holds it with the tacit approval and secret support of the Italian army and naval authorities. The people of Fiume, altho a majority of them are of the Italian race, have twice voted against d'Annunzio, but he has suppressed the returns. The total population of Fiume is less than 50,000, which is about one-tenth of the Italian population of New York City.

France, Great Britain and the United States considered that the demands of Italy for more territory on the east of the Adriatic were excessive and they agreed upon a boundary (the so-called "Wilson line") which would avoid giving the control of the Gulf of Fiume to Italy and reduce the number of Slavs to be brought under Italian domination. This agreement was signed at Paris, December 9, by Premier Clemenceau for France, by Sir Eyre Crowe for England and by Under Secretary Frank L. Polk for the United States. This is the settlement for which President Wilson still stands. But Premier Nitti protested that his Government would be in danger of overthrow, perhaps of revolution, if he accepted such a reduction of Italian claims, so Clemenceau and Lloyd George consented on January 9 to a compromise line which gave the Italians an additional strip of land, some twenty miles wide, between Trieste and Fiume. This brought the boundary right up to the city of Fiume and gave the Italians the whole of the north shore of the Gulf of Fiume and the island of Cherso, which bars the port. Premier Nitti consented to accept this compromise and the proposal was then presented to the Yugoslavs with the warning that if they did not accept it France and England would fall back upon the Pact of London, which was still more disadvantageous to the Yugoslavs.

But on February 10 a note was sent by Secretary Lansing which stated that President Wilson stood by the agreement of December 9, which was signed by the representatives of the United States, England and France. The note ended with a paragraph warning the Allies that if they settled the Adriatic question without consulting the United States the President "would seriously consider" withdrawing from the Senate the Treaty of Versailles and the treaty by which the United States and Great Britain promised to protect France in case of invasion.

The reason why the Yugoslavs insist upon the Wilson line as the limit of their concession to Italian demands is given in their memorandum as follows in part:

The frontier between Italy and

Yugoslavia established by the Wilson line from the Julian Alps to the Arsa is the only frontier which responds to the geographic, strategic and economic conditions, and it is entirely to the advantage of Italy. This frontier is accepted, altho it seriously violates the principles of nationalities by leaving 400,000 Yugoslavs to Italy. So great a sacrifice, the like of which no other allied state has undergone, is, however, consented to by the Yugoslav people in the interest of agreement and of peace.

The annexation, which nothing can justify, of territories purely Yugoslav beyond the Wilson line would constitute a new and profound violation of the principle of nationalities. The Gulf of Fiume represents for Yugoslavia an essential condition of existence, being its only economic outlet. By the cession of this territory to Italy all the hinterland, which, with the coast, is inhabited by a purely Yugoslav population, would be separated from the sea.

It is the avowed aim of the Italian expansionists to control both shores of the Adriatic and to convert the sea into "an Italian lake." But this is only the beginning of their ambition, for the policy of the former Foreign Secretary Sonnino as expounded in the semi-official *Giornale d'Italia* of July 4, 1919, is to use these three bridge-heads, Fiume and Istria on the north, Valona and Albania on the south, and the Dalmatian coast and islands in the middle, for the expansion of Italian military, economic and political power in the Balkans with a view to ultimate annexation.

But the efforts of Premier Orlando and Sonnino to carry out this program were checked by the united opposition of the British, French and American representatives at the Peace Conference and Orlando had to give way to the more moderate-minded Nitti, who has tried to restrain the Italian imperialists on the one hand, while on the other he has labored to secure acceptable concessions at Paris. On February 7 a fierce attack was made on Premier Nitti in the Italian Chamber of Deputies and he was accused of betraying the interests of his country to curry favor with England, France and America. His chief opponent, Signor di Cesaro, read a secret telegram addressed to Secretary Lansing on October 21, 1919, by Premier Nitti in which he said that unless Italy got Fiume it might lead to revolution. The Premier said that the telegram was "not quite exact" and challenged Signor di Cesaro to tell how he got hold of it, but he refused.

The Premier met the criticism and overcame his opponents by his plain speaking. He pointed out in the first place that when Italy entered the war most Italians were asking only for Trent and Trieste and therefore Italy, even without Fiume, is getting more than she expected. If he insisted upon the letter of the Pact of London he would not only have to relinquish Fiume, but also to drive out d'Annunzio by force. It would mean also that Albania would, according to Article 7 of the Pact, be in part divided between Greece and Serbia



THE DISPUTED ADRIATIC TERRITORY

The various lines show the various proposals for dividing the conquered Austrian territory between Italy and the newly established state of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. In the shaded parts as well as in the cities of Trieste and Fiume the Italians are in a majority. Pact of London (1915) brought the line so far over that it included in the Italian annexations a large Slavic population, and while it excluded Fiume it brought the boundary so close to Fiume that the city and harbor and railroad could be commanded by the Italian guns. The British, French and American experts agreed on the "Wilson Line" of December 9, 1919, which was acceptable to the Yugoslavs but not to the Italians. After the withdrawal of the American peace delegations from Paris the French and British consented to the "compromise line" which was acceptable to the Italians but not to the Yugoslavs. President Wilson has also made objection to this compromise

instead of being given to Italy under a mandate from the League of Nations as is now proposed.

Premier Nitti denounced the Conservatives for encouraging D'Annunzio in his insubordination and for using virulent language against America and the Allies. He said:

It is not America which refuses to lend to Italy, but it is Italy which is lowering her credit that prevents America from lending to us now.

Did the Conservatives expect me to act like a Don Quixote? Did they expect me to declare war on America. I spoke as an honest man with perfect sincerity, making an appeal to the American sense of justice.

We must avoid exaggeration, such as calling the Adriatic an Italian lake. In doing so we are committing a crime.

The feeling prevails that America will not lend us money unless the war spirit is over, unless the money spent is employed in reconstruction. We must work to bring about true peace—not one for the victors, not one for the vanquished. We must forget all rancors and bring about in our foreign relations a broader sense of humanity.

Premier Nitti closed by telling of the efforts he was then making to reestablish relations with Soviet Russia and even to make friends with the Yugoslavs.

This question is one in which the United States is more intimately concerned and on which it is better qualified to judge than any other nation. All the races involved, the Italians, Slovenes, Croats, Dalmatians and Serbs are represented in the United States by hundreds of thousands of immigrants. We know their characteristics and capabilities, their ideals and aspirations, by direct contact, while the French and British lack the advantage of personal acquaintance and have to depend upon what they read or are told by travelers. Two of America's most famous electricians, Nikola Tesla and Professor Pupin, are Yugoslavs, and we have numerous distinguished Italian citizens.

Soviet Russia from Sea to Sea

BY the capture to the north of Archangel on the White Sea and Murmansk on the Arctic Ocean and by the capture to the south of Odessa on the Black Sea and Krasnovodsk on the Caspian Sea, the Bolsheviki have now secured ports on both sides of the country. On the west they have made peace with Esthonia, which will give them access to Reval on the Baltic Sea, and on the east they have gained two-thirds of Siberia, while most of the rest is in the hands of revolutionists, who will doubtless come to terms with the Bolsheviki and give them access to the Pacific thru Vladivostok.

The overthrow of the Kolchak Government in eastern Siberia was accomplished with ease and without bloodshed. General Graves, the commander of the American expeditionary force now being withdrawn from Russia, reports favorably of the new régime:

The conditions in Vladivostok are remarkably quiet, and practically no disorder. The head of the new Government told me today that they hoped it would not be necessary to spill a drop of Russian blood; that they were determined to handle the situation entirely free of revenge; that no man would be condemned except by a legally constituted civil court. No one has been killed in this sector from Vladivostok to Nikolsk by the new Government, which, in my judgment, is remarkable.

Lithuania and Poland are now engaged in peace negotiations with the Soviet Government. In their anxiety to make a break in the quarantine barrier on the western frontier the Bolsheviki granted such liberal terms to Esthonia that they will be an embarrassing precedent in negotiating with the other seceding states. To be sure, the Soviet secured the insertion in the treaty of a provision that no concession made to Esthonia should



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

The bear that walks like a question mark

be deemed a precedent in dealing with the other border nationalities, but in spite of this they will doubtless demand equal favors. On the other hand, the Esthonians insisted upon an article providing that if Russia concedes to any other border state any privileges not given to Esthonia, that such privileges shall automatically accrue to Esthonia. The Esthonians managed to obtain surprisingly favorable financial concessions. They compelled the Soviet Government to assume all responsibility for the Esthonian share of the debts of the old Russian Empire, and besides this to pay Esthonia \$7,500,000 in gold, the first instalment within two weeks. Furthermore, Esthonia obtained preferential rights in constructing a direct railroad connection between Moscow and the Esthonian frontier and in exploiting 2,500,000 acres of timber concessions in the forests about Petrograd. On the other hand, the Soviet got the right to use the power of the waterfalls in the Narva River on the Esthonian frontier and the privilege of transporting goods thru Esthonia without payment of duty, tax or toll. This virtually makes the port of Reval a free port of entry for Soviet Russia.

The long hesitation as to the proper policy toward Russia came to an end on February 24 when the Supreme Council made a declaration in part as follows:

The Allies cannot enter into diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government, in view of their past experiences, until they have arrived at the conviction that the Bolshevik horrors have come to an end, and that the Government at Moscow is ready to conform its methods and diplomatic conduct to those of all civilized governments.

Commerce between Russia and the rest of Europe, which is so essential for the improvement of economic conditions, not only in Russia but in the rest of the world, will be encouraged to the utmost degree possible without relaxation of the attitude described above.

Furthermore, the Allies agree in the belief that it is highly desirable to obtain impartial and authoritative information regarding the conditions now prevailing in Russia. They have therefore noted with satisfaction the proposal before the International Labor Bureau, which is a branch of the League of Nations, to send a commission of investigation to Russia to examine into the facts. They think, however, that this inquiry would be invested with even greater authority and with superior chances of suc-

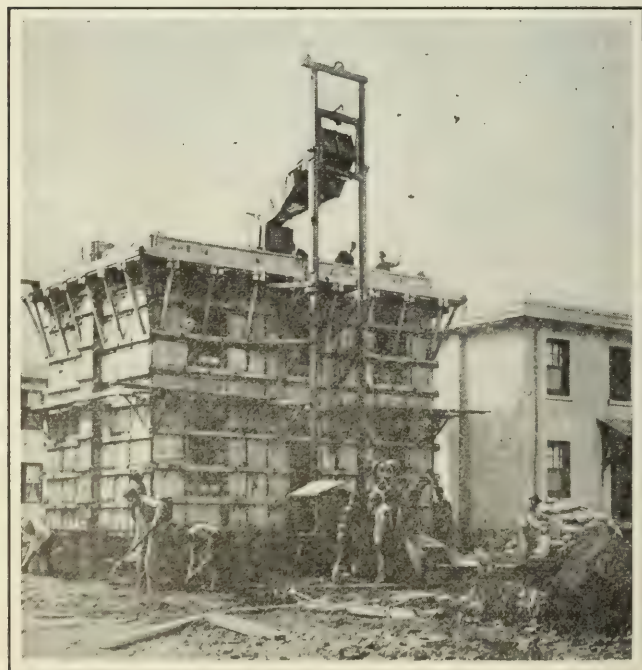
cess if it were made on the initiative and conducted under the supervision of the Council of the League of Nations itself, and they invite that body to take action in this direction.

The Supreme Council does not advise the border states to continue war against Soviet Russia, but will support them if "their legitimate frontiers" are attacked. Since the United States is not yet a member of the League of Nations there will be no American representative on the proposed commission which will arrange for trade with Russia and doubtless have an influential voice in determining its boundaries and relations with the Baltic States on one side and Japan on the other.

General Yudenitch, whose attempt to take Petrograd came to such an ignominious end, was arrested at Reval by the Esthonians on the charge of confiscating funds, but he was later released and allowed to leave on condition of handing over 250,000,000 marks to pay for the liquidation of his Army of the North-West Russian Government.

Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Holland have called a conference to meet at Geneva and arrange for reopening trade with Russia on condition that the Soviet Government promises to pay the foreign indebtedness of the Russian Empire. This the Soviet has repeatedly offered to do. The United States and the Allies are invited to participate in the Geneva conference.

Leon Trotzky, the Soviet Minister of War, has announced that now, since the people of Russia have repulsed their foreign foes on all fronts, they must turn their attention to fighting their greater enemies, hunger and cold. If peace can be secured he proposes to turn his troops, said to number nearly a million men, into an industrial army to provide for the needs of the nation. In preparation for this transformation he has resigned the War portfolio to General Palanov and assumed the post of High Commissioner of Food Transportation. The Soviet forces in Siberia will be under the command of General Evert, one of the Czar's best strategists, who has conducted the successful campaign against Admiral Kolchak.



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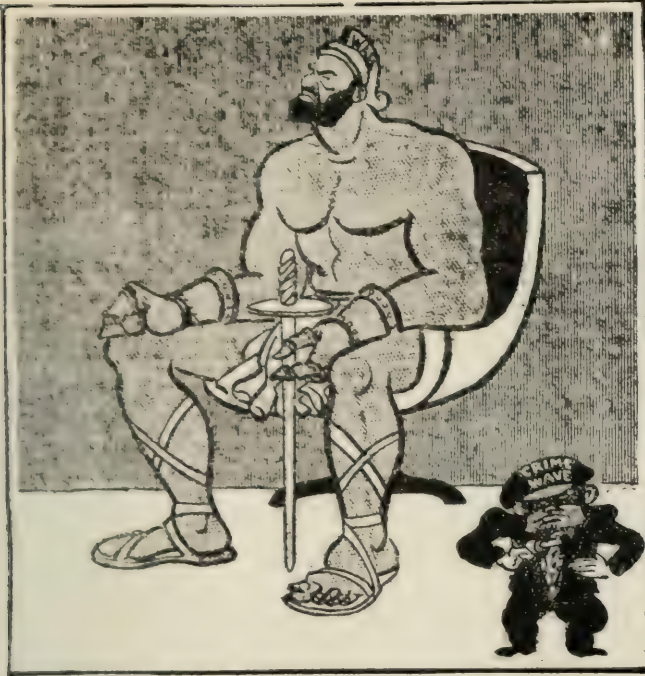
Thomas Edison's inventive genius turned recently to the problem of house shortage. This poured concrete house is the result. Four and six room sizes have been built extensively in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and have proved satisfactory

The Fate of Turkey

THE Turks are to keep Constantinople—such is the decision of the Allies. The two straits, the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, are to be kept under international control. Three commissions have been appointed to report on questions involved in the Peace Treaty now in preparation; one to study Turkish finances, the second to determine the boundary of the proposed Armenian republic, the third to pass upon the Greek claims to Smyrna. Meantime the Turks are warned to stop slaughtering the Armenians. It is said that no less than 7000 Armenians have perished in the recent massacres and that many more are in peril.

The question of the disposition of Turkey has caused serious discord between France and England. According to secret agreements during the war Russia was to get Constantinople and northern Armenia; France was to get Syria and southern Armenia; England was to get Mesopotamia, Egypt, Cyprus, and Kurdistan; Italy was to get Adalia and the Dodecanese; Greece was to get Smyrna; the Emir of Mecca was to get an Arab kingdom including Damascus; the Jews were to get Palestine; the Turks were to retain such part of Anatolia as was not otherwise appropriated. But as the war went on the ambitions of the heirs of the Sick Man of the East expanded and their claims came into conflict. The rival European powers were suspicious of one another and the subject nationalities, aspiring for independence, were suspicious of them. For that reason the United States was the preferred mandatory for Armenia, Constantinople and other parts of Turkey, but the slowness of the Senate in acting on the first of the five treaties compelled the powers to make other arrangements. The delay in concluding peace further gave opportunity for the Turks to recover their courage and to rally to their support the Mohammedans of all lands. Now England and France rule most of the Moslems of the world and when the call went forth from Constantinople to Tangier and to Delhi that the Caliph, the head of the faith, and the last of independent Moslem sovereigns, was about to be robbed of his temporal possessions by the Christians, an ominous murmur arose thruout Islam. The proclamation of the principle of self-determination by President Wilson and its acceptance by the victorious Allies and defeated powers as the basis for peace gave the ground to the subject races to urge their independence. Nationalistic risings in Egypt and India foreshadowed more serious revolts in case Constantinople was taken away from the Caliph. Imperial Russia had been eliminated as a claimant for Constantinople and northern Armenia, but Bolshevik Russia proved to be a still more dangerous neighbor. Altho the Bolsheviks ostensibly repudiate nationalism and profess internationalism, they have made skilful use of nationalistic sentiment, both to rally their political opponents to their support against foreign invasion and also to fan the spirit of revolt against their enemies. An active Bolshevik propaganda has been carried on in India, Persia, Afghanistan, Turkey, Egypt, China and Korea. Pamphlets in Arabic and Asiatic languages were printed on Soviet presses to prove by citation of texts from the Koran that the Soviet system was approved by the gospel of Mohammed.

It is hoped that leaving the Caliph in Constantinople will relieve the unrest in Mohammedan lands, but the decision is a bitter disappointment to Englishmen like Lord Bryce, who believe that Gladstone was right when he said that "the Turk must be driven out of Europe bag and baggage."



Dunno in Manchester (England) Sunday Chronicle

The heir apparent

New Mexico was the thirty-second state to ratify the federal suffrage amendment. Both branches of the legislature approved equal suffrage by large majority. A special session of the West Virginia legislature has been called to act on the question, and similar action has been taken in Oklahoma. The Governor of Washington has hitherto refused to call a special session of the legislature of his state, but it is announced that if action by Washington should prove essential to secure the nineteenth amendment by next November the legislature will meet. The attitude of Connecticut, Vermont, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina and Tennessee is still in doubt.

Bainbridge Colby of New York has been selected by President Wilson as Secretary Lansing's successor in the Department of State. He was one of the ablest lawyers of the city and constantly active in politics. In 1912 he was one of the leaders of the National Progressive Party, but he did not return to the Republican fold and in recent years he has been a supporter of the Wilson administration. A few months ago he retired from the Shipping Board to which he had been appointed by the President.

Charles R. Crane of Chicago has been appointed by President Wilson as Minister to China to succeed Dr. Paul Reinsch, who recently resigned. Mr. Crane was appointed to the same post by President Taft in 1909, but resigned at the desire of Secretary of State Knox, who accused him of giving out indiscreet interviews to the press on American policy in China. Since 1912 Mr. Crane has been a strong supporter of Mr. Wilson and his administration. His son, Richard Crane, is Minister to Czechoslovakia.

The first announcements of the 1920 census give the population of Washington, D. C., and of Cincinnati. The capital of the United States has increased in ten years from 331,069 to 437,414, a growth in the number of actual residents of almost one-third. Transients, war-time workers and members of foreign diplomatic corps are not included in the total. In the meantime Cincinnati has grown from 363,591 to 401,158 an increase of about one-tenth.

Ex-Premier Asquith was elected to Parliament from Paisley by a vote of 14,694 against 11,840 for the Labor candidate and 3778 for the Coalition candidate. The contest at this by-election was of national interest because Asquith took direct issue against Lloyd George, who succeeded him at the head of the Coalition cabinet and because the Labor party hoped that the result would show such gains as to bring them soon into power.

Exports from the United States for January amounted to \$731,000,000, an increase of \$49,000,000 over December, 1919. For the seven months' period ended in January our exports amounted to \$4,594,000,000, an increase of about \$800,000,000 over the corresponding seven months of 1918-19. Imports in January showed an even more rapid increase than exports; amounting to \$474,000,000 as compared with \$381,000,000 in December.

The Union League Club has adopted a resolution approving the suspension of the Socialist members of the New York legislature, in spite of the opposition of ex-Justice Hughes and other members of the organization. The trial of the accused Assemblymen still drags on and bids fair to consume a great part of the year's session, making it impossible to carry out any important legislative program.

Secretary of War Baker has given instructions for the prosecution of draft dodgers. The Adjutant General is authorized to set aside the charge of desertion by men wrongly classified as draft deserters or who were reclassified by the local draft boards. The list of "wilful" delinquents is now stated to include 173,911 names. These men are liable, if convicted, to a year's imprisonment.

Mathias Erzberger has resigned his position as Minister of Finance in the German Cabinet. He was charged, in the libel suit that he brought against former Vice Chancellor Helfferich, with abusing his power for private purposes and with sending his funds to Switzerland to escape taxation.

Loriot, the leader of the Left Wing of the Socialists in the French Chamber of Deputies, has come out in favor of joining the Third International organized at Moscow last year for the establishment of a proletarian government after the Soviet example.

Six thousand telephone girls of the New York Telephone Company have organized a labor union. It is predicted that the telephone operators will soon be entirely unionized and may apply for membership in the American Federation of Labor.



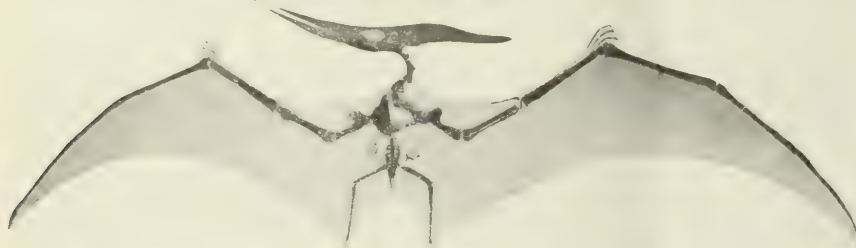
Thomas in Detroit News

Shall we let a shortage of teachers close the rural schools?

A Living Airplane

The American Museum of Natural History has acquired the fossil skeleton of a giant pteranodon, a species of flying reptile now happily extinct. The skeleton measures sixteen feet

more like the wings of a bat than of a bird, and Dr. Matthew of the American Museum compares its flight to that of an airplane. "A careful investigation of the problem in the light of modern



from wing tip to wing tip and would stretch nearly twenty-one feet if the wings were pulled out straight. In life this reptile lived on the shores of the great interior sea which then occupied the Mississippi valley, and his bones were found in the chalk beds of the Smoky Hill river region of western Kansas.

The wings were long and leathery,

aeronautical knowledge," he says, would yield very interesting results, and, in turn, it seems altogether probable that such a research would throw some light on the more practical problems of aeronautics, for the pterodactyl, in so far as we can judge, approached much nearer to the airplane in structure and principles of flight than any of the birds."

The Power of the Future

DURING the years preceding the great strike of 1901, the price of coal stood at a pretty firm level; but since that date, the consumer will testify, coal bills have doubled and then some. We are now threatened by the operators with a further doubling in the price of a ton of coal. The present immediate crisis is laid at the door of labor; but this must not blind us to the true fundamentals of the situation. In a word, the world's accessible coal supplies are so close to exhaustion that immediate consideration of every possible means of conservation becomes an urgent necessity.

Fortunately the bolt does not come out of a clear sky. For years there has been an increasing tendency to employ nature's "white coal," which is a metaphorical term for water power derived from streams and lakes. This is rendered possible by two developments—the application of the water-driven turbine to produce electric current, and the transmission of that current over high-tension lines for distances mounting into the hundreds of miles. Twenty years ago we would hardly have been able effectively to convert water power into electricity on a big scale, or to send current for any great distance without a prohibitive loss thru leakage.

Today, however, large sections of the country depend entirely upon white coal for their industrial life. It is well that this is so, for otherwise much of the world would have to be industrially dead; the cost of getting coal out of the ground is already so high that severe transportation charges cannot be met by the consumer at a distance from the mines. So in places like the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast sections of the United States, the entire interior of Canada, and the Scandinavian peninsula, we must fall back upon the

hydroelectric development. This consists essentially of a big dam and a power house. Where before it was necessary to burrow into the bowels of the earth, to insure that the burrow would not cave in, and to get the coal to the surface and distribute it over the country, the problems now are those of the caisson, the concrete dam, and similar big construction work. The mining engineer is giving way to the civil engineer as creator of the world's supply of power.

But all the hydroelectric plants that could be built and operated for a long time to come would not be sufficient for the world's work. So we must go on using coal for many years. And this opens the way for a further striking innovation which has likewise already commenced, and which will in the end lead to extraordinary savings. For the manner in which we have been mining

our coal is criminally wasteful. In the first place a quarter of all coal mined is consumed by the railroads; and at least a quarter of the coal thus used is employed in the transportation of other coal. This means that close to 10 per cent of all our fuel is used up in hauling more fuel around the country.

In the second place, the smaller a fire is, the more expensive it is bound to be. The ideal power plant of a thousand kilowatts capacity will consume coal at the rate of 25 tons per year for each kilowatt of power produced. If we increase the capacity to 5000 kilowatts we cut the fuel consumption of fuel to 14 tons per kilowatt-hour; while in plants with a capacity of 100,000 kilowatts, we need burn only 6¼ tons of fuel per kilowatt-year. Finally, under present practice, in the average power house making current for sale, the fuel consumption is 23 tons per kilowatt-year, while in plants generating the current for use on the premises the coal is used up at the rate of 35 tons per kilowatt-year.

If we could eliminate the transportation of coal, and could generate all power in units of at least a hundred thousand kilowatts, it is therefore obvious that we would bring about a saving of at least 80 per cent in the coal burned each year. Nor is this any idle dream; we already know how this result is to be brought about, tho we may still be a bit weak on some of the technical details. The idea is simply to burn all coal at the mouth of the mine, transporting the power thence over high-tension lines, as is already done by the hydro man. The bold suggestion that the coal might actually be burned *in situ*, without going to any mining expense at all, would probably be ruled out by the difficulty of supplying oxygen and of controlling and applying the heat created. But there is absolutely no permanent engineering obstacle in the way of ultimately generating all power at the mouth of the mine, and transporting power *per se* instead of transporting coal as we now do. We are already doing this very thing in

Rules for a Successful Banquet

By Lindsay Russell

Founder of The Pilgrims, The Japan Society, Etc.

1. *Begin the banquet on the scheduled time.*
2. *Have few courses—make the banquet short.*
3. *Get the speakers started before the audience is wilted, by 9 p. m. if possible.*
4. *Four speakers are the limit—preferably two or three.*
5. *The speaking part of the evening should not consume more than one hour.*
6. *Abolish the undemocratic raised guest table. Have a dais for the speakers.*
7. *Never have a deficit. Either charge enough per cover or get extra contributions beforehand.*
8. *Stop speakers from overtalking by a flashlight system—a warning green light at nine minutes, a red light at ten. This is better than a bell or nudge from the presiding officer.*

some places and on a limited scale; and when the innovation is entirely consummated, and at the same time the hydroelectric possibilities of the world are adequately utilized, the price of coal will no longer trouble us. In that happy day we shall probably use coal, away from the mine, only for the operations of steel making and other chemical industries which depend upon the material properties of the coal, in distinction from the heat latent within it.

X-Ray Movies

Hitherto the cinematograph has dealt only with the externals of life. But the *New York Sun* tells of the achievement of Professors Lormon and Cormandon in combining the moving picture apparatus and X-ray photography. The French scientists believe that this apparatus will be a boon to medical students. By its means it is possible for the students to watch for a considerable period of time, without pain or inconvenience to the specimen observed, all the normal life processes of any animal—the beating of the heart, the contraction of muscles, the digestion of food and the filling of the lungs with air.

Up to the present time X-ray movies have been taken only of some of the lower animals. But it is expected that the apparatus will be sufficiently improved to give accurate and reliable "films" of anything that may happen inside the human body. The advantage of this to the physician and the surgeon needs no pointing out.



One of the falls in Golden Trout Creek, a stream in the California Sierras, famous for the beauty of its fish and scenery

at an elevation of almost 13,000 feet and is about sixteen miles in length, emptying into the Kern River just above the Big Kern Lake. It has a fall of 1600 feet in the last two miles, with several falls which prevent the fish from the river from mingling with those of the creek above. This stream dashes thru a canyon of highly colored volcanic lava for half its course and many anglers who have visited it express the opinion that the fish take their marvelous coloring from their surroundings.

Is the Farmer a Profiteer?

One evil of rising prices is the bitterness it creates between social groups and classes; each accusing its neighbor of being the cause when, as a matter of fact, such world-wide and impersonal causes as currency inflation and the diversion of labor to war industries are the real culprits. The Department of Agriculture has recently put forth a statement vindicating the western farmer from the charge of deliberate profiteering.

The Department calls attention to the assertion of various newspapers (in the cities, of course) that land values have been inflated in the Mississippi and Missouri valley states by speculation, "booming" and combinations to maintain high prices to the consumer. It quotes the statement, "Last year there was an unprecedented turnover in Iowa farm lands, and values were artificially increased by speculators to such an extent that land formerly selling at \$30 an acre found willing purchasers at \$400, \$500, up to \$800 an acre."

In answer the Department presents statistics showing that the average selling price of Iowa land is only about \$250 at the present time and that only five per cent of the sales in recent months netted \$400 an acre. None of this land has sold for as low as \$30 an acre since 1890. A special investiga-

tion was made of a group of farms on the richest lands in Iowa, and it was shown that the average yearly profit was \$3,480. Allowing five per cent interest on the pre-war value of the land, leaves only \$1,124 to pay for the labor of the farmer and all his business risks. If the present, somewhat inflated, land values are considered, five per cent interest would cover all but \$151 of the year's profits, and it is on present values that taxes must be paid and new lands bought.

The Department concedes that the rapid rise in farm values is an evil, but it contends that no one has deliberately schemed to bring it about. Land has risen in price in response to increased prices of foodstuffs, and these prices have only increased in due proportion with the rising price of manufactured goods and all other commodities. It is putting the cart before the horse to charge the high cost of foodstuffs to the inflated values of farmland.

Vive Seattle!

A bas Birmingham

Comparisons are odious, but did you know that Seattle, Washington, is the best large city in the United States and Birmingham, Alabama, the worst? Such is indeed the case, for no less an authority than the Professor of Sociology at Reed College, Portland, Oregon, has just directed a statistical inquiry into the thirty-six largest cities of the United States and finds this to be the case. He divides the subjects by which the cities are to be judged into eighteen categories and finds that all the western cities are in the first quarter, the southern cities in the last quarter and the East betwixt and between.

As to the separate categories:

Seattle pays the highest wages per hour, Charleston, South Carolina, the lowest.

The cost of living is lowest in Minneapolis, highest in Birmingham.

The death rate is lowest in Seattle, highest in Charleston.

The infant mortality rate is lowest in Omaha, highest in Charleston.

The proportion of population married is highest in Cleveland, lowest in San Francisco.

Louisville heads the list in church membership. Portland, Oregon, foots it.

Minneapolis has the lowest percentage of child labor, Atlanta the highest.

Providence has the largest park area per inhabitant, Atlanta the smallest.

Baltimore is the best paved city. Salt Lake City the worst.

The destruction by fire is less in Baltimore and more in Birmingham than elsewhere.

New York City owns the most valuable public properties per inhabitant, Birmingham the least.

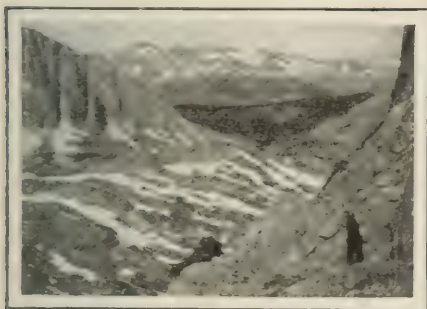
More people draw books out of the public library in Cincinnati, and fewer in Birmingham than elsewhere.

As might be expected Boston has the best school attendance. Charleston has the worst.

Kansas City has the most school property per child attendance, Jacksonville the least.

New York pays the public school teachers the most, Jacksonville the least.

In the lowest number of pupils per teach-



A Bit of Local Color

Golden Trout Creek, a beautiful stream in the high Sierras of Tulare County, California, is famous for the fish found in its waters. The golden trout there are a different variety from those in any other stream in the world—or at least they were until a few years ago when the California Fish and Game Commission transplanted young fish into neighboring streams and lakes that had hitherto been barren, so that now golden trout may be caught in other waters in the immediate vicinity.

The trout that appreciate Sierra scenery are remarkably beautiful in themselves. Back and sides are brilliantly marked with red and gold, much after the fashion of goldfish seen in aquariums, and the belly is of a rich cadmium color.

Golden Trout Creek has its source

er, Los Angeles leads. Atlanta brings up the rear.

Seattle is the most literate city, Charleston the most illiterate.

Jacksonville has the fewest foreign born unable to speak English, Milwaukee the most.

Here they all are in their proper order:

1 Seattle	19 New York
2 Salt Lake City	20 Pittsburgh
3 Denver	21 Chicago
4 Los Angeles	22 Indianapolis
5 Washington	23 Louisville
6 Portland, Oregon	24 Detroit
7 Minneapolis	25 Springfield, Ill.
8 Cincinnati	26 New Haven
9 San Francisco	27 Philadelphia
10 St. Paul	28 Baltimore
11 Omaha	29 Memphis
12 Cleveland	30 Providence
13 Boston	31 New Orleans
14 Buffalo	32 Scranton
15 St. Louis	33 Jacksonville
16 Kansas City	34 Atlanta
17 Milwaukee	35 Charleston
18 Newark	36 Birmingham

Profit from Dust

There is a cement plant in California that was formerly the source of great annoyance to the owners of the orange groves nearby because of the clouds of cement dust that settled on the orange trees. The dust also proved injurious to the employees of the plant.

These facts and the resulting lawsuits led the owners to try to abate the nuisance by installing an apparatus which precipitates the fine dust by electrical action before it leaves the

exhaust stacks. The recovered dust particles were found to contain potash in the form of crystallized salts, a product that is so scarce and valuable at the present time that the company mentioned now devotes its entire attention to recovering the potash, and treats the cement as a by-product. The sales of potash pay the entire operating cost of the plant and a reasonable profit besides, and the cement, now produced at the rate of five thousand barrels a day, is so much clear gain for future sales.

We Merely Mention

Florida makes more "Havana" cigars than Havana, Cuba.

In 1919 Kansas produced more wheat than any other two states.

Italy is looking to Asia Minor as a possible source of fuel supply.

Thirty years ago Alaska had no reindeer; today there are 125,000.

The colored people of Atlanta, Georgia, have incorporated a stock exchange.

The Red Cross announces the curtailment of its Siberian relief operations.

In favored Iowa and Nebraska there is an automobile to every seven persons.

The Government has received more than \$1,107,000,000 from the sale of Thrift

Stamps, War Savings Stamps and Treasury Savings Certificates.

Since 1907 Walt Mason, the Kansas bard, has written more than 5000 poems.

A cylindrical blotter has been invented that can be mounted on the end of a fountain pen.

Last year American automobiles were exported abroad at the rate of one every nine minutes.

There were 72,000 divorces in the United States in 1916. No other nation can compare to this number except Japan.

The number four is as unlucky in Japan as the number thirteen is in America. The word "Shi," which is "four," means death.

Large petroleum deposits have been discovered in the State of Coahuila, Mexico, which may make the state the richest in all Mexico.

In the United States today there are over 400,000 billiard tables in use, and 4,000,000 people play billiards at least one hour every day.

There were five persons in the United States in 1917, according to a recent statement of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, with incomes over \$5,000,000.

The direct costs of the Great War to the belligerent nations is estimated at over \$186,000,000,000, which is more than five times the cost of all previous wars for the last hundred and thirty years.

The Republic of Goodyear



The "Senate" of Goodyear's industrial republic in session

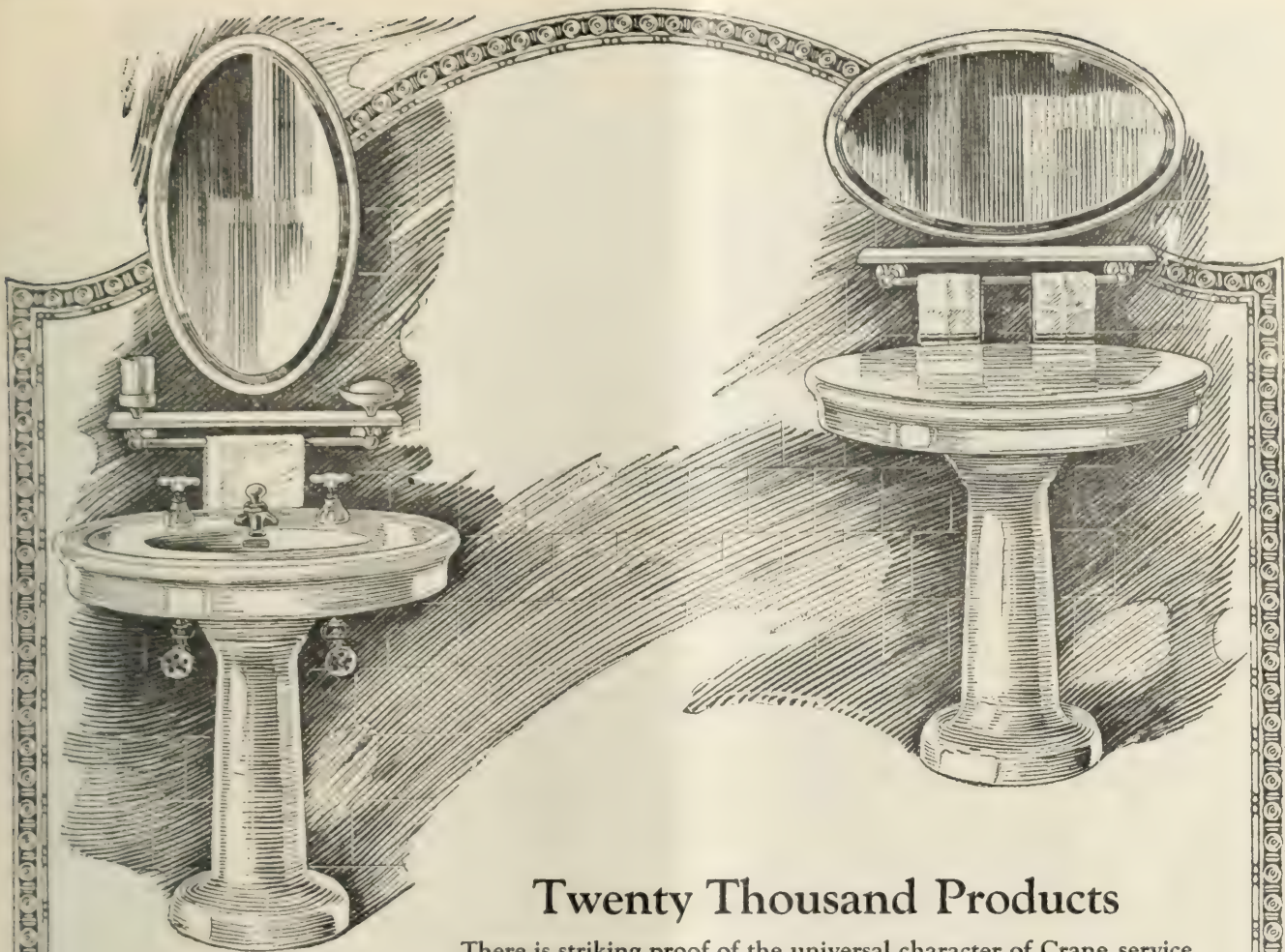
The plant of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company has tried an experiment in industrial self-government which will be watched with interest by those who speak of the greater participation of labor in management. Perhaps the most democratic feature of the plan is that it was not simply imposed from above but was approved by a referendum of the 25,000 employees of the plant in June, 1919, before being put into effect. "Citizenship" in the plant is given automatically to all employees of six months' standing who speak English and are American citizens, for it is not intended that alien or floating labor should ever hold the balance of power at Goodyear.

The citizens of the plant elect an Assembly of two Houses; the mem-

bers of the House of Representatives being chosen for one year and the Senators for two. Each member on taking office pledges loyalty to the constitution of the United States, of the State of Ohio and of the factory. The Assembly passes all the rules affecting the conduct and welfare of the men and may even vote to change factory rules and regulations made by the management. Mr. P. W. Litchfield, Vice-President and Factory Manager of the company, has a veto on all legislation, but the Assembly can override his veto by a two thirds vote, in which case the question goes to the Board of Directors for final decision.

The Assembly has already a record of achievement to its credit which should stand it in good stead at the factory elections. Laws providing for

a Saturday half-holiday in all departments have been passed and approved, and the penalty for tardiness has been decreased when traffic conditions were bad. All shifts have been made permanent. The Assembly has even passed resolutions on questions of general civic interest, such as improvement in the municipal trolley system and the endorsement of a bond issue for city improvements. At a recent sale of the company's preferred stock over 17,000 employees subscribed to the extent of \$7,700,000, giving Goodyear the largest number of employee-stockholders of any corporation in the world except the United States Steel Corporation. So even the Board of Directors is in some measure responsible to the employees, and the Assembly is wholly in their hands.



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Competition Is the Death of Trade

(Continued from page 344)

In accordance with its findings the Government introduced an Anti-Dumping bill into Parliament last November that proposes to confer upon the Board of Trade, which corresponds to our Department of Commerce, unprecedented powers of trade regulation. The Board can prohibit the export of gold, silver, fuel alcohol, meat, wheat, fats, sugar, opium and many other things. It can prohibit the import of dyes, drugs, synthetic chemicals, rare earths and metals, optical glass, scientific instruments, electrical apparatus, potash, phosphorus, zinc, tungsten and other products or materials of "key industries." The wording of the bill is extremely sweeping. The Board can put an embargo on imports whenever it believes that "the production or manufacture of similar goods is or is likely to be adversely affected." Any dealer selling such goods may be penalized to any amount up to the full value of the goods—which means possible confiscation. The president of the Board is empowered to act immediately and on his own initiative in an emergency, so if, for instance, he hears that a ship is approaching with too cheap goods he can clap on a tariff or an embargo before it unloads. Any goods may be excluded if they are sold below the selling price in the country of manufacture. The embargo may be withdrawn in case the difference between the two prices is paid to the British Government. This would, of course, interfere with our custom of remitting the duty on imported raw materials where the finished product is exported so as to enable the American manufacturer to compete in the foreign market. The British Board of Trade is further empowered to shut out all goods which, due to the collapse of exchange and depreciation of currency, may be sold so cheaply as to endanger British industry. But if sterling keeps on falling at its present rate it will be the United States rather than Great Britain that will need such protection.

While the Anti-Dumping bill is pending in Parliament the present more stringent system of trade restriction by special licenses for particular products and dealers will probably be continued. This bill may not go thru, but some similar measure will be necessary in any case if the United Kingdom is to keep its industrial and financial system stable in the present crisis. All other countries will be forced to take such action for their own interests. This is often deplored or denounced as "trade war," but here, as in the case of military measures, we must discriminate between wars. A "trade war" for revenge or for aggression is unjustifiable. A "trade war" in self defense may be a patriotic duty. Only the most incorrigible of commercial pacifists would deny the right of a nation to protect itself against an invasion of foreign goods. Protection is Article X of the Covenant of Commerce.

But governmental protection is a negative measure and must be supplemented by governmental promotion if a nation is to make progress or even hold its own. Economic independence is more essential than political independence, but this only provides an opportunity for prosperity, otherwise a Pacific island of the olden times would have led the world. The new era which we are entering demands of a government something other than restriction and hostility toward the commerce that is the life of a nation. A government that is to serve the people must plan for their prosperity and participate in their industry. The ship of state must steer between the two extremes of unbridled competition (free trade or economic anarchy) and complete consolidation (socialism or capitalism). Neither competition nor combination ought to be extinguished, but we must somehow manage to avoid the waste of the one and the ruthlessness of the other. By wise regulation we must prevent either the centrifugal force of competition or the centripetal force of combination from carrying the world out of its orbit. If either tendency should come to prevail it would destroy our real freedom.

We must not let the magic of that fine word "free" carry us away. "Free trade," "free love" and "free thought," in the common signification of the words, are all devices of the devil. They were invented by the Eternal Anarchist, the enemy of God and man, whose sole purpose is to destroy all law and reduce the cosmos to the chaos, out of which it has been slowly built by the labor of God and man. The devil most appears as an angel of light when he uses the word "free," for it is under the banner of freedom that the battles of progress have been begun. This is because the earth is old and so cluttered up with antiquities that we must clear the ground before we can build, we must tear down before we begin to erect. To affirm we must first deny. But freedom is a negative thing, not an ideal in itself; it is a means to an end, not an ultimate aim. In a universe of law and order absolute freedom is insanity. So when we call for freedom we mean relief from arbitrary, antiquated and irrational restrictions, not the abolition of those internal and essential rules of action by which the thing in question depends for its existence. We want freedom 'n thought indeed, but not freedom from the laws of logic. That way madness lies. We want freedom in love but not freedom from the laws of morality by which true love subsists. We want freedom in trade but not freedom from the laws that protect trade from self-destruction thru unlimited competition.

Doctor (to patient)—"You had a pretty close call. It's only your strong constitution that pulled you thru."

Patient—"Well, doctor, remember that when you make out your bill."

The Strike Epidemic

(Continued from page 347)

overthrow of existing governments. Nor do I think that British Syndicalism will ever follow the example of the Syndicalists in Spain, who for months past have been carrying on a campaign of terrorism and assassination. But the significance of the present movement is not diminished by the fact that it is proceeding without resort to acts of violence. The Labor Party is conducting a campaign of propaganda which may be far more effective to subvert the economic basis of society than the methods of anarchism and terrorism which are advocated and employed in other countries to achieve precisely the same end. If they succeed they will have commenced a new chapter in the industrial and political history of the world.

Syndicalism is almost as great a departure as the Soviet Government of Russia from all the ideals and institutions of western democracy. The supreme authority of Parliament disappears; the organization of government is no longer central, but multiple. Industrial Soviets, each within the limits of a single industry, dictate the terms upon which the rest of the community shall receive the necessities of life. The masses of the workers are to take possession of the machinery and means of production, not in the manner which Marx and Lassalle dreamed of, but advancing to the assault in separate battalions, the mines for the miners, the railways for the railway men, the land for the agricultural laborers. All society is to be organized on the basis of trades-union ownership and control of industries. To this vast and perilous adventure the Labor Party of Great Britain is now committed.

A curious feature of the situation is the fact that the ostensible leaders of the Labor Party, men like Clynes and Thomas and Henderson, are no more Syndicalists than they are Socialists. In this matter they are not leading, they are being forcibly propelled from behind. I well remember in 1912 in the British House of Commons, when the new fangled doctrines of Syndicalism were probably for the first time discussed in the British Parliament, the scorn which the labor leaders poured upon them. I do not think that any of the labor leaders have altered their views from that day. Nor on the other hand need anyone suppose that the rank and file of British labor really understands the economic doctrines to which they are being committed. There is a wind of unrest blowing across the continent of Europe, disturbing old beliefs and upsetting the minds of men in all countries. It is a malady blown in from abroad, like the Russian influenza. I hope, and I believe, that the British constitution will have enough stamina to withstand it.

London

"All Liquor Signs Must Come Down."—Headline. Pretty soon it will be illegal to remember the smell.—*New York Evening Post.*



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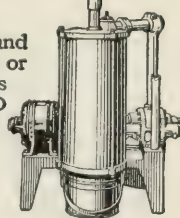
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Dodson Sparrow Trap guaranteed to rid your community of these quarrelsome pests. Price \$8.00 40

The Birds Will Be Here Soon

A Dodson House will keep them — But erect it now to weather While they are scientifically built to overcome the little peculiar features to which the birds object, and appearance of finches, sometimes intimidates the little feathered fellows, and they abhor fresh paint. Erected now they will weather, blending into the foliage, and inviting immediate habitation.

The first step to beautify your grounds is the erecting of Dodson Bird Houses—as important as planting trees and shrubs. The trees and shrubs will thrive when protected by our native songbirds. They are invaluable for destroying insectivorous pests—and their beauty and song lend a finishing touch to Nature's brush.

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For 82 years DREER'S GARDEN BOOK has been a dependable guide to the successful growing of every worth-while VEGETABLE and FLOWER. Brimful of easy cultural directions and suggestions by famous experts which, if followed, will make your garden a sure success this year.

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HENRY A. DREER

714-716 Chestnut Street

Philadelphia, Pa.



Autumn Glory
Finest Fall Flower

WHAT WE HAVE DONE

During the last twenty-five years, we have named and introduced hundreds of wonderful new flowers, vegetables and berries. Among them which stand pre-eminent the world over is the *Cosmos*, *Rudbeckia Golden Glow*, *Gladiolus Childs*, and *G. America*, *Chinese Woolflower* and *Giant Christmas Kochia*.

WHAT WE ARE DOING THIS YEAR

Our catalogue for 1920 is replete with sterling novelties; notably *Autumn Glory* (*Helianthus Questifolius*) the most showy of all autumn flowers; *American Red Cross*, queen of all *Cannas*; *Gladiolus White America*; *Mammoth Long-Stemmed Asters*; three new colors in *Woolflower* and three in *Salvias*; *Mastodon Pansies* and *Early Spencer Sweet Peas*; new *Sweet Corn Sixty Day Makegood*, ten days earlier than any other; *Jack Frost*, a new white *Cucumber*; *Matchless Lettuce* and *Supreme Muskmelon*, both superior to all other sorts. *Rajah Beet*, *Top Notch Tomato*; *Great Dane Cabbage*; and *Farmer Potato*. These are all real wonders-in-their-way.

In *Berries* we have the marvelous *Thornless Grape Vine Blackberry*; *Everbearing Blackberry Macatawa*; *New Everbearing Raspberry Leyerle*, and the greatest of all *Everbearing Strawberries Neverfail*, and the wonderful *Pierce Giant Grape*.

Flower and Vegetable Seeds. Select standard and new varieties of greatest merit. *Dahlias*, the most wonderful new sorts from all parts of the world.

Gladioli. We claim the largest and finest stocks of these. We grow *Gladioli* by the hundred acres.

Cannas, Irises and other Bulbs. Immense stocks and most superb varieties.

Hardy Plants, in great variety, *Lilies*, *Phloxes*, *Peonies*, etc.

House Plants. Many wonderful new sorts, including thirty-five kinds of *Boston Ferns*.

Hardy Shrubs, Vines, Roses, etc. in select varieties.

Our Big Catalogue for 1920. Fully up to date—176 pages, 20 colored plates, **FREE** to all interested. It will open your eyes to many new Garden Joys.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Inc.,

Floral Park, N. Y.

New dwarf Hardy Low border
Box-Barberry
Originated and Introduced by
The Elm City Nursery Company
Woodmont Nurseries, Inc.
Box 199, New Haven, Conn.
Send for Box-Barberry Folder and General Nursery Catalogue



Verona Bird Houses

Get a colony of Martins. They will repay the cost. This eight-room house of beautiful and artistic design is an ornament to any country place. Price \$10.00, f. o. b. Verona.

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ROSES, TREES, SHRUBS, VINES,
EVERGREENS, OLDFASHION FLOWERS

You can rely upon consistent quality and
intelligent service from our organization

NURSEYMEN AND FLORISTS

RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY

We'll All Take a Flight

(Continued from page 350)

opened if your wife complains of your cigar smoke, in the aeromarine "Queen of Water and Air." Behind your seat you will find a miniature ice chest and cellarette for food and drink. The whole interior is prettily decorated in white, gold and blue. At night you switch on the electric lights, select a book from the rack in the corner of the library, and while away the minutes that separate you from Chicago or St. Louis. You dictate to your secretary sitting behind you in the third seat, and she finds that the typewriter rack and chair are quite as comfortable as that in your office.

Uncle Sam's mails have not been neglected. Huge aerial mail-carriers will be shown at the exhibition, one of them capable of carrying fifteen hundred pounds of mail from New York to Omaha without stop. Trap doors in the floor permit the mail clerks to drop bags of mail into the aerodromes of intervening cities. Two Liberty motors of 400 horse power each drive this new air mail plane.

The L. W. F. Company has produced the largest mail-carrier, a huge pair of wings measuring 106 feet from tip to tip marking its position among the small fry at the show. Two long bodies run back to support the tail of this great mail car, and in their interiors 6000 pounds of mail and cargo can be speeded thru the skies at over one hundred miles per hour. It is safe to assume that this means of transporting our mails will have the monopoly of this business. One conservative congressman recently objected that the cost of transporting our mail by air slightly exceeded the cost by rail. An opponent ironically asked him if he desired the country to go back to canalboat mail-carrying, which was still cheaper!

The aeroplane industry is now being worked on by the accessory specialist. It is these small details affording luxury and delight to the traveling public that will win for American aviation the support that is denied it by the Government. Flower vases, foot warmers, telephones, card tables and ice boxes are no less necessary to develop this sadly hampered industry than are the more vital details of spark plugs, carburetors, stream lining and motors. All of these accessories are to be shown in profusion at the coming aero exhibition. Flying clothes that are "just right," nobby, comfortable and the latest thing in styles, may attract the attention of some young gentleman and induce him to try a flip. Thus one more customer is found for the trade.

Parachutes will be shown which are guaranteed to let the nervous passenger down without injury at any time he becomes frightened. A recent American invention in this line has dropped a passenger safely from only four hundred feet altitude when the aeroplane was passing over the ground at nearly two miles a minute.

The Goodyear Company has a "Pony Blimp," or a small dirigible balloon,

which will be exhibited to attract sportsmen to take up this less exciting form of air travel. A quiet cruise of 400 miles can be enjoyed by a small house party, and the modest speed of thirty-seven miles per hour should not alarm the most nervous type of chap-erone. Of course, this "lighter than air" craft has many other uses than mere sport. Mails can be carried, surveys made and photographs taken, coast patrols and forest patrols executed with many advantages over the speedier but non-hovering aeroplane. In war work this type of aircraft has decided advantages over the stationary observation balloon in scouting, ranging artillery fire, taking photographs and general observation.

When flying the Pony Blimp across country a special harnessing device enables the balloon to be anchored safely at night in the open field. Inflated rubber pontoons enable the airship to land on water and ride there as securely as on land.

The Curtiss Company, which produces far more aeroplanes than any other concern in the United States, has designed several new models of machines, notably hydroaeroplanes, or seaplanes. Upon the rivers and inland seas one always finds good landing places; and this form of sport machine is extremely popular with the aviator. The yachtsmen and the motor-boat fans are beginning to find that the winged boat offers more sport than the two combined. The Curtiss "Seagull" is used in many parts of the country as a ferryboat carrying passengers from mainland to islands in the sea and lake.

From twenty-five hundred to twenty-five thousand dollar aeroplanes may be purchased at the coming exposition. Men and women learn to fly an aeroplane today in a fortnight's schooling. Not only the enthusiast and the sportsman, but the ordinary citizen as well should encourage the development of American aviation, as a patriotic duty. The days of the great naval dreadnaughts as a first line of defense are numbered, according to the public support given to the development of the aeroplane. Cheaper, swifter and more deadly in destructiveness, the nation that neglects her aviation will never cease to rue it. Congress is blind to the examples of European nations and deaf to the entreaties of the aviators of this land. It remains to the discernment of the American public to determine the place in the skies our aeroplanes, commercial and military, shall grow to take.

New York

The Woman—"Here's a wonderful thing. I've just been reading of a man who reached the age of forty without learning how to read or write. He met a woman and for her sake he made a scholar of himself in two years!"

The Man—"That's nothing. I know a man who was a profound scholar at forty. Then he met a woman, and for her sake made a fool of himself in two days!"—*Blighly*.



Winter Has Taught This Lesson

That homes that were not Chamberlin Metal weather stripped were hard to keep warm. For draughts were ever present—cold air currents sifted in around the doors and windows. Costly heat escaped increasing fuel consumption.

Chamberlin Equipment prevents all this. It pays a profit in fuel economy and what's more it assures comfort and even temperature—a vital factor in the health of the family. For it effectively seals up the cracks around the doors and windows—keeps the cold out and the heat in.

Because Chamberlin Metal Weather Strips keep out air currents they serve as a protection against soot and germ laden dirt so prevalent at this time of the year. In fact they are an all year 'round necessity.

Chamberlain Metal Weather Strips can be applied to case-ment windows, sliding windows, doors and French windows—wood or metal sash.

Plan your weather stripping now. Our booklet "26 years of weather stripping" will help you. Write for it

Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Company

119 Dinan Building, Detroit, Mich.

Chamberlin Metal Weather Strips Protect Every Kind of Home



KITCHEN CONVENIENCES

of many kinds are made to lighten labor and save time.

HOW MANY OF THEM DO YOU USE—
OR KNOW?

Are you getting the full service the electric current in your home can give? Are there gas appliances, automatic devices and real conveniences you would like to know of?

Send for our Free Check List and ask questions of our

Household Consulting Division

THE INDEPENDENT 119 West 40th St., New York

BURPEE'S SWEET PEAS

**Six Superb
Sweet Peas
For 25 cts.**

King White—glistening pure white flowers.
George Herbert—giant-flowered bright rosy-carmine.

Elfrida Pearson—a lovely shade of pink with a delicate tinge of salmon.
Mrs. Townsend—white with a clear and delicate edge of light blue.

Royal Purple—rich rosy purple.

Burpee Blend—the finest and most gorgeous mixture of Spencer Sweet Peas ever offered.

This Superb Collection contains one packet each of the Superb Spencer Sweet Peas listed above, together with the Burpee leaflet on "How to Grow Sweet Peas." If purchased separately the Superb Collection would cost 60 cts. It will be mailed to your door complete for 25 cts.

If you are fond of Sweet Peas or interested in gardening of any kind write for a copy of

BURPEE'S ANNUAL

THE LEADING AMERICAN SEED CATALOG

Burpee's Annual is a complete guide to the vegetable and flower garden. It will be mailed to you free. Write for a copy today.

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO., Seed Growers, Philadelphia

4 Glorious ROSES 25c

Hardy, Everblooming, Guaranteed True to Name. All bloom this summer.

Mailed postpaid for.....

Radiance—Rich pink
Miss Wilmot—Sulphur cream
Florence Forrester—Large white
Hoosier Beauty—Velvety scarlet

10 Pkts. Flower Seeds

The following collection blooms from early summer to late fall: Aster, Sweet Alyssum, Marigold, Petunia, Pansy, Phlox, Poppy, Salvia, Verbena and Zinnia. Generous pkts. Extra special value postpaid 50c. I will also mail 5 packets of Hardy Daisy seed (five colors) for 15c or I will mail the above 3 Collections, the 4 Roses, the 10 pkts. of Flower Seed and the 5 pkts. of Hardy Daisy Seed all for 40c.

COMPLETE CATALOG FREE

Lets over 400 roses, all the newest and best. Dahlias, Ferns and everything for house and garden. Send for your copy now.

MISS JESSIE M. COOD Box 206 SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

50,000 FRUIT TREES

Bearing age Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees. Thousands of Berries, Currants, Strawberries, Roses, Shrubs and ornamental trees at unheard-of prices.

Plant this Spring—Fruit this Fall

Why not put in some trees this Spring? Send for catalog today.

The HOME NURSERIES, Inc.

"The Home of Good Trees"

330 Orchard Ave., Dansville, N. Y.

Tycos Barometers

are dependable
weather fore-
casters



Taylor Instrument Companies
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

There's a Tycos or Taylor Thermometer for Every Purpose

A Game of Personalities

Various novel and ingenious means are being used nowadays to measure one's mentality and discover his ability. Binet puzzles, optical illusions, reaction times, equilibrium apparatus, intelligence quotients, information tests and such like are being used to sort out major generals from mere privates and to determine whether a freshman shall go in for art or aviation. Why should we not also have a test of imaginative ability that would reveal to the future fictionist his true vocation? The fundamental requisite of a successful writer of short stories, novels or plays is, I take it, the power to develop a situation and characters from such hints as he may happen upon in print or life. Just as a paleontologist can reconstruct an entire skeleton of some extinct animal from a fragment of a femur or a stray tooth, so the romancer is able to build up a story from a snatch of street conversation, a glimpse of home life as seen from the elevated train or newspaper paragraph.

The best material that I can think of for testing the creative imagination is to be found in the "Personal" column of the London Times and I clip the following from the copies received today:

PERSONAL.

FRIDAY.—So it was only a wonderful dream after all. Good-bye, dear.—B.

G.W.—Foiled again: we will yet make the welkin ring with a joyous madrigal.—Sumatra.

ESCURIAL.—Does the muleteer approve of the proposed proceedings?—Grande of Aragon.

ARKANSAW.—Poor Bear. Don't understand, but we're one always—now and evermore.—A. L.

P.LIN.—Your quips and jests may seem harmless enough to you, but recollect there are some to whom they are as a poisoned dart.

IT seems to me 'tis only noble to be good.—
LAUGHING EYES.

FRED.—Any soap, any candles?—SAUSAGE.

"SAUSAGE.—No thanks; but a box of matches.—
Fred."

"ANY pencils, Corporal?"

NEWT.—Drop a few crumbs into the bowl.—J.

IF lady lunching, Midland, Birmingham 23rd, afterwards 2.55 p.m. Paddington, in Black Musquash, Opossum collar, single pearl third finger right hand, mentioned names Adkins and Wilson, communicate Box V.608, The Times, will receive something her advantage.

LITTLE WOMEN.—Meet me Holborn Empire any afternoon, 2.15, to see Twins.—MEG and JOHN.

NITA.—Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, and waste its sweetness on the desert air.—
MOOLTAN.

LINDA.—Now haughty, then coy, what's a poor fellow to do-o-o?—Jack-in-the-Green.

JOSEPHINE.—Your suggestion is unkind, for I asked you most politely.—FRANCOIS.

TULIP.—Don't get cold feet!—Nicholas.

FAIR DAZZLING SNOW-QUEEN of New Year's Eve, will you be my partner?—Pan-ball King-Cole.

JANE.—Oi do loike oo.

7932.—May we meet in eternity, where the truth alone will be known and be believed, and calumnies and false judgments cease.

LADDIE.—Please come back to us all. We are brokenhearted. Otherwise all available cash will be spent in search for you.—FLUFFY.

DARK LADY. Persian Lamb Coat, Pulborough.—
Waited two hours at Ritz's; sad; no one with such charm.

NEB.—Yaas, ma honey.—Fum.

'MELIA.—Play a little music in the band.—DRYAD.

I Never heard such musical discord, Such sweet thunder.—ECHO.

DOUBLE. S. Kensington, morning of 6th, much regrets his honesty.—Box V.958, The Times.

NYANZA.—You will have to be fitted with a 106 fuze unless you buck up.

LADY. old (but young in spirit), wishes to find a man or woman to SHARE her beautiful Sussex COTTAGE, with fine garden; beautiful country; artist or writer could have use of studio.—Box A.13, The Times.

NINA.—Bah!—Y.

BELLE.—You have floored me flat.—Raymond.

WOULD any one POSSESSING SKELETON, and having no use for same, kindly LEND it to TWO STUDENTS who are unable to buy.—Elford, 142, Cambridge-street, S.W.1.

WADDON CHASE.—"Sack the Lot." President "Anti Poke your Nose, into other People's Business Association."

These tantalizing glimpses of real life set one wondering. What was the dream of Man Friday—or is it Woman Friday? How was George Washington—if that is his name—foiled and why should the Sumatran—I wonder what his color is—want to make the welkin ring with a madrigal? The third is a Spanish romance, but why should a muleteer have the veto power over a grandee and a royal palace? What happened to the Arkansaw Traveler and what is it that A. L. does not understand? Why should that reputable Latin author be accused of malicious jesting? Laughing Eyes and Mooltan appear to be familiar with Bartlett's "Quotations" but why do they advertize the fact? Why should Sausage sell soap and why does Fred want matches? V 608 must have stared hard at the lunching lady to describe her furs so accurately. How can a Tulip get cold feet? Apparently S.S. Kensington has found that honesty is not the best policy. Everyone carries a concealed skeleton, not counting what he may have in his closet, but he is not likely to lend it to the two poor students so long as he lives.

There is a \$100 short story, salable to some of our fiction magazines, in any of these two-line advertisements if one has the knack of unraveling its mystery. And there's fun to be got out of them if you use them as a game. Cut them and paste them, on cards; shake them up in a bag and pass them around; each person to draw one and write, or better, tell the story of it. Or write one on a sheet of cardboard, hold it up before the company and give them ten minutes to think up an explanation of it; a prize for the best and poorest. Or weave them into a continued story, each person in turn to tell a chapter about his item. Try it.

E. E. S.

Pebbles

She—How did you get insky?

He—With a latchky.—*Froth.*

Instinct is that subtle something which tells a woman she is always right.—*London Opinion.*

"Yes, Miss Flipp, I'm continually breaking into song." "If you'd ever get the key, you wouldn't have to break in."—*Life.*

"Speaking of bathing in famous springs," said the tramp to the tourist, "I bathed in the spring of '86."—*Orange Peel.*

"Why don't you get an alienist to examine your son?"

"No, sir! An American doctor is good enough for me."

The Doctor—"I had a great many more patients this time last year; wonder where they have all gone?"

His Wife—"We can only hope for the best, dear."

"Am yo' daughter happily married, Mrs. Perkins?"

"She sho' is, Mrs. Lumley. She's done got a husban' dat's skeered to death of her."—*Boston Transcript.*

"What do you think of the two candidates?"

"Well, the more I think of it the more pleased I am that only one of them can be elected."—*Michigan Gar-goyle.*

Maud—Can you run a flivver?

Beatrice—No indeed.

Maud—Why, I thought you graduated at an automobile school.

Beatrice—So I did, but I only took the classical courses.—*Life.*

"An awful thing has happened, father."

"My darling!"

"I'm afraid you'll have to adopt a son."

"What the——! Who the——!"

"I proposed to Freddie Chardmore last night, and he promised to be a brother to me."—*Blighty.*

A poor man had hardly been able to supply his wife and family with the necessities of life until one day he struck it rich.

"At last, my dear," he said to his wife, "you will be able to buy yourself some decent clothes."

"I'll do nothing of the kind," she said. "I'll get the same kind the other women wear."—*Asheville Push.*

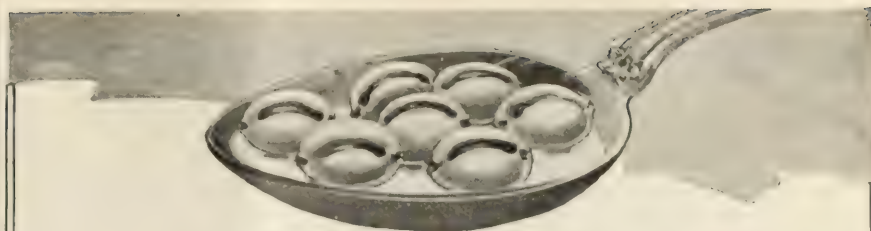
Lady Duff-Gordon was talking about the 1919 ball gown.

"The V in the back," she said, "is actually open now clear down to the waist. It's a shocking gown, as shocking as little Winnie's text."

"Winnie's papa said to her one Sunday at luncheon:

"Winnie, dear, what was the parson's text this morning?"

"Oh, papa," said Winnie, with a shocked look, "it was, 'Abdomen, Abdomen, my son Abdomen!'"



Like Nut Bubbles Yet It's Whole Wheat Puffed

There lies the fascination of Puffed Wheat.

The grains are light and airy—puffed to eight times normal size. They almost melt away.

An hour of fearful heat has given them a taste like toasted nuts.

Yet they are whole wheat. Every food cell is exploded so digestion is easy and complete.

They supply whole-wheat nutrition as no other food can do. In lesser ways of cooking, the outer wheat coats pass largely undigested.

Dozens of Delights

The three Puffed Grains with their different flavors offer dozens of delights.

They are not for breakfast only. Every home finds countless uses for these nut-like, flimsy grains.

Remember These Three

Puffed Wheat in milk is the utmost in a food. With every food cell broken it is easy to digest.

For luncheons, suppers and at bedtime there is nothing to compare with this dish.

Puffed Rice or Corn Puffs mixed with fruit adds a delicious blend. It adds what a light and dainty crust adds to shortcake or to pie.

Puffed Rice or Corn Puffs, crisped and lightly buttered, become a food confection.

Have a dish ready when the children come from school. They will eat them like peanuts or popcorn. And they take the place of foods less healthful, less easy to digest.

Millions of children are now enjoying Puffed Grains, but not half of them get enough.

Every home should keep all three Puffed Grains on hand.

**Puffed
Wheat**

**Puffed
Rice**

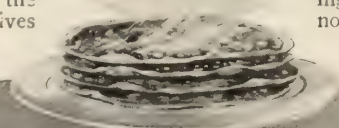
**Corn
Puffs**

Also Puffed Rice Pancake Flour

To Make Royal Pancakes

Our food experts have worked for years to make an ideal pancake mixture. Now it is ready— with Puffed Rice Flour mixed in it. The ground Puffed Rice makes the pancakes fluffy and gives

a nut-like taste. You can make the finest pancakes ever tasted with Puffed Rice Pancake Flour. Add just milk or water, for the flour is self-raising. Order a package now.



A GOOD FLORIDA (17c) LUNCHEON

Along about Christmas time a little town in Florida held a Farmers' Rally, and the Clubwomen were able to give the 500 persons in attendance a splendid Noon-luncheon, according to press reports—for 17 cents per plate. Most of the articles appearing on the Menu were *home-grown*.

The High-Cost-of-Living today is bearing down most heavily on salaried folks—office managers, clerks, professional men, and others of that class. According to Bradstreet's, living costs stood last December at 131 per cent above pre-war level. Profiteering, extravagance and inflation of the currency all have their effect, but the real, fundamental, underlying cause of our troubles is **UNDER-PRODUCTION**.

Florida growers, however, need worry but little about their own living costs, when you consider the big prices they receive for luxuries shipped north in mid-winter. The Christmas strawberries brought them from 90c to \$1.00 and as high as \$1.46 per quart, after shipping and selling expenses were paid. In December Green String Beans brought close to \$6.00 per hamper in New York. Tomatoes shipped to Northern markets brought \$2.75 to \$4.00 per crate, and Peppers \$3.25.

The Leesburg Commercial states: "We visited a twelve acre farm Saturday—ten acres in fruit and the crop sold on the trees this season for \$10,000 cash. Cost of production was \$1,100, leaving \$8,900 for interest on the investment—nearly 18 per cent on a value of \$5,000 per acre."

These are not "Pipe Dreams"; they are **Florida Facts**. Grove land that is at present in an uncultivated state will not last forever in Florida—note the lesson of California. I own and am offering for sale in Orange County some of the finest orange and trucking lands in the state.

Truck gardeners near Orlando cleared as high as \$1,500 an acre from head lettuce last year. We have copies of their signed testimonial letters in our book. Many of these truck gardeners are Northern men and they know our summer climate is cool and more pleasant than in Northern states.

Here is OPPORTUNITY reduced to its simplest terms. All you need is a moderate amount of capital and a little knowledge of farming. We will clear and cultivate your land on our fair and equitable **TEN PER CENT ABOVE COST PLAN**. Send for our Big Free Book—**TWENTY ACRES AND PLENTY**. It tells all about our dollar-an-acre monthly payments, sick and out of work clauses and other attractive features. Address **Sylvester E. Wilson, Dept. G-1, Orlando, Florida**.

(NOTE: Mr. Wilson is Treasurer and principal owner of the Produce Reporter Company, Chicago, publishers of the "Blue Book," which is to the Fruit and Produce Trade what Dun's and Bradstreet are in other commercial fields.)

Inventions Wanted. Cash or Royalty
for ideas. Adam Fisher Mfg. Co. Dept. 128
St. Louis, Mo.

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MEMORIAL TABLETS**

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET OF DESIGNS

**JOHN POLACHEK
BRONZE & IRON ©**

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"The Most Beautiful Hymnal in the American Church"

**HYMNS OF THE
UNITED CHURCH**

Charles Clayton Morrison and Herbert L. Willett, Editors

The Hymnal for the New Social Era

Adapted to all Evangelical Denominations

Prices \$115 and \$142 per hundred

Returnable copy sent on request

THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY PRESS, 713 E. 40th St., CHICAGO

A Number of Things

By Edwin E. Slosson

This writing for the schools has got¹ on my nerves. When I dropt the professorial chair to pick up the sanctum I thought I had shaken² off the sharp eyes of undergraduate criticism but it was out of the frying pan into the electric stove for me. I get roasted every time this page appears. I can't talk about the anatomy of a chicken or of a phonograph but that somebody has a bone to pick with me. When I said that the homemade phonograph needles might be better than "the boughten ones" a Kentucky school girl wrote to politely inquire³ if "boughten" was⁴ not obsolete as the dictionary said it was.⁵

Sure,⁶ my dear young lady, that's why I used it. But when I lived in the Elizabethan Age—that is to say when I was a boy—we talked of "boughten candy" and one can't stay grown up all the time. If you want precedents I might cite to you Southey and Coleridge, but instead I will ask you to read over the sentence aloud and see⁷ if it does not run more trippingly off the tongue with a "boughten" in it. That's the main thing in writing English, to get the right swing to the sentence. You know that when you are having a dress fitted the main thing is to make it "hang right."⁸ To get a proper roll and rhythm one may well use an unusual word or alter the ordinary arrangement.

Of course if I had said "store" needles I might have been accused of using a barbarism for it is undeniably "a word not English" altho it is American. But the English have stuck to the -ten verb endings in many cases where we have dropt them. Sometimes the usage is dangerous. I have heard of a man who when he came into town was given a couple of opera tickets by his boss who had been unexpectedly called away. He telegraphed to his wife in the suburbs: "Have gotten seats for Caruso tonight." His wife getting a message reading: "Have got ten seats for Caruso tonight" supposed that he had fallen heir to his boss's box. So she appeared at the entrance to the Metropolitan at 8:15 with eight of her most fashionable friends and the unlucky man had to mortgage all his jewelry to buy tickets from the speculators.

Mnemonic rimes are sometimes useful in remembering rules. For instance this old spelling rime:

*I before e
Except after e
And when sounded as A
As in neighbor and weigh*

works well except when one is confronted by an emergency such as *seize* and *leisure*. I can never forget the date of the discovery of America since I was taught as a child:

*Columbus sailed the dark blue sea
In 1493.*

Or was it:
*Columbus sailed the ocean o'er
In 1494.*

So when puzzled by the -ten verbs I say over to myself these lines by the

poet laureate of a town in which I once resided:⁹

If all the pomes that I have written
Were piled together in a pile,
And with a lighted candle litten
You'd see the flame for more'n a mile—
But all the gold that I have gitten,
For all the pomes that I have wrote
Wouldn't harm a little kitten
If poured molten down its throat.

Perhaps I should explain that the other editors gave me this page as a backyard to play in hoping that I might behave more properly when admitted to the front room. So classes in English are hereby warned that they read it at their own risk. This too long foughten¹⁰ treaty controversy requires too careful attention. One must blow off steam somewhere. It would make a body¹¹ mad¹² if he had to pull up¹³ and explain every time he used a seven-teenth or twenty-first century word.¹⁴ Still I can do it if I have to.¹⁵

¹Or gotten.

²Or shaken.

³Or inquire politely.

⁴Or were.

⁵Or says it is.

⁶See Dictionary of New York Dialect.

⁷Or to see.

⁸Or rightly.

⁹I refer to Bill Nye of Laramie. See my biography in the Encyclopedia Britannica, 12th edition.

¹⁰Or fit.

¹¹An individual.

¹²Vexed or angry.

¹³Halt.

¹⁴That is to say, a word which has passed out of or not yet come into good usage.

¹⁵Or have got to.

Orators must beware of making odious comparisons with the Pilgrim Fathers. Because the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant of the Church of the Ascension, New York, likened the deported Russian anarchists to the Pilgrim Fathers he is denounced by a fellow churchman, the Rev. Gustav A. Carstensen of Holy Rood for besmirching the cross and defiling the pulpit. That may remind the reader of the time when President Eliot in a too generous speech at Salt Lake City compared the pilgrimage of the Mormons across the Great American Desert to the voyage of the Puritans across the Atlantic Ocean. The whole country—outside Utah—arose and hissed at him.

This is truly the "land of the Pilgrims' pride." That means "the land that takes pride in the Pilgrims," not that the Pilgrims would take any pride in the land if they saw it now. On the contrary they would be highly disgusted at such a godless nation and repent having founded it. We modern Americans have renounced their theology. We have abandoned their principles. We have repudiated their moral code. We make fun of their customs. We decline to study their philosophy. We will not listen to their sermons. The most we know about them is that they burned witches and that is not true. We get along quite peaceably with Episcopalians like the Reverends Grant and Carstensen and with Unitarians like Dr. Eliot, all of whom our pious forefathers would, to use their

own vigorous language, "spew out of their mouths" as they would anarchists and Mormons. We are getting away from the ideals of the Puritans as fast as we can. We refuse to imitate them—but, oh, how we admire them! We will eat turkey in their honor every year. We will raise money for a memorial to them. And we will not allow any one to speak disrespectfully of them. One of Dr. Grant's critics calls it "blasphemy" to talk as he did about the Pilgrim Fathers. I am as fond of crowing over my Plymouth Rock ancestors as anybody, but I had not thought of them as divine beings. ***

While the Senators are excited over the wording of Article 10 of the Treaty the artists are excited over the wording of Article 247. This demands that Germany deliver within six months from January 16, 1920:

the leaves of the triptych of the Last Supper, painted by Pierick Bouts, formerly in the Church of St. Peter at Louvain, two of which are now in the Berlin Museum and two in the Old Pinakotek at Munich.

Now if the Belgians had a four-leaved triptych no wonder they were willing to fight to win it back. It belongs in a dime museum alongside of Barnum's "five-legged quadruped." But we have often searched the grass for a four-leaved trifolium and found it and if the Treaty does not require anything more impossible of Germany than the restoration of the four leaves of a triptych it is better than some people think it.

One would imagine that after taking away four leaves from a triptych it would be a minus quantity. But no, Louvain still boasts of the main panel of it, the "Last Supper," while the Berlin museum catalog lists the "Pass-over" and "Elijah in the Desert" and the Munich museum catalog lists "Abraham and Melchizedek" and the "Israelites Gathering Manna." But these appear each to be two pictures on one panel, not two separate leaves as the Treaty has it.

Poetry is a matter of relativity. Those whose feet point in the opposite direction from ours see the seasons in another way. Here is the Sydney Bulletin's prize sonnet on February:

FEBRUARY

By S. ELLIOTT NAPIER

The scorpion summer—every burnish'd scale
Aflame with mortal agony and hate—
Crawls, blind and frenzied, to his venom'd fate
And stabs his life out with his arm'd tail!
The sun is brazen and the skies are mail;
The airy argosies bear dusty freight;
And, see! The witches of the wind gyrate
O'er that which, once so green, has grown so pale!

But, ah! Tho February, burnt and bare,
May claim—and take—his toll a little space,
Above his wailing western winds that parch
And thru the haze that weights his sad-den'd air,
There comes a whisper of autumnal grace:
There breathes a promise of the rains of March!

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This new combination makes shaving easier, as a Free trial will convince. And it saves time, keeps the skin in condition, does away with harshness. You, too, will be delighted with Shavaid.

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Men who have tried every way to ease the harshness of the morning shave, now agree that Shavaid is the final development. And to prove it to you, we'll send a free trial tube.

Try it as others have, judge it yourself. Note all that it does to relieve the morning's irksome task.

Quicker easier pleasanter

No need now to apply hot towels before shaving. That is a bad habit, anyway, for it brings the blood to the surface at the wrong time.

Merely apply a thin coating of Shavaid over the beard. Then cover over with your favorite lather.

But do not rub the lather in. That is unnecessary and it takes time. Shavaid saves all those moments of hot towel applications and rubbing in the lather.

Then shave, after thus applying the Shavaid and lather.

You'll be surprised! The razor responds so willingly. Pulling is minimized. Abrasions are rare.

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Shavaid keeps the skin in prime condition—smooth, firm, free from that tenderness and dryness which are caused by hot water and too much rubbing.

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The New Books To Understand Russia

There are just two things to do if you want to have an opinion on the situation in Russia, read one book, no matter which one, and believe it implicitly, interpreting all newspaper items and all remarks of your friends in its light; or else read all the books on Russia. If you commit the fatal mistake of trying to get a broad point of view, if you once get beyond the one book, you are lost. You will have to read everything everybody writes about Russia, which will be utterly disastrous to your peace of mind, tho perhaps a good thing for the Russians for you may begin in some small measure to understand them and that is the one point on which almost all writers about Russia agree: America must understand Russia.

There are several new books on Russia. Arthur Bullard's *The Russian Pendulum* gives a good comprehensive view of the whole revolutionary movement. His idea is that the pendulum has swung from extreme autocracy under the Tsar thru a brief moment of real democracy at the beginning of the 1917 revolution to the other extreme of Bolshevik autocracy. He does not think it can stay there tho he is not bold enough to predict where it will swing next. Mr. Bullard was in Russia with the Committee on Public Information so he is naturally concerned with the attitude of the United States toward Russia. His plea is for a definite line of action. What line is not nearly so important as having one and sticking to it; then you can get somewhere, now you are simply wasting breath and time and energy. He also stresses America's opportunity of appealing to Russia along educational lines.

The demand for freer educational opportunities in Russia is universal. This was the one subject on which we could always interest people in our American propaganda. They wanted to know all about our public schools. . . . If we wish for friendly relations with the New Russia, if we wish to popularize our ideals of government there, there is no better means than the encouragement of Russian students in our institutions of learning. In no way could we do more "to help Russia" than by the establishment of a great scholarship endowment which would attract Russian students to America to complete their technical training. The allotments would have to be sufficiently generous to cover the difference in cost between coming here and going to Germany. But no money could be better spent.

Emile Vandervelde, whose *Three Aspects of the Russian Revolution* has recently been translated into English, writes of Russia with a lightness of touch which no Anglo-Saxon has so far achieved. He takes her seriously but not hard. With two other members of the Belgian Labor Party he made a brief trip to Russia in the spring and summer of 1917 to work against the tendency toward a separate peace, to lay the case of Belgium and the Belgian workmen before their Russian

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comrades and to discuss the question of the International Conference at Stockholm. His observations on the political, military and industrial aspects of the revolution are interesting.

In *Russia White or Red*, Oliver M. Saylor considers the revolution from a new point of view. He is writing neither theory nor history, but "first hand impressions," "personal experiences." We had scores of similar books about the war in France, but from Russia they have been very few. Mr. Saylor, dramatic editor of *The Indianapolis News*, went to Russia in the fall of 1917 with "the desire to study at first hand the most important theater of our time before the pressure of revolution should bear too harshly upon it; and the impulse to be in the most uncertain and interesting and eventful place in the world." His account of that place is picturesque, vivid and very readable.

The Russian Pendulum, by Arthur Bullard. Macmillan Co. *Three Aspects of the Russian Revolution*, by Emile Vandervelde. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London. *Russia White or Red*, by Oliver M. Saylor. Little, Brown & Co.

Law for the Layman

Business Law, by Alfred W. Bays, is a sort of "what to do before the doctor comes" for the man in the street or the office. In simple, primer, question and answer form it sets forth the main principles of law with which the average business man or woman comes into daily relationship: How is the transfer of a document of title effected? What are the powers of a minor to contract? What is the status of a corporation outside the state creating it? and so forth and so forth. There is a brief but not inadequate index. It is a distinctly useful reference book.

Business Law, by Alfred W. Bays. Macmillan Co.

More Chronicles of America

The best description of the *Chronicles of America* series, which is being published by the Yale University Press, would be to say that it is non-professional but not amateur history. Many of the volumes are written by professors of history, some by journalists and literary men, some by men of affairs, but in no case does the author affect an arid impartiality or hide his personality from the reader behind a rampart of footnotes. In every case a specialist speaks simply and from first hand knowledge of that aspect of American life which he best knows and cares most about.

In *The Red Man's Continent*, Ellsworth Huntington not only gives a general description of the physiography and climate of North America and of the various levels of culture of the Indian tribes, but works out an interesting correlation between climate and civilization. Thus he points out, of the Iroquois, who lived in the stimulating climate south and east of the Great Lakes, "They were so energetic that they pursued their enemies with an implacable relentlessness similar to the restless eagerness with which the



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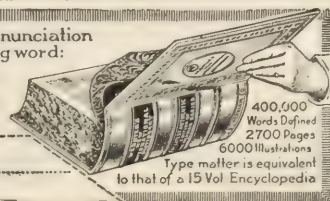
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people of the region from New York to Chicago now pursue their business enterprizes." The failure of the Indians to develop a civilization of European level is traced to the absence of domestic animals and of iron implements for agriculture.

The volumes of the *Chronicles of America* which have most recently appeared represent every period of American history, for the order of publication is not strictly chronological. Colonial days are represented by Charles Andrews's *Colonial Folkways* and Sydney Fisher's *The Quaker Colonies*; the rise of nationalism in the early Republic is depicted in Edward Corwin's study of *John Marshall and the Constitution*, Constance Skinner's *Pioneers of the Old Southwest*, dealing with the era of Daniel Boone, and Frederic Ogg's account of *The Reign of Andrew Jackson*. For the period since the Civil War Walter Fleming has written the story of reconstruction in *The Sequel of Appomattox* and Henry Jones Ford has recounted *The Cleveland Era*. Particularly interesting is Mr. Ford's judgment of the failure of Congressional government in the United States:

Somehow the American Congress fails to produce capable statesmen. It attracts politicians who display affability, dexterity, and eloquence, but who are lacking in discernment of public needs and in ability to provide for them, so that power and opportunity are often associated with gross political incompetency. The solutions of the great political problems of the United States are accomplished by transferring to Washington men like Hayes and Cleveland whose political experience has been gained in other fields.

The Path of Empire, by Carl Russell Fish, is a history of American colonial expansion and foreign policy from Monroe to John Hay, with particular reference to the results of the war with Spain. Mr. Fish shrewdly contrasts the light-hearted enthusiasm with which we entered on the Spanish war with the grim solemnity of our participation in the Great War; a generation of world responsibilities having educated us in the meantime to the meaning of international relations and the needs of military preparedness. In 1898 "The atmosphere of the country was one of a great national picnic where each one was expected to carry his own lunch," and "The navy was dogged by press dispatch boats which revealed its every move."

Prof. Shepherd's account of *The Hispanic Nations of the New World* covers the wars for independence of the twenty republics south of us, the outstanding figures of the "age of the dictators," and the emergence of some few Latin American states to real constitutional government. It was a difficult task to keep an even course of narrative for so many different nations with their individual histories and characteristics without neglecting some nations altogether or else swamping the book with masses of local detail, but the just medium has been preserved thruout.

The Red Man's Continent, by Ellsworth Huntington. *Colonial Folkways*, by Charles M. Andrews. *The Quaker Colonies*, by Sydney G. Fisher. *Pioneers of the Old Southwest*, by Constance L. Skinner. *The Reign of Andrew Jackson*, by Frederic A. Ogg. *The Sequel of Appomattox*, by Walter L. Fleming. *John Marshall and the Constitution*, by Edward S. Corwin. *The Cleveland Era*, by Henry Jones Ford. *The Path of Empire*, by Carl Russell Fish. *The Hispanic Nations of the New World*, by William R. Shepherd. Yale University Press.

Daughters of the Four Hundred

Margaret Schuyler's father read Balzac and collected etchings—or was it dry points? his friends often asked. Her mother had undergone seventeen surgical operations (five of them of the sort known as major) and her conversational tendencies may therefore be considered as having been sufficiently described, I think. She was a charmingly pretty person, her mother—in spite of the operations—and one of the five best-dressed women in New York. For two years she never touched meat in any form; for eighteen months she avoided starch: there was one summer when she gave up fruit acids entirely. You can see that she was thoroly modern and well-informed.

This is Josephine Daskam Bacon and it is very entertaining. She keeps it up with a surprising degree of evenness and she practically never overdoes it. *Square Peggy* is a collection of ten tales concerned chiefly with how girls who didn't fit the round holes into which they were born found their own particularly square ones. All of the stories have utterly preposterous plots which doesn't prevent them from being exceedingly amusing, tho it seems almost a pity to spread so much clever social satire over such flimsy structures. One is inclined to suspect Mrs. Bacon of being a bit lazy, of thinking that she can "get away with" a poor story if she tells it well enough—and really, you know, she can.

Square Peggy, by Josephine Daskam Bacon. D. Appleton & Co.

The Good Old-Fashioned Way

There are some people you would never think of asking to dine with you, but if you both happen to drop into the same restaurant, about 7 o'clock you can spend a very pleasant evening together. Which is exactly the way we feel about Archibald Marshall. We should never think of buying one of his books, but if we found it, for instance, on a guest-room bed-side table we might be late to breakfast the next morning. His latest novel is *Sir Harry*. It might, perhaps, be called a war novel, inasmuch as the war begins before the story is fairly launched and is responsible for its conclusion, but its strong wind barely ruffles the surface of the quiet life at Royd Castle. The story goes tranquilly and restfully on its way. Sir Harry is a likeable lad, tho at times almost too noble. His proud, aristocratic grandmother, his shallow, selfish little mother, the tutor, the artist and the three girls are well drawn, but the best character in the book is the clergyman-novelist who wrote to his wife:

I must confess that I was gratified when Mrs. Brent, who had not taken much part in the conversation, said, "I have read all your books, Mr. Grant, and think they are

lovely. So touching!" This is the sort of compliment that I value. It is to the simple mind that I make my appeal, and Mrs. Brent is quite evidently of a lower class of intelligence than those about her.

It is in this sort of gentle satire that Mr. Marshall is at his best and really justifies Professor Phelps in comparing him with Trollope. But he seems to lose his sense of humor when he writes of love or strong emotion and he never, never, never leaves anything to your imagination.

Sir Harry, by Archibald Marshall. Dodd, Mead & Co.

More "Beautiful Nonsense"

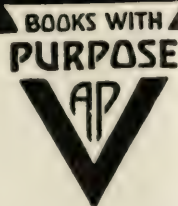
It is utterly useless to argue about E. Temple Thurston. You find him either a pure joy or rather dull and silly nonsense. If it is the latter it is not worth while to attempt to convert you, one can simply pity you. Wherefore it is a waste of time to write criticism of E. Temple Thurston at all. If you found delight in "The City of Beautiful Nonsense" you will find delight in *The World of Wonderful Reality*, its sequel. If the first book bored you, the second will. If you have never read Temple Thurston try *The World of Wonderful Reality*. It is worth the risk; you may turn out to be one of those people who "love to dream a moment in a sleepless world," who "need to get away from the insomnia of facts."

The World of Wonderful Reality, by E. Temple Thurston. D. Appleton & Co.

Just People

Is your laundress a yellow primrose to you or is she something more? Life will be infinitely more interesting if you can develop her beyond the primrose stage. This is the theory on which most character studies and little sketches of people are written. It is a good theory. Everyone ought to be able to write that kind of character study for himself, but whether you can or can't they are interesting to read provided only that they are fairly well done. Robert Cortes Holliday does them fairly well, tho very nearly damns them with the painful title, *Peeps at People*. "Peeps" is in a class with that most horrible of modern magazine words, "wee." These peeps are brief sketches of the forgetful tailor, the nice man, the wife of the tenant of the second floor front and their kindred. Mr. Holliday has the right idea, but he is a little forced in his style, not quite spontaneous in his humor, unpleasantly self conscious. He seems to have determined that he would write and then looked about for subjects. Broome Street Straws, which are essays on things literary and otherwise, chiefly otherwise, has the same faults—minus the one of title—and has them rather more virulently.

In *Dust of New York* Konrad Ber-covici has written character studies elaborated often into dramatic little stories. There is a type for nearly every nation of the world as they are gathered in New York, "The Newly-Rich Goldsteins," "How the Ibaneses



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Strong-minded indeed, quite lacking in curiosity and undoubtedly a very dull sort, is the person who can read the title and first sentence of one of Leonard Merrick's stories and not go on to the end. For instance:

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Nothing had delighted Wendover so much when his first book appeared as some reviewer's reference to "the author's knowledge of women."

"The Laurels and the Lady"—

When Willy Childers was sent to the Cape, he went to the last country on the face of the habitable globe to which he was suited.

"The Favorite Plot"—

The financier was cracking walnuts when the curate arrived.

"A Letter to the Duchess"—

"You said to me last night, Duchess, 'you are a great musician, Socoloski, but a great musician may be a great fool!'"

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The Man Who Understood Women and Other Stories, by Leonard Merrick. E. P. Dutton & Co.

America in the War

Two recent popular histories of the recent conflict bear the title *The Story of the Great War*. Under this title Professor Roland G. Usher of Washington University, St. Louis, has written a very readable and picturesque account of the war. The book has nothing in common with the original and distinctive, if sometimes eccentric, diplomatic studies, such as *Pan-Germanism*, by which the author is best known to the public. His present work does not stray at all from the conventional account of military events and stands apart from the mass of war journalism only in the clarity and verve of its style. There are some good illustrations, in-

cluding French and German war cartoons. W. S. Braithwaite's book of the same title is intended for children, written in the rambling and discursive manner characteristic of histories of this class.

Frederick Palmer's account of *Our Greatest Battle* covers a more limited field with greater thoroughness. It deals exclusively with the final phase of American military activity: the Meuse-Argonne campaign. The author, however, does not confine his description to the battle front; there are interesting chapters on the Service of Supply and other agencies that worked behind the trenches and a long discussion, which will probably provoke some comment, on the professional jealousy of some West Point officers toward the new men in posts of authority. No book has given a completer picture of the American war machine at work in every part at the final crisis of the war.

Our War with Germany, by Professor John Spencer Bassett of Smith College, devotes relatively little attention to the purely military side of the war. Nearly half of the work is devoted to the diplomatic history of our controversy with Germany and to the administrative preparations made at Washington for the conduct of the war. At the end of the book there is a well-balanced account of the Peace Conference. The point of view of the author throughout is that of a defender of the Wilson administration against its critics in Congress. The brief account of our army in France is judiciously handled, but the chief importance of the book is the account of the executive and legislative measures carried thru by the President in the furtherance of the war; summarizing information not so easily available elsewhere to the student of America's war.

The Story of the Great War, by Roland G. Usher. Macmillan Co. *The Story of the Great War*, by W. S. Braithwaite. Stokes & Co. *Our Greatest Battle*, by Frederick Palmer. Dodd, Mead & Co. *Our War with Germany*, by John Spencer Bassett. Alfred Knopf.

The League and the Teuton

Mathias Erzberger's work on *The League of Nations* is now available in the English translation of Bernard Miall. Herr Erzberger is not an academic dreamer but a very practical politician, the leader of the "Center" or Catholic Party in the German National Assembly, and his views are typical of the sensible, prosaic, moderate republicans who are now in the saddle in Germany. The book was written for a German audience, shortly before the German military collapse, and this fact must be remembered if the reader is not to be offended by the "demand" for an enlarged German colonial domain in Africa and other sentiments which are now outside practical politics.

It is all the more creditable that even before the armistice so conservative and nationalistic a German should rebuke the whole militarist trend of German policy, demand limitation of armaments, denounce the invasion of Belgium as a crime which must be expiated, and welcome the

declarations of President Wilson and Lord Grey in favor of a League of Nations.

After citing historic proposals for the League of Nations (with particular emphasis, of course, on the German pacifist, Immanuel Kant) and the practical steps which have already been taken in international coöperation, Herr Erzberger outlines his own plan. The scheme here given, which corresponds in great part to the official German proposals concerning a League of Nations, is more drastic than the Covenant enacted at Paris and the Senate might have had more excusable compunctions about entering into it. Any nation may join the League, but once joined may never leave it.

The League of Nations "guarantees the territorial possessions of every one of the League States, as well as the undisturbed possession of their colonies"; a requirement which makes "Article X" seem tame indeed. Arbitration is obligatory in all cases. The decisions of the League are enforced by "complete and unmitigated ostracism" of the offending nation; with military force added to economic pressure if a League State is wantonly attacked. It is remarkable that Germany, so long the enemy of arbitration, limitation of armament, and pacific methods of diplomacy should now be willing to place such drastic restrictions on national sovereignty in the name of world peace. Perhaps effecting this change is the greatest triumph of America and the Allies.

The League of Nations, by Mathias Erzberger. Henry Holt.

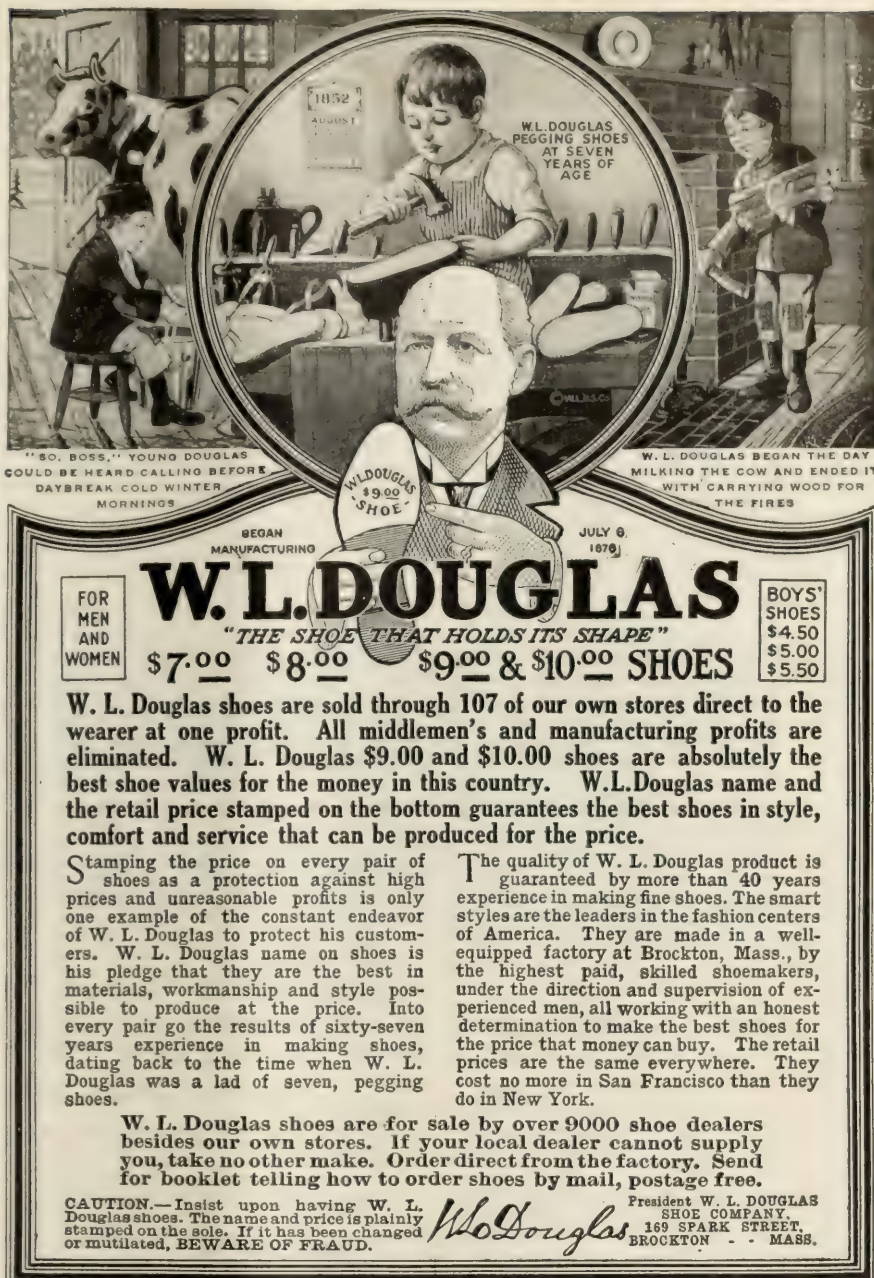
Another Masefield Poem

Reynard the Fox, the first poem published since the war by John Masefield, is a long narrative which falls into two parts, not very closely connected. The first, reminding the reader of Chaucer's "Prologue," sketches vigorously the preparations for the hunt or catalogs the men and women who take part in it. The second is a straightforward narrative of the chase itself, in which the fox is the center of attention, and the carefully drawn persons of the drama merge into the man-pack.

It is a poem flavored by the sun and wind and running water, a poem that only a man with intimate love of the English fields could have written, a poem in which the broad sweep of country and the homely details of inn-yard and brookside are alike suggested with that skilled, yet apparently naive artistry which marks Masefield's work. In the hunt are men and women of types which he loves to present—full-blooded passionate, some of them cruel, some of them keenly alive to beauty, but all of them interesting.

Yet the poem bears ample evidence of being a relatively early piece of work. It was almost certainly written before the war, probably before "The Everlasting Mercy." Can it be that the Masefield of "Lollington Downs" is not writing today?

Reynard the Fox, by John Masefield. Macmillan Co.



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ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

I. A Message from the United States Government. By Edwin T. Meredith.

1. In one short paragraph summarize the principal thought that the writer presents.
2. Prove that the article has, or does not have, a clearly conceived plan.
3. Does the article have a satisfactory introduction?
4. Is the article so formed that it increases in emphasis?
5. Write an original short story that will show how the inefficient work of a grocer's boy aids in increasing the cost of living.
6. Write an account of a chance meeting of a farmer, a railroad man, a commission merchant, a wholesale merchant, a retail merchant, and a driver of a delivery wagon. Give the important parts of the conversation at the meeting. Add to your account of the meeting some of your own opinions on the subjects they discuss.
7. Present arguments that will tend to prove the truth of the proposition: "The farmer's problems are also the problems of all business men."
8. Explain orally, as if to a group of farmers, how a farmer may gain Government aid.
9. Explain the meaning of the last sentence of the article.
10. Imagine that an artist has asked you to suggest another drawing to illustrate the article. Write a description of the drawing that you suggest.

II. The Strike Epidemic. By C. A. McCurdy, K.C., M.P.

1. What figure of speech is employed in the explanatory sentences that follow the title? Prove that the figure is well formed.
2. Does the account of the characteristics of the English people as given in the article harmonize with the account of the characteristics of the English as given in Irving's "Sketch Book"?
3. Express in well-formed sentences the most important points made in the article.

III. El Dorado. By Edwin Markham.

1. Write a picturesque, poetically-worded description of "El Dorado."
2. Write a short story that will tell clearly and interestingly about the search for "El Dorado."
3. Explain how the poem is related to the legend of "El Dorado."
4. Prove that the thought of the poem is applicable to modern life.
5. Compare or contrast the poem with Poe's "Eldorado."

IV. We'll All Take a Flight. By Lawrence La Tourette Driggs.

1. Explain why the title is particularly good.
2. Write a series of attractive titles for school compositions.
3. Give a talk in which you explain in what respects the airplane has been improved.
4. Write a short story, of the Jules Verne type, telling about the use of airplanes in the future.
5. Draw from the article at least one proposition suitable for debate.

V. Competition Is the Death of Trade. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. Define the following words: decades, manifestly, antithesis, unprecedented, embargo, stringent, irrational.
2. Explain the sentence: "The devil most appears as an angel of light when he uses the word 'free.'"
3. Explain the sentence: "In a universe of law and order absolute freedom is insanity."
4. Explain how the article is related to what is called "Bolshevism."

VI. Civilization's Surrender to Barbarism.

1. If the proposed retention of the Turks in Europe and the spoliation of Armenia were confirmed by the Supreme Council, why would such an act (a) give the lie to the underlying principles and purposes of the League of Nations; (b) reduce every international covenant and agreement to scraps of paper; (c) expose governments to the ridicule and contempt of peoples everywhere; (d) and make another war, in the not distant future, inevitable? Explain orally.
2. Why is it the duty of the United States to see that such a thing does not happen? Explain orally.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. The Labor Problem—"The Strike Epidemic," "Labor Politics," "At a Dead lock," "The Republic of Goodyear."

1. Show that in some respects, the labor organizations in this country and in England are contending for the same things. That in some respects, they are working along different lines.
2. "The British labor movement is becoming a Socialist party, a Syndicalist party... a Bolshevik party." Distinguish between the three things. What evidence does the author offer in proof of his assertion?
3. Outline briefly the history of the coal mine controversy in England. Compare this controversy with the one in this country.
4. On what grounds are the labor organizations opposing the recently passed Railroad Law? What suggestions for handling the situation do the labor leaders offer?
5. Does the Goodyear plan and other similar plans meet the difficulty which Mr. McCurdy outlines?

II. Competition Is the Death of Trade.

1. Why, according to Dr. Slosson, is the old controversy between "free traders" and "protectionists" no longer a vital issue?
2. Explain the statement: "The antithesis to 'free trade' is not 'protection' or 'tariff' but 'regulated trade.'"
3. Explain the statement: "Free trade was the last surviving offshoot of the old *laissez faire*... philosophy of the mid-Victorian era."
4. "England... has now been forced practically to reverse... her former [free trade] policy." What has brought about the change? What new policy is England now adopting?
5. "Neither competition nor combination ought to be extinguished," etc. What compromise between the two does Dr. Slosson suggest?

III. The Crucial Question of the War.

1. Give the facts which justify the statement that the question out of which the Great War arose was the ownership of territory east of the Adriatic.
2. What were the terms of the Pact of London? How did this agreement interfere with the hopes of Serbia?
3. What was the basis of the so-called "Wilson line"? What changes in this line were proposed by the compromise of January 9?
4. State as clearly as you can the grounds for the Italian claims. For the Yugoslav claims.

IV. Another Whisky Rebellion?

1. Look up the history of the "Whisky Rebellion" of 1794. In what respect is the Whisky Rebellion in Iron County, Michigan, similar to the one in Pennsylvania in 1794?
2. On what grounds will Rhode Island and New Jersey attack the constitutionality of the eighteenth amendment?
3. "The issue of prohibition... is rapidly becoming a constitutional struggle over the balance of power between Federal and local authority." Is there any historical precedent for such a struggle? In the light of history, how will the struggle probably end?

V. Don't Give Up the Ships.

1. On what grounds was the proposed sale of ex-German passenger ships opposed? Why was Mr. Payne anxious to sell the ships? Which side in the controversy, in your judgment, was right?
2. By what right does the United States retain title and ownership in these vessels?
3. Look up in some standard Year Book the statistics of American shipping for the past four or five years. What conclusions do you draw from these statistics?

VI. Soviet Russia from Sea to Sea.

1. Compare the present extent of Soviet Russia with the extent of Russia under the Czar. What states have been created out of the lost provinces?
2. If Soviet Russia concludes peace with Lithuania and Poland how will the rest of Europe be affected?
3. If the five countries mentioned in this article agree to reopen trade with Russia what action will the Allies probably take? The United States?

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Letters to the Great and the Near Great

By John Citizen

Herr Einstein,
University of Berlin,

Dear Herr Doctor Professor:

I understand from reading *The Independent* that you know all about the fourth and fifth dimensions, why straight lines travel in curves, why yesterdays stray into the middle of next week, how the speed of a body affects its shape and weight, why a beam of light gets nervous when it passes the sun during an eclipse, and what would happen if Time and Space got loose from each other and went on a spree by their wild lones, and what is the matter with matter anyway.

You are just the man I am looking for.

Please come and help me figure out the income tax blank which Uncle Sam sent me.

Plaintively yours,
JOHN CITIZEN.

Senor Blasco Ibanez,
Somewhere-on-lecture-tour,

Dear Sir:

So you would be "the Abraham Lincoln" of the American husband! You say that our wives are our rulers and therefore despise us, whereas if we were better cave men they would the more respect us. Not knowing what to answer, I put the question to Mary Citizen, who was washing the dishes in her habitual autocratic and dictatorial manner. What she said was something like this:

"Say, John, tell that Spanish toreador, or whatever he is, that I pity the Spanish husband. Whenever you see a Lord of Creation you see somebody's puppet, and Bunty is pulling the strings all right! It is these meek and submissive women who are the real despots. In the United States we are as good as the men and so we have to have rights and votes of our own because friend husband won't let us use his. In Spain and Germany and countries like that a husband is an absolute ruler so long as he does what he is told. The clinging vine squeezes the very life out of the sturdy oak."

I pass this along to you.

Fraternally,
JOHN CITIZEN.

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Remarkable Remarks

LADY ASTOR, M. P.—I am so fond of men.

EX-PREMIER CLEMENCEAU — Don't smoke.

CHAMP CLARK—Bow legs should be straightened.

KING GEORGE—Ireland causes me grave concern.

W. J. BRYAN—The profiteers control the newspapers.

NOVELIST BLASCO IBANEZ — Treat women a little roughly.

LORD DERBY—I hate the man who says his nation won the war.

BARNEY BARUCH—The profiteers and hoarders will soon run to cover.

RABBI ALEXANDER LANSFIELD—I do not knock Christian Science.

JAMES W. GERARD—A woman's fear of a mouse is a very sensible thing.

New Plays

Jeanne Eagels is prettier than ever in *The Wonderful Thing*, a sweet young play of popular type. (The Playhouse.)

Not the Irene Bordoni of Guitry farces, but the Bordoni of musical comedy lightness and just fame lends her captivating voice and presence to *As You Were*. (Central Theater.)

Beyond the Horizon, by Eugene O'Neill, is a play of powerful theme and weak construction. Richard Bennett gives a masterly portrayal of the sensitive, idealistic New Englander whose dreams are crushed out by the farm. (Criterion Theater. Afternoons only.)

Lionel Barrymore does a convincing piece of character acting as Mouzon, the Examining Magistrate, in Brieux's *The Letter of the Law*, a play showing that a rigorous application of the French law may impose cruel injustice on its victims. (Criterion Theater.)

Shavings, we venture to predict, is one of the plays that will live a long, long time. It is very human. It keeps all the whimsicality and flavor of Joseph Lincoln's Cape Cod stories and it adds a dramatic intensity all the stronger for its simplicity. (Knickerbocker Theater.)

Elsie Ferguson has returned to the legitimate stage in a melodramatic stage version of Arnold Bennett's *Book of Carlotta* called *Sacred and Profane Love*. More beautiful than ever, Miss Ferguson, however, has acquired some very bad mannerisms in the movies. (Morosco Theater.)

Jane Clegg. The Theater Guild and St. John Ervine have achieved an artistic triumph equal to their *John Ferguson*. Margaret Wycherly presents an heroic type of the new woman and Dudley Diggs again portrays the part of a contemptible man with horrible accuracy. (Garrick Theater.)

Visitors to New York interested in dramatic novelties should not fail to hunt up *The Neighborhood Playhouse* of the Henry Street Settlement, where now is being given Lord Dunsany's *The Glittering Gate* and Andreyev's *Sabine Women*. The latter is the most amusing political satire that has come out of Russia and is played with amateur enthusiasm and artistic taste.



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Some cocoas, you know, are far too "lean" to properly nourish a growing child. These cocoas have been "robbed" of most of their nutritive butter fats.

And there are those excellent cocoas which are very rich in butter fats. You may like these very much yourself, but you would hardly tax your child's digestion with such super-richness.

In contrast with these, LOWNEY'S has the correct proportion—25%—of these necessary fats. Your little child can assimilate all the nutriment in LOWNEY'S without any tax on its digestion.

Of course you know that LOWNEY'S has always been in accord with the Government Pure Food Standards. It is in accord, too, with Dr. Wiley's and the Westfield Standard of pure Pure Foods.

ATTENTION
MOTHERS!

Send for free booklet "Facts for Mothers of Little Chaps," and recipe book. Address The Walter M. Lowney Co., Boston, Mass.

FOR YOUR CHILDREN'S SAKE

LOWNEY'S COCOA



THOUGHT

The Greatest Commercial Product in the World

By Charles F. Haanel

Illustrated by Willy

YOU are, because you think. When you cease to think, you cease to exist. You are therefore what you think. Thought is a spiritual activity; in fact, it is the only activity which the spirit possesses. All spiritual

activities are creative, because spirit is the one creative Principle in the Universe. Thought is mind in motion just as wind is air in motion. When a thought goes out into the world, it combines with other similar thoughts and forms an idea. The idea then exists independently of the thinker. This idea becomes a seed-thought in the spiritual world and as soon as it finds congenial soil, it begins to sprout and grow and bring forth fruit a thousand fold.

FOR this reason we find that the men who hold the \$50,000.00 positions are always men who think, who know how to control their thought processes. A single idea is often of more value than all the lost mines of Mexico, all the argosies that ever sailed from the Indies and all the silver laden ships of storied Spain. An idea has life, vitality, it is the essence of the creative spirit and can reproduce itself exactly the same as a germ or a cell, so that in an incredibly short time there may be millions of these ideas all clamoring for self-expression. As thought is creative, it is constantly trying to express itself in form. For this reason thought leads to action and actions bring about results and conditions.

CIRCUMSTANCES and environment are therefore the result of thought, but frequently of unconscious and destructive thought, for thought will create disagreeable, discordant and destructive conditions, just as readily as it will create wealth, beauty, refinement and harmony. We may think what we will, but the result is governed by an immutable law. That we reap what we sow is scientifically exact.

THOUGHT was until recently the possession of the few, but it is now about to become the priceless possession of the many. Until recently, the few assumed the privilege of thinking for the many, but men are beginning to do their own thinking and this is multiplying results and bringing about a new era, an era containing limitless possibilities.

THE Master Key System is the only clear, concise, comprehensive, definite, distinctive, exhaustive, original and scientific presentation of the creative power of thought ever formulated by any one at any time. It is copyrighted in every civilized country in the world, and is having an almost unbelievable influence upon the lives of the hundreds of thousands who are coming into an understanding of the most important and far-reaching truths of which the human mind can conceive.

ONE reader says, "The Master Key is too modest a title for such a stupendous revelation"; another says, "It is the most wonderful teaching ever conceived"; another says,

"I AM able to extract from this System all that can be made known by the finite mind relative to origin, evolution, destiny and the much-mooted riddle of the Universe."

"ITS teaching that Mind is the dominating force is precisely in line with the wonders of the most recent psychology. All persons having desks should have this book thereon, and it would be a fitting pocket companion."

"YOU have led a hungry world to the threshold and placed in their hands a key with which the understanding ones may unlock the door and enter the Secret Place of the most high and enjoy the abundance of all good to be found therein."

"THE Master Key is the answer to the demand, 'Knock and it shall be opened unto you.' All the world seeks the wonderful key."

"I HAVE found the Master Key and with it I am each day unlocking the storehouse of wealth and wisdom concerning which I was heretofore in utter ignorance."

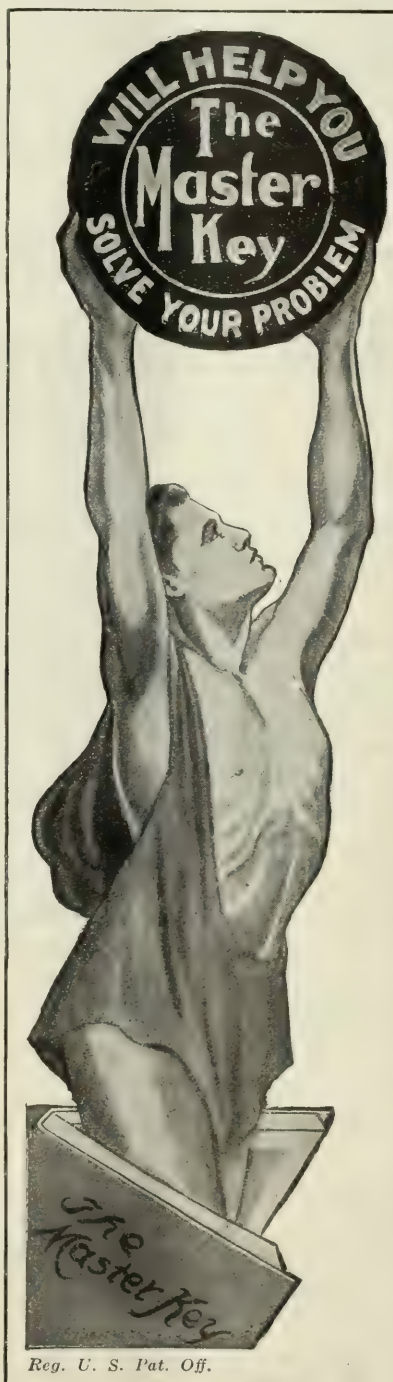
"THE lash of circumstances and the logic of events are more than ever impelling men to think. A philosophy of life having as its basis blind optimism, a religion that won't work seven days in a week, or a proposition that is not practical appeals to the intelligent not at all. It is results that we want, and the acid test is—will it work? The Master Key qualifies! Intelligence rules! Thought intelligently directed automatically causes its object to manifest on a material plane."

"YOU have synthesized the wisdom of the East and West and given it in a manner so logical and penetrating, that by its aid one is able to distinguish wisdom from sophistry, truth from delusion, spiritual expression from psychic vagaries, and the sublime operations of spiritual insight and intuition from deceptive visions and false revelations. You have successfully taken the mystery out of mysticism and placed all propositions in the clear light, so that 'He who runs may read.' I consider you a true benefactor to the world."

I WANT the privilege of sending you a Master Key. You will find it a priceless possession, a Key with which many are converting loss into gain, fear into courage, despair into joy, lack into plenty, hope into fruition, a Key which thrills, fascinates, carries conviction, perception, understanding, power, a Key by which you will be enabled to organize victory, realize your ideals and come true. Send me your address for

make your dreams come true. Send me your address for a copy, it is free, there is no cost or obligation of any kind.

CHARLES F. HAANEL, 236 Howard Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.



The Independent

March 13, 1920

"Let the People Freeze!"

Coal operators and miners were willing to fight all winter for their selfish ends. But Kansas took up the challenge of the coal strike. And where capital and labor failed the state made good.

By Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas

WHETHER government is supreme; whether the nation and the state were sovereign in their powers and superior to an organized minority of capital or of labor or both; whether a helpless people were to be protected against industrial strife, in the making of which they had no part; whether the forces that regard neither the name nor the fundamental principle of democratic government, using its freedom as an opportunity to destroy the spirit of democratic institutions, should overawe and set at naught the welfare of the majority; these are the questions that were at stake when Kansas and the nation faced a fuel famine, the result of a country-wide coal strike at the beginning of last winter.

Shall those who use the shelter of citizenship for the promulgation of doctrines and practices and the instigation of acts against the rights of the many be permitted to continue, or shall new laws reasonable and consistent with the essential spirit of this land of the free be invoked to the end that justice may reign in a nation torn by individual madness and organized lawlessness?

The hardy pioneers of Kansas who came from New England and all the older states of the union imbued with the spirit of freedom wrote into the Kansas Bill of Rights these words: "All men are possessed of equal and inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The nation-wide strike, involving the Kansas coal fields, brought us squarely face to face with the issue. Not the problem of continuing industrial activity, but the question of keeping warm and preparing food, made the situation poignant. Until the miners had walked out and the mining machinery had stopped, the seriousness of the strike in all its consequences was not realized. The two hostile camps sullenly faced each other, each striving to gain the coign of vantage. "The public be damned," said an arrogant man of power in American life. "Let the people freeze," said capital and

labor with a callousness without parallel except in French bourbon rule. Winter weather was upon us. There was no reserve supply of coal. Extreme suffering, not a theory, faced us. Schools and churches were closed, industries were shut down, stores were restricted in their operation, a pall hung over business and people were actually begging for a scant supply of coal. More stringent than during the war conservation was enforced.

Kansas, facing this crisis, set out to redeem its guarantee to the people of the state. The challenge came to me with increasing frequency, "Let's see the state make good."

Governor Allen believes that Kansas is blazing a new trail toward the solution of the age-long industrial controversy. The volunteers who took the miners' work during the coal strike did more than to relieve the danger of famine, he says. "The real test was to determine whether the traditions of democratic government could be maintained, whether the government still had power to protect the public. The submerged nine-tenths was beginning to make itself articulate."

The challenge was accepted and the most valuable contribution Kansas ever made to the nation is a demonstration of the principle that this was and is a sovereign state and not helpless when confronted with dire necessity. Perhaps Kansas did not know

what the strike was all about. But Kansas knew that coal was needed to save her people from the imminent danger of freezing in the icy winds of winter. Nearly two million people made to suffer at the hands of thirteen thousand coal miners and a hundred or more mine operators! The issue was joined. There was no half way ground, no twilight zone of duty. The state would and must protect her citizens from suffering and death; her industries from stagnation. The test of the sovereignty of the state was to be made. If the state failed, its usefulness to its citizens would be greatly impaired and confidence shaken.

So Kansas decided that it had a duty to perform without fear. An application was filed with the Supreme Court of the State for a receivership for the mining corporations on the grounds that these corporations were derelict in their corporate duties. Receivers were appointed who immediately took over the coal properties of the entire state. Having obtained possession of the coal, the next move was to get the coal out of the ground and into empty bins.

I went direct to the coal camps, called meetings, ar-

guing and pleading with the miners to return to their jobs and work for the state. Fully realizing that they would not and could not go back to work for the operators, I felt that an appeal to them, to their sense of duty, to their fealty of citizenship, that the state was now running the mines and the people needed coal, would win them to work. The State proposed to them that the old scale of wages should govern until the new scale was fixed, until the national settlement of the strike, and then that scale would be retroactive to the date they returned to work. It was further proposed that if no national agreement should be reached by January 1, 1920, the State would enter into a separate agreement with the Kansas miners.

The proposal met with quiet and respectful attention, but no one returned to work. They were wedded to the settled policy that not one pound of coal should be dug in Kansas. They were obdurate to the promptings of service. Further appeals were useless. The State then called for volunteers.

The response was electrifying. Over ten thousand men responded from every walk of life. A thousand picked men were first taken from the ten thousand volunteers. They were all husky young fellows, chiefly returned soldiers and sailors and college students, many of them accustomed to the hardships of army life overseas.

Coal miner and coal operator alike scouted the idea that volunteers, none of them holding cards from the mine workers' union or accustomed to work in the coal mines, could accomplish anything of value. Both sides to the controversy had come to look upon the mining of coal as something that could be done only by men who had been initiated into certain organizations, who observed certain rules and practices, who hated the operator and who believed his organization was greater than government itself. With the enthusiasm of a conquering army these volunteers proceeded under escort of the National Guard to the coal pits, drained them, repaired the machinery and, in ten days, produced a quantity of coal sufficient to relieve the emergency in Kansas. The men who were put to work disregarded rain, sleet, bitter cold, mud, ice and whatever the elements offered. They slept in tents and submitted to very irregular commissary service. They mined coal from daylight to darkness and produced an amount which broke all records. They cheerfully endured great hardships in the open pits and joked at their work. The



"Over 10,000 men, from all walks of life, responded to the state's call for volunteers," says Governor Allen. "One thousand picked men were chosen. . . . With the enthusiasm of a conquering army these proceeded under escort of the National Guard to the coal pits, drained them, repaired the machinery and, in ten days, produced a quantity of coal sufficient to relieve the emergency in Kansas"

only complaints came from those who could not be used. The volunteers took no sides in the controversy, manifesting the broad-minded fairness of real Americans, the sort of Americanism which always comes to the surface in every real crisis. The work continued until the miners appeared at the mines they had abandoned, signifying their intention to go back to their old jobs.

Let it be said to the credit of the mine workers that no act or violence on their part interfered with the orderly preliminaries and the operation of the volunteers. A few railroad switchmen at first refused to switch our cars, but they soon fell into line. There were a few other untoward incidents, but no overt act of any consequences.

I want to pay tribute to the regnant purpose of these splendid young Americans who volunteered to relieve the coal famine. They dug

the coal, but back of that there was a purpose to define an issue at stake. They were there to dig coal for practical and humanitarian purposes, but the real test was to determine whether the traditions of democratic government could be maintained, whether the Government still had power to protect the public. The submerged nine tenths was beginning to make itself articulate. I doubt if any situation less dramatic would have stirred the public to this realization of its power. What happened in Kansas would, under similar circumstances, happen anywhere. It demonstrated that the average American citizen is a very dependable person in times of strife and stress.

While at Pittsburg, the heart of the mining section, I issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Legislature. I wanted to make sure that never again would Kansas be lacking in the legal machinery necessary to adjust disputes threatening the very existence of her people. On January 5 the members assembled, actuated by a calm determination to write into law nothing tyrannical, but principles of industrial relations, emphasized by the crisis just passed. Labor was invited to present its side. The best talent they could find was brought to Topeka. Frank P. Walsh, recently of the War Labor Board, came. He led off in a speech of four hours to a joint assembly of the two Houses. He was followed by J. I. Sheppard, a well known lawyer and labor advocate of Kansas, in a speech of equal length. Legal talent, labor statisticians, union officials, appeared and for two days labor had its hearing. Then came representative legal talent from the employers. The public, as distinguished [Continued on page 409]

If He Were President

The Independent Series of Articles on Some Likely Candidates for 1920, Presenting the Views of Leading Republicans and Democrats on the Vital Issues of Today

Frank O. Lowden

Including an Interview with the Governor of Illinois

By Donald Wilhelm

WHEN you meet Colonel Lowden (he was Lieutenant Colonel of the First Regiment, the "crack" regiment of the Illinois National Guard, before he became Governor), you realize an abrupt sense of check and balance, if you are indigenous to the East. For, tho the Middle West is the heart of the body politic, and is surrounded as it were by it, if there is anything wrong with the body politic we should give it a good dosage of the West, according to the westerner.

Everything good in the effete East, remember, came from the West!

Even in business.

In truth, Chicago sat in a metropolis club one day, listened indulgently to New York, finally heard one of the older Morgan's business associates dilate, at length and latitudinously, on the achievements of his chief.

Chicago grinned and interrupted: "Why, Mr. Morgan really never did anything!"

"Eh, what?"

"Fact. All he did was to get a lot of fine young fellows from the West around him. One of 'em would say, 'Mr. Morgan, here's a good thing.' Mr. Morgan would say, 'All right.' Then he'd say to another young western man, 'Is this all right?' He'd say, 'It's all right.' And Mr. Morgan would say 'All right.' Then it would be all right."

One may have another theory about the West, and the Middle West!

But probably that circumstance merely whets one's interest in Governor Lowden.

HE meets one on the threshold. His hair is nearly white, but it is plentiful. He has shrewd eyes, narrowing in quick appraisal; a clean-cut, forceful, almost defiant jaw, a broad mouth with lips mobile and indicative of generosity and feeling; a brow in consonance with the rest—a brow that a physiognomist might call audacious. He is nearly sixty years of age, but he looks much less. And, incidentally, he knows when to say "yes" and when "no" to an interviewer, and when to say neither "yes" nor "no." I doubt much if any interviewer could stampede him with flattery—this humble interviewer cheerfully tried and came to confirm a first impression—that Governor Lowden has a certain love of audacity that might, perchance, run to turbulence. It may be guessed that he loves a campaign; that, having had a good, lively, interesting time climbing the rope ladder to success, and having pulled the rope ladder up after him he still loves the challenge of combat. That's the way with some men of sixty years. Whereas most men look back, or up or down, a few look forward as do young men, albeit with the judgment of old men.

Listening, without batting an eye, to the rather premature remark that Illinois and the Middle West have the strategic handshake, as it were, between ex-

tremes, he shakes hands. Then he proffers a chair, takes another, proffers a cigarette from a mere red cardboard box in his coat pocket, takes one, offers a light, takes one, throws one leg athwart the other and accepts the business in hand.

GOVERNOR Lowden said some interesting things, which conclude this article. Then, in a trice, the interviewer found himself in the next room, where Messrs. Mason, Wright & Co., cordial gentlemen of the Illinois Administration, enunciated so many and so comprehensive attributes of the Governor that one perforce inquired at last, "Is there anything *at all* against the Governor?"

The replied in smiling unison: "Nothing!"

Moreover, as they pointed out, Governor Lowden has had—even for a young man of sixty years—profound experience "in almost every line."

He was born in a log cabin!

He was valedictorian of his college and of his law school class—twice valedictorian!

Previously, in Minnesota, he was a farmer boy, whose father—"the village blacksmith"—with the calm and courage of a Dutchman, had struck westward from Pennsylvania! Later his father had moved to Iowa, where the boy was again a farmer boy, indeed, no doubt, sometimes a barefoot farmer boy. In fact, he trudged behind the family prairie schooner from Minnesota to Iowa. Thus, he is "favorite son"—vicariously at least—of three states other than Illinois, which is Republican and the second state of the Union!

Then country school teacher, spending much of the formative years from fifteen and twenty in a "little red school house." Later self-supporting student in the University of Iowa, head of his class, class valedictorian; then law student in Union College of Law, now Northwestern Law School; then a law clerk earning eight dollars a week in Chicago; then organizer of a firm of lawyers, and an exceptional trial lawyer. A bachelor until at thirty-five he married Miss Florence Pullman, daughter of the late George M. Pullman, of the Pullman Company. Also, before and since, member of innumerable clubs, president of the Alumni Association and trustee of Northwestern, trustee of the University of Chicago and of Knox College. Also occupant of the chair of Federal Jurisprudence in Northwestern, where "Lowden Hall" is named for him. In 1900, delegate to the Republican National Convention, afterward an eloquent and influential campaigner for McKinley. In 1904 candidate for Governor of Illinois, defeated in convention—one of the longest conventions on record—by combination of Yates-Deneen forces; then campaigner for Deneen, who was duly elected. Republican National Committeeman for eight years. In 1906, elected to Congress from the Thirteenth Illinois district, in which one of his farms is located, and

where he has his home. Served two and one-half terms, part of which on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, retiring mid-term on score of ill-health, to return to his farms and his private affairs. Finally, in 1916, elected Governor, taking office three months before the Declaration of War against Germany.

He is reputed to have proven himself the best Governor Illinois ever had. And that is all the more amazing because of reasons described by a gentleman from Illinois to whom the writer went after having written the preceding pages.

"Altho," he said, "Colonel Lowden was never accused of being a humorist, we looked upon his inauguration as Governor with great doubt because we thought he would yield when he should stand fast. But, tho amiable, he was adamant. It was amazing how much he accomplished."

Then, when I went to Senator McCormick who, when in the Illinois legislature, agitated for administrative reform, and was, later, the first with good results to do likewise in the House of Representatives, then in the Senate, where he is chairman of the Select Committee on the Budget, the Senator said: "I expected that thoro-going administrative reform in Illinois, if it ever came at all, would take a generation. But the Colonel promised the voters he would get it. Promptly on taking office he went at it.

And he did the job—the best that ever has been done in America. He did it in less than two years. Now, let me add, one of the things that people believe Mr. Hoover would do is effectually to reorganize the administrative machinery of the Government. But Lowden has done it, in his own state."

Just what did Governor Lowden do?

He, who was looked upon generally as a good "mixer," a good-natured gentleman of great amiability, having given due advance notice, squared his jaw. He then took an administrative junk-heap, and, at a time when the whole state demanded money from a treasury that had none, and when the cities especially were groping energetically for revenue to replace liquor license money, initiated what is, by reputation, the most effective state machine in America. In other words, there were exactly 128 different, often overlapping, state departments, bureaus, divisions, boards. Among them was a State Equalization Board of twenty-five members concerned with the tax rate. This board he cut down to three members—experts, every one—which three managed, by dint of the reorganization, and in spite of the demands of the war, to shove the state tax rate 'way down, instead of 'way up. The other 127 state agencies were, in the Lowden plan, all consolidated into ten state departments. These ten, in plan and in actuality, were headed-up to the Governor, and made into a compact and pliable organization, which "functions," as

the expression is. The Governor did this mighty deed, moreover, in the face of powerful and resourceful opposition, and did it with such thoroughness that when the National House of Representatives and Senate committees at last in earnest proceeded to grapple with a budget plan for the Washington departments and wanted authoritative information as how best to proceed, about the first man both committees sought was Governor Lowden.

Now, as Senator McCormick suggested, a National budget—and with it a thoro reorganization of federal plan and personnel—is becoming an issue, and clearly there is no sound argument whatever why the Nation, which has a far bigger task than any corporation, should not have a modern organization to employ in grappling with that task. Clearly, too, even tho there are greater complexities, perhaps, confronting reorganization in Washington than there were in Springfield, Mr. Lowden could, no doubt, come at the problem intelligently.

With him as Governor, Illinois at last accomplished, after a generation of effort, satisfactory legislation looking to a waterway from the Great Lakes to the Gulf.

Also he procured legislation providing a bond issue of \$60,000,000 to be used in a part-and-part plan of the Federal Government, for a complete system of hard roads for Illinois.

Also, legislation for the elimination of uninspected private banks.

Also, legislation for a state farm for minor offenders—a correction of the ancient evil of the jail system.

It should be added, too, that Governor Lowden made a terrific fight for an eight-hour day for women, in which fight he lost, in part because the telephone girls and other workers in small towns, along with others of similar point of view, were rallied against him, and partly because the leaders of the women making the fight with him refused to entertain any compromise. Moreover, not only did he see to it that every returning sailor and soldier was looked out for by the State, but, in recruiting the full energies of his State for the war, he proved to be a really admirable leader and, by frequent speeches at the camps and elsewhere, and by many little acts of personal solicitude, did a great share in seeing that Illinois gave 314,504 men to the service, 55 per cent of whom were volunteers; that Illinois bought more than a billion dollars in Liberty Loans, gave more than \$42,000,000 to war relief; and beat any other state in farm production. Withal, it was no wonder people were amazed at the man who was born at Sunrise, Minnesota, and has been going hard ever since.

As President, he would have had extensive business experience—has been, in fact, director of many corporations, including the Pullman Company, from which directorate he resigned when [Continued on page 411



International

Himself farmer's boy, self-supporting student, law clerk, trial lawyer, millionaire by marriage, delegate to the Republican National Convention, Congressman and Governor—Frank O. Lowden doesn't believe that there is much difference because of station in life between one man and another

Between Two Worlds

Sir Oliver Lodge Answers Our Questions

What was it that convinced you of the truth of spiritualism?

It was not any one thing that convinced me of what you call spiritualism—we use a different title. It was cumulative evidence—experience piled upon experience. I already believed in 1902, and I openly announced my belief in 1906, that the so-called dead can and do communicate with us. So the World War and my personal loss in it had nothing to do with convincing me.

Why are so many spirit controls Indian maidens, Sioux chiefs and folks of that sort instead of great men like Darwin, Huxley and others from whom people would much rather hear?

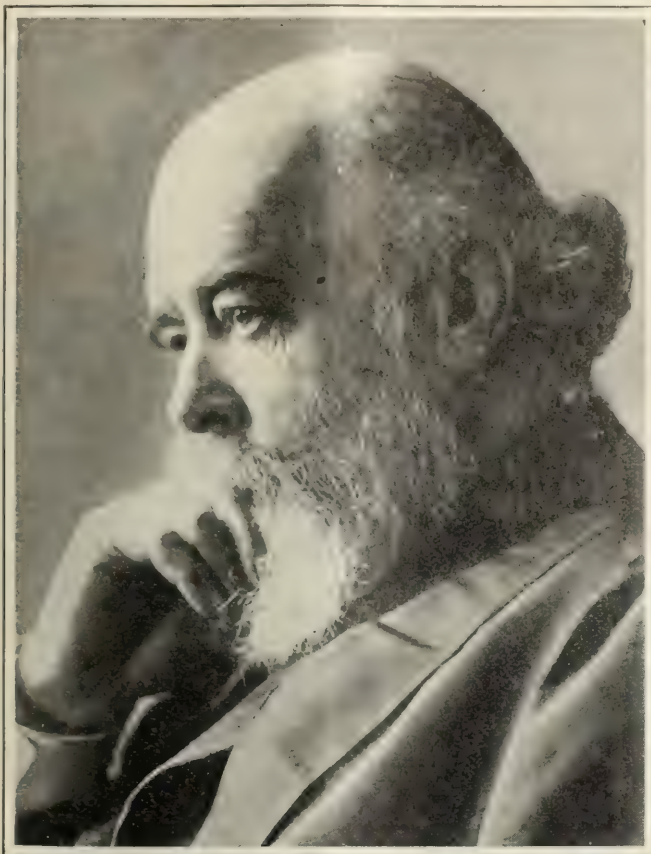
A medium cannot choose. She must take what comes and the great men are greatly busy on the other side. Indian maidens have more time for gossip. But it is not true that only Indian maidens and such like come to the mediums. The Reports of the Society for Psychical Research prove otherwise. For instance, F. W. H. Myers frequently comes over, and others of my friends.

Why not put this matter of communicating with the spirit world on a sound business basis;—have the spirits establish an information bureau and so do away with incoherence and irrelevance?

That is not a new suggestion. W. T. Stead had a scheme of that sort. It may be done.

Have you ever had an opportunity to question Browning as to how he feels about "Mr. Sludge the Medium" now?

That was a mixed sort of thing. In it Browning does not deny the truth of spirit communications. He abuses a particular



Press Illustrating

Sir Oliver Lodge, one of the foremost living physicists, who is at present lecturing in this country, has been criticized by Viscount Halifax and others for his "notorious" devotion to psychical research and for his belief in the immortality of the soul. They base their criticism on the grounds that he may perhaps be taken too seriously on this subject, because of "his preëminence in what are accounted the more legitimate regions of science." According to Sir Oliver, however, human immortality is not the bugbear which ignorance and prejudice have made it but . . . is subject to a law and order of its own and tho comparatively in its infancy is a genuine branch of psychological science. Perhaps Sir Oliver's most controversial book is "Raymond," in memory of his youngest son, Second Lieutenant Raymond Lodge, who volunteered for service in September, 1914, was struck by a fragment of shell in the attack on Hooze Hill on the 14th of September, 1915, and died a few hours later. In this book Sir Oliver gives examples of what seem to him conclusive evidence of the survival after death of memory and affection. "Raymond" was preceded by other books on the same subject, "The Immortality of the Soul," "Life and Matter" and "Continuity," the latter embodying a discourse which caused considerable consternation among the members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science when it was delivered before them in 1913. Sir Oliver Lodge had previously written some Fabian Society tracts, including one on Competition vs. Coöperation and many textbooks on mechanical subjects, the best known of which are perhaps "Hydrostatics and Pneumatics," "The Ether of Space" and "The Modern Theory of Light." He was professor of physics at University College, Liverpool, from 1881 to 1900 and principal of the University of Birmingham from 1900 to 1919. He has also been Romanes Lecturer at Oxford, president of the Mathematical and Physical Section of the British Association, president of the Physical Society of London, and president of the Society for Psychical Research. As a pioneer in wireless telegraphy he is Albert Medallist of the Royal Society of Arts. Sir Oliver Lodge's "The Survival of Man" contains the records of many of the famous spiritualistic cases which came up during the first meetings of the Society for Psychical Research

medium, and there are plenty of dishonest mediums.

Can the spirits aid us with our worldly affairs? Can they help us solve our problems?

Yes, they can and do in many instances.

What constitutes the power of a medium?

We don't yet know what it is. Probably something similar to the power of the water-finder—the dowser. That is not a mere idle superstition. There are dowsers who can find water by means that to ordinary men seem mysterious. We have proofs. The dowsers found water for the troops at Gallipoli after all other means failed. I am rather inclined to believe that these powers of the medium and the dowser are survivals from a previous state of evolution when it was the common property of all individuals. We know that animals possess some powers which we have lost.

How far has the investigation of psychic phenomena gone?

It is only in its infancy. Progress has been made as is set forth in the forty-six volumes of the Reports of our Society. But that is only a beginning. When we understand more we will probably be able to improve the communication between the two worlds.

Did the world war show deficiencies of British scientific education as compared with German?

No, decidedly not. It was the German system of education that beat the Germans. They had paid all attention to material things and had neglected the humanities which the British cultivated.

New York

A Message from the United States Government

Getting Into the Ship Habit

The war has given us ships, but ships alone do not make a merchant marine. Who loans money on ships? Who buys ship mortgages? How many of us are planning to send our boys to sea? Yet these things we must do before we are a great maritime nation

By John Barton Payne

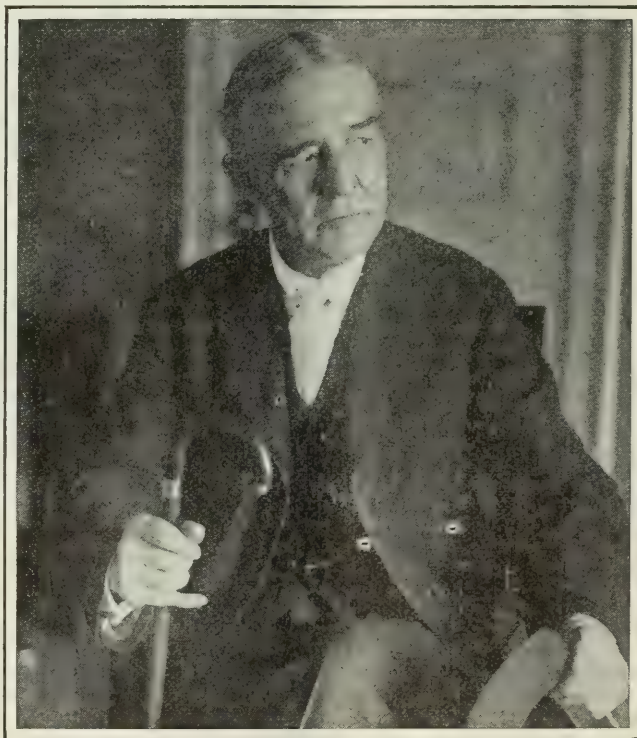
Secretary of the Interior and recent Chairman of the United States Shipping Board

THE problem of establishing a permanent American merchant marine is at basis a problem of converting a nation of landmen to a love of the sea. The war has given us ships, but ships alone do not make a merchant marine. Ships are but the superstructure, less difficult of construction than the foundation, which must be rooted in the very consciousness of the people.

Sixty years ago the American merchant marine, with its skilled and hardy seamen carrying the starred flag into every sea, was the envy of the world. In 1860, when the peak was reached, there were registered 8,030,807 tons of American deepsea shipping and scores of thousands of tons of American-built vessels were being sold to British and other foreign buyers.

For the rapid decline of the American merchant marine thereafter there were several causes: the competition of foreign iron ships, the effects of the Civil War and others. The principal cause, however, was the intensive internal development of the United States. The opportunities on land were so great that men went west rather than to the sea.

It was not unnatural that, with a half continent to conquest, farms to clear and forests to fell—and even to seek—cities to build and railroad lines to throw across the country, the energy and interest of the American people should be diverted from the high seas. The development of foreign shipping was not similarly checked, so that thru this period there was always ample foreign tonnage to transport American surplus products for sale abroad. The United States came to occupy the position of a manufacturer who gives his carrying business to a trucking company because its service is satisfactory—and cheaper than he could provide for himself. American shipping dwindled until it became almost negligible.



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"The question of whether the ships shall be owned by the Government or by private interests," says Mr. Payne, "is of secondary interest. The thing of real importance is that they be owned by Americans—and not by foreigners"

When the war broke out in Europe large numbers of foreign ships were withdrawn from the American trade and used for belligerent purposes; competition was diminished and ocean freight rates advanced—to the enormous disadvantage of American producers. It was then that the United States began to take thought to organizing its own carrying system to make it independent once more of foreign shipping. It was then that the Shipping Board was created for the purpose of establishing a permanent American merchant marine. Now that the war is over we must not go back to a condition of dependence.

An expanded foreign trade is essential if the American people are to maintain their present high standards of living and to retain even approximately their present position in international finance. Our annual surplus of grain, meats, cotton and manufactures must be sold in foreign markets in increasing quantities and it is evident that this cannot be done without ships—ships owned and controlled by Americans, displaying our flag, as in the past, in every port of the world.

What did we get out of the war in the way of ships? Let me deal in figures for a moment. The Emergency Fleet Corporation, which had charge of ship construction, launched in 1917, one hundred and six vessels with a deadweight tonnage of 708,970, and delivered complete to the Shipping Board 49 ships, totaling 303,115 deadweight tons. The following year 812 vessels of 4,244,126 deadweight tonnage were launched and 532, representing a tonnage of 3,026,006 deadweight, were completed and delivered. Last year 1,055 ships were launched and 1,181, with a tonnage of 6,385,123 actually delivered. Of the war construction program there remains 534 vessels of 3,661,767 tons, all of which will be delivered by August this year.

In addition we purchased or contracted with Japan for the building of 45 ships of 372,023 deadweight tons, and have received and put into service 18 of these, totaling 148,323 tons.

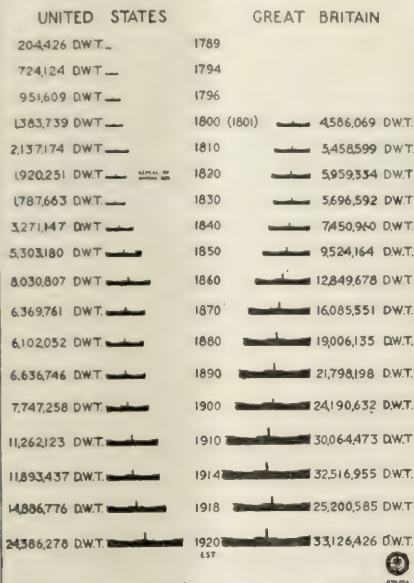
These activities and the taking over of German and Austrian cargo ships have given the United States 8,700,917 deadweight tons of steel ships, 1,799,123 tons of wooden ships, 63,000 tons of composite and 10,000 tons of concrete ships, giving a total deadweight tonnage, excepting the ships to be completed this year, of 10,573,040.

Some of these ships have been reconveyed to their former owners and some sold. The ships sold thus far number 188, of a value of \$93,545,947, including eighteen former German cargo ships, but sales have not kept pace with the launchings.

Recently there has been some controversy over the proposed sale of thirty ex-German passenger liners, including the "Leviathan." These ships were repaired by the Navy Department after they had been damaged by their crews when war was declared. They were reconverted as transports and given to the War Department, which has just turned them back to the Shipping Board.

Expert estimates on the cost of reconditioning these ships for passenger service amount to \$75,000,000 and the work would take from six to twelve months. Since there is at present a world market for ships and high prices can at present be secured, the Shipping Board has felt that it would not be justified in undertaking the work of reconditioning, without express direction from Congress. It is the conviction of the Board that there never will come a time when more money may be obtained for these ships than now. We believe that

COMPARATIVE PROGRESS MERCHANT MARINE TONNAGE UNITED STATES & GREAT BRITAIN EXPRESSED IN D.W.T.



if we expend the \$75,000,000 for re-converting them as passenger liners, we may never hereafter be able to sell them for the cost of reconditioning plus the price we can now secure.

It is undoubtedly true that higher prices could be got for these vessels from foreign buyers than from Americans, but to sell them for operation under any other than the American flag would violate the whole purpose of the Board.

It is now up to Congress to decide whether these ships shall be sold on the conditions laid down by the Shipping Board, namely:

(a) That they may be purchased only by American firms, corporations or individuals for use under the American flag;

(b) That they be operated on routes and services established by the Shipping Board,

Or shall be refitted for passenger service by the Board and owned hereafter by the Government. My own judgment, based upon the action already taken by the House with reference to a permanent merchant marine policy, is that these and all

other ships now owned by the Government will ultimately be sold to American interests in accordance with the present policy of the Shipping Board.

The question of whether the ships shall be owned by the Government or by private interests is, however, of secondary importance. The thing of real importance is that they be owned by Americans—and not by foreigners. It should be understood in this connection that whether owned by the Government or by private capital, the ships must in either case be operated by American shipping companies. The Government has no adequate organization for directing the operation of ships.

If Government ownership is [Continued on page 418]



Ledger Photo Service.

The United States has 8,700,917 deadweight tons of steel ships, many of which were built at the Hog Island Shipyard near Philadelphia. This air view of the shipyard, taking in a radius of over three miles, was made on a nose dive at a height of 3000 feet

The Straits of Panama

The Necessary Successor of the Panama Lock Canal

A Message from the Republic of France to the Republic of the United States

By Lieutenant Colonel Philippe Bunau-Varilla

It is to Lieutenant Colonel Philippe Bunau-Varilla that the United States owes its present control of the Panama Canal, for he was the first Minister Plenipotentiary of the new Republic of Panama at Washington in 1903 and negotiated the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty of November, 1903, by which the perpetual Canal rights were granted to the United States by Panama. When he was Chief Engineer of the French Panama Canal Company, 1884-1886, he was planning not merely for a temporary lock canal, but for the future excavation of a sea-level waterway which would be comparable to the Straits of Gibraltar or the Dardanelles and he has never ceased to advocate that solution of the Panama problem. During the late war he served as Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers in the French Army and was made Commander of the Legion of Honor. He was wounded at Verdun.

SOME time ago press reports attributed to Secretary Baker, after his visit to Panama, the opinion that the construction of the Nicaragua Canal ought to be undertaken in view of the increasing traffic of the Panama Canal and of its eventual congestion in the near future.

The enormous volume of the traffic bound to pass across the Central American Isthmus is something which will escape only those afflicted with an incurable mental shortsightedness.

Is the remedy to consist in reproducing a second time, at Nicaragua, a waterway bearing the burden of the defects with which the first waterway was endowed at Panama, or is the remedy to consist in removing from the first waterway the defects which not only limit its capacity for traffic, but also expose it to complete or temporary paralysis in the eventualities of war or of seismic disturbances?

My opinion is for the second system. There has been no doubt in my mind since 1886 that the Panama Canal must be first constructed as a lock canal and later on transformed, without interrupting for five minutes the passage of ships, into a free, deep, broad strait uniting the two oceans. Until this final form of the great waterway is reached there ought not to be a moment of inaction for those in charge of the preparedness of the United States for war.

A lock canal is a highly vulnerable canal: in time

of war thru the acts of the enemy, and in all times thru the acts of nature, or the accidents of fate.

A ship built as an aeroplane carrier can launch from the high sea any number of bombing planes within fifty or a hundred miles of the Isthmus, and these aeroplanes can drop on the delicate structures of the locks a sufficient quantity of aerial torpedoes to put them soon out of commission. A ship loaded with explosives may be exploded by treachery during the passage of a lock and destroy it entirely. A long range bombardment by warships, guided by aeroplanes and protected from view by artificial clouds of smoke, generated by submarines, may cause deadly injuries to the locks, while the forts defending the canal will be incapable of striking back at the offender. One must not forget that all the locks on the Atlantic side are but a few miles from the seashore. Nature, in time of peace as in time of war, may disable the canal for months, if not for years, by sending an earthquake and opening, in the earth dam of Gatun, fissures similar to those recorded to have taken place at the very same location during the earthquake of 1879.

To establish a second canal at Nicaragua must not be regarded as the good solution because this canal, a lock canal for eternity, is burdened by the same war dangers and infinitely more exposed to ruin by earthquakes than the lock canal at Panama.

The wise solution consists in removing from the



At Pedro Miguel (above) the valley of the Rio Grande is enclosed by dams, making Lake Miraflores, which acts as a reservoir and supplies water for the locks at Miraflores and Pedro Miguel

Panama Canal all the structures which not only limit its output per day, but expose the precious waterway to a complete or partial annihilation at a time when the very life of the United States may be at stake.

The wise solution consists in the complete elimination of any artificial structure between the two oceans, in the removal of any locks or of any dam, the destruction of which may impair the waterway. The consequent creation of a wide, deep, free junction between the two oceans will render not only the capacity of transit unlimited but it will make the canal invulnerable.

The great earthquake, which wiped out Messina, left untouched the Straits of Messina. That same earthquake would have crippled for years the locks and dams of the Panama Canal: it would have been harmless to the Straits of Panama as I describe them.

"But," will say a first group of conscientious objectors, "what will you do with the difference of level of the two oceans, they cannot be put into free communication without generating a waterfall from the higher ocean into the lower one."

"May your easily worried mind be set at rest, my dear friend," I shall answer, "there is no difference between the mean level of the Atlantic ocean at Colon and that of the Pacific ocean at Panama. What has caused the confusion is that the Pacific at Panama has tides which make the sea rise to a maximum of approximately ten feet above and fall ten below mean level, while the Atlantic ocean at Colon has only tides of one foot above and one foot below mean level, and is therefore practically tideless.

"These variations of levels will generate currents in the waterway just as the rise and fall of the sea level at the mouth of the Thames causes currents in that river between the sea and London. These currents have never prevented the navigation between this city and the North Sea as far as I can find out.

"I may add that I have discovered the laws governing the movement of the water in a case such as that of the Straits of Panama. If, as I proposed in 1906, the Straits of Panama shall after the transformation from the lock form have a bottom width of 500 feet, an average surface width of 600 feet, and 50 feet depth at the lowest stages of the tide, the maximum velocity will be at the Panama entrance about half an hour after high or low tide, and will scarcely exceed three knots an hour. This disposes of the objection raised about a supposed difference of level of the two oceans."

"But," will exclaim another group of conscientious



Courtesy of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Pedro Miguel and Miraflores Locks are at the Pacific end of the Canal, Gatun Locks at the Atlantic. Owing to the presence of these locks, an air raid, in case of war, or an earthquake, might paralyze the entire waterway. The Canal is 500 feet wide at both the Pacific and Atlantic entrances, 1000 feet wide at the Gatun Locks, but only 300 feet wide from the famous Culebra Cut to Pedro Miguel, its narrowest section

objectors, "there have already been so many slides! You will by deeper excavations create new and still more dangerous ones."

This is my answer. "I am so well aware of the danger of slides that I did all in my power to have the lock canal constructed with more locks, so as to pass the Culebra summit at a higher elevation, and to avoid the slides which the too low cut thru the divide has entailed.

"But if I expected slides during the excavation, and if I thought that the plans adopted ought to have been to a certain degree modified by that expectation, I am also certain that, for whatever depth considered, they can be easily dealt with and that there is no insuperable difficulty connected with them. It is nothing but a question of slopes and of removal of earth and rock."

This problem has been before me ever since 1884 when I took in hand the excavation of the Culebra cut. At that time there had been but an insignificant scratch made on the soil and one might say that the altitude of the summit was still 300 feet above the sea, as when Balboa crossed the Isthmus and discovered the Pacific in the second decade of the sixteenth century.

When the canal was in the first days of May, 1904, transferred by the Second French Company to the American Government, the altitude of the summit had been reduced by the French from 300 feet to 160 above the sea; the difference being a deepening of 140 feet.

When the first great ocean steamer, the "Cristobal," passed thru the canal from the Caribbean sea to the Pacific ocean on August 3, 1914, the Culebra summit had been further lowered from 160 feet to 40 feet above the sea, the difference being a deepening of 120 feet.

What reasonable being will suppose that when you have deepened a cut 260 feet it is impracticable to lower its bottom 95 feet more, especially when the sliding ground is confined to a very short part of the length of the Culebra cut, say one mile in length.

When the decision will be taken, and it must be taken, to transform the present lock canal into a strait of 500 feet minimum width at the bottom and of 600 feet minimum width at the water level, this width will most probably have to be brought to 1200 feet in the parts where a slide can take place. If such a thing should happen, the margin reserved to protect against any such incident would guarantee the complete immunity of the navigable channel against any such interference.

[Continued on page 418]

On the Outside Looking In

Some Timely Information on the League of Nations

By Hayne Davis

WHETHER the United States Senate ratifies the Covenant of the League of Nations or not, the League has become an actual fact in the political world, and the United States will have the League to deal with, whether this country is inside or outside of it.

The League became an actuality when the first session of its executive council convened at Paris, January 16th, 1920, the required number of nations having approved the Covenant as drafted at Versailles prior to that date. The Council organized itself by the election of the eminent French statesman, Leon Bourgeois, as President of the Council. The Secretary General (Sir Eric Drummond of England) had already been designated in the treaty of Versailles. The United States was the only absentee among the nine nations named in this treaty as permanent members of the Executive Council. The four other permanent members of the Council—Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan—and all four of the specially designated temporary members—Belgium, Brazil, Greece and Spain—were represented at this first meeting. The second session of the Council is now sitting at London, and in the absence of a representative from the United States has ventured to choose an American whom the Council desires to collaborate with others appointed by the Council to formulate plans for an international Court of Justice. The name of Elihu Root was published as the appointee of the Council apparently without any inquiry by the Council as to whether the Government of the United States would approve of his appointment or would prefer that this country be represented in this work of the Council by some other of the many Americans who are qualified for taking part in this most important international action. Mr. Root may be the one *best* qualified, but the selection was by the Council, not by the Government of the United States, and not even upon consultation with the Government of the United States. And it so happens that he is not of the same party as the present President, and has in fact antagonized the President

in the campaign for his election, and also in the campaign for carrying the people and Senate of the United States in favor of the League of Nations and its Covenant as drafted at Paris.

The League has already begun, therefore, to take action in matters which concern the United States, and in this instance has shown less regard for the wishes of the Government of the United States than is customary on the part of any government in the appointment of a person to represent it at our capitol.

The League as now constituted contains the following countries, located in each of the four continental areas:

Africa: Liberia.

America (Central and Island): Cuba, Guatemala.

America (South): Argentine, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay.

Asia: China, Japan.

Europe: Belgium, British Empire, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland.

Sovereign nations not in the League today:

America (Central and Island): Costa Rica, Hayti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, San Domingo.

America (North): Mexico, United States.

Asia: Hedjaz, Persia, Siam.

Europe: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serb-Croate, Sweden, Turkey.

Thus the total number of nations now in the League is 22, the number outside (counting Russia exclusive of Poland as one) 25.

The area of nations in the League is 24,747,000 square miles, the area of nations not in the League is 15,255,000 square miles.

The population of the member nations is one billion twenty-one and a half million, and of the non-member nations is about half a billion.

The League as launched has, therefore, within its youthful body a respectable portion of the world's area and population. Will it grow in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man? [Continued on page 410]



Wide World

The Council of the League of Nations began its first business session at St. James Palace, London, early in February. The representatives were Baron Matsui, Japan; Mr. A. J. Balfour (speaking), England; M. Leon Bourgeois, France; Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the Council; Signor Ferraris, Italy; M. Paul Hymans, Belgium, and Count Quinones de Leon, Spain

Editorially Speaking

Wet planks are slippery material for platforms.

* * *

Secret diplomacy is another name for leaky diplomacy.

* * *

We can't quite determine the attitude of the Senate toward the League of Nations. Does it want to stay out with all the privileges of membership, or go in with all the privileges of the outsider? Does it want to eat its cake and have it or only have it after eating it?

* * *

The decision to keep the Turk in Constantinople is disappointing to many Americans. We have no right, however, to complain of a decision which grows directly out of the refusal of the United States to undertake responsibilities in the Near East. It is an open and notorious diplomatic "secret" that we could have had a mandate not only for Armenia but for parts of the Turkish Empire much farther west had Congress not shown itself so hostile to the whole idea of an American mandate. Or if we did not desire to undertake the exclusive control of Constantinople we might at least have joined with other Powers in giving military and financial support to an International Commission which would administer Constantinople in the interests of civilization. But by refusing responsibility we have cancelled our influence.

* * *

On your honor, now, can you tell us who represents you in the State Legislature? Or whom you chose for your city Board of Aldermen? Or whether the State Engineer has made good? Or the exact duties of the Lieutenant-Governor? Or even how many state, county and municipal officers you must vote for next November? Or why there must always be two Houses to every Legislature? Or the merits and qualifications of the elected members of the State judiciary? Or why the Sheriff is elected and the Chief of Police appointed?

If not, it is right to raise the question whether it is essential to democracy that so many offices be filled by election. We do not vote for the President's cabinet; why should we be compelled to vote for the Governor's executive associates, or the Mayor's? We do not vote for the Supreme Court of the nation; why should we vote for the State Court of Appeals? For just how many public officials on your ballot do you really feel responsible?

* * *

Any year in which there is no outstanding Presidential candidate is sure to bring out a crop of booms for "favorite sons" and "dark horses." It would be well if a preliminary civil service examination for candidates could be arranged to weed out lesser competitors. We may suggest the following questions, with a required average of seventy per cent:

1. Have you been mentioned by at least five persons in addition to yourself?
2. Does at least one person among your supporters live outside your native state?
3. Can you hold your state delegation on the third ballot?
4. Are you really a dark horse or only a "stalking horse" for somebody?
5. Why are you too good for the Vice-Presidency?
6. Are you just "a" governor or "a" senator, or have you done something really unusual?
7. Would you run on the party platform no matter

of what planks it is composed or have you some other issues besides a pleasant personality and a record of party fealty?

8. Have you been asleep since 1913 or are you aware of certain changes in the world and in the position of the United States which have taken place since that time?

9. Would you appoint a cabinet of men as big as you are, or would you be afraid to have independent and vigorous personalities in your official family?

10. Have you a genuine interest in making the public business as efficient as any private business in the world?

* * *

The victory of the monarchist party in Hungary is the most serious blow to republicanism in seventy years, because under Hapsburg rule republican sentiment was stronger there than in any other part of eastern or central Europe. In 1849 Kossuth proclaimed Hungary an independent republic, and the combination of Austrian and Russian armies which overthrew his government did not destroy the idea on which it was based.

But today something worse has happened than a conquest by monarchs; there has been a conversion to the principles of monarchy. No foreign tyrant could have created such a popular reaction. Only Bolshevism was adequate to the task. The dictatorship of Bela Kun has left behind it such intolerable memories that the peasantry turn against every form of revolutionary doctrine from the dictatorship of the proletariat to the constitutional republic.

Plant Bolshevism and you reap reaction.

* * *

Some of us have been looking forward with hope to a time when men of science would take a more active share in the management of the nation's affairs. It would seem that they, because of their more objective attitude and their professional habits of thoroughness and accuracy, would form a needful corrective to the present régime of lawyers and politicians who are always partizan and sometimes ignorant. In other countries indeed scientific men are assuming the burden of directing governmental policies, but American scientists have officially refused to help the people to decide the burning questions of the day. The American Association for the Advancement of Science at its recent St. Louis meeting resolved:

That sectional officers avoid placing on their programs papers relating to acute political questions on which public opinion is divided.

This means that this Association, which comprizes in its sections and affiliated societies practically all the scientists and technical experts in the country, cannot even consider such acute political questions as preservation of forests, utilization of water power, nationalization of mines, promotion of foreign commerce, restriction of immigration, settlement of race conflicts, policies of the League of Nations, race suicide and methods of education. It will be the duty of the Chief Censors, hitherto known as sectional secretaries, to see that the discussions are confined to such safe subjects as "The Internal Ear of the Canadian Mole" and "The Anatomy of the South Sea Sea-Urchin." But even these may come to be political questions so our cautious scientists will have to follow Einstein into the fourth dimension to keep out of trouble.

If these scientists were soldiers instead of citizens they would be called slackers. They are more than pacifists for they shrink even from a war of words.

Playing Politics

THE uncertainty that persisted until the final roll call when the treaty of peace was last before the Senate is absent as the second test approaches. This time every one knows what is going to happen to the treaty. It is going to be defeated unless there is a miracle—such a miracle as a surrender by the President.

The treaty is going to be defeated because the dominant leader of one political party has chosen to make it the principal issue of the presidential campaign, and because the leader of the other has accepted his challenge. There is muttering in the ranks from those who would prefer that their parties make a stand on issues in which they believe the people are more interested, but so far no adequate revolt.

Lodge will not give ground in the Senate. He arranged a new "ultimatum" from the Irreconcilables to demonstrate that he could not. Hitchcock will not surrender—and he still controls enough votes to prevent the treaty's being sent to the President. And so the Senate is frozen in a new deadlock—for politics' sake.

The treaty is being fairly rushed to defeat. The Irreconcilables, pleased with the prospect, have taken their filibuster out of the way so that the expected may come to pass before there can be any change in the situation.

After the Senate has again failed to give its consent to ratification, there will be an effort by Senator Lodge to return the treaty to the President, formally advising him that the Senate cannot ratify. This move will be opposed by Senator Hitchcock. Whether it succeeds or not there will follow an effort to declare the existence of a state of peace with Germany, if some way can be

found to do it constitutionally without the approval of the President.

In due course will come the "solemn referendum" desired by President Wilson, but, whatever the decision of the electorate and however clear cut, it is doubtful if the treaty as signed at Versailles can ever be revived so far as the United States is concerned.

One year will have passed before the new Senate meets. The death this week of Senator Bankhead leaves nineteen seats now held by Democrats to be filled in the new Senate. The terms of fifteen Republicans expire March 3, 1921. If the Democrats capture all thirty-four of these seats they will have only sixty-two votes in the new Senate—two fewer than the number required to ratify—and the Republicans will still hold thirty-four—two more than enough to prevent ratification on any but the terms they dictate.

Taking the treaty into the campaign may be of advantage to the Democratic party. It may re-elect President Wilson, if he is a third-term candidate. Many Republicans believe his position will have a strong appeal to the women voters, reacting to the "he kept us out of war" psychology. But the figures show it cannot greatly improve the treaty's chances of success in the Senate.

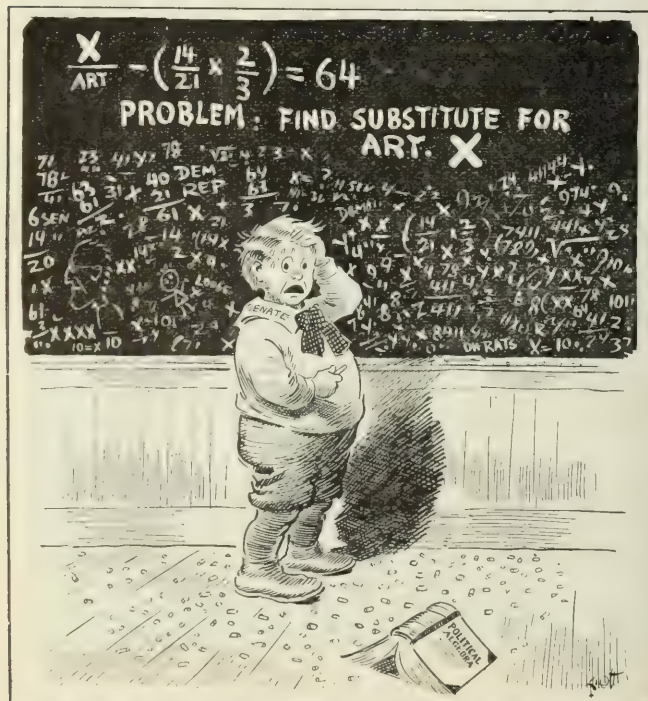
So soon as the treaty is out of the way for the session, the Senate will turn its energies to domestic legislation, which, except for the railroad bill, has been all but forgotten for more than a year. The first measure to come up will be the dyestuff bill, designed to prevent the dumping of German dyes in this country when full commercial relations are resumed.

Before the war there were in the United States only seven dye producing establishments, with a total annual output valued at \$3,596,795. Today as a result of the stoppage of German imports there are seventy-seven companies making finished dyes with an annual value of \$62,026,390. The House at the last session passed a bill for the protection of this industry under a system of licensing dye imports from abroad.

The Senate Finance Committee substituted a scheme for a three-year embargo to be administered by the Tariff Commission against the importation of dyes similar to those being manufactured in this country. Under the supposition that the bill could be passed quickly, the treaty debate was interrupted and one day last week given over to consideration of the dye bill.

Unexpected opposition developed. Middle-western senators thought the legislation would foster monopoly. The strongest opposition came, however, from senators who had introduced bills for the protection under high tariffs of the magnesite, tungsten and other industries developed during the war. These bills had been described by Senator Penrose, chairman of the Finance Committee, as "pop-gun tariff legislation" before he went south for the winter. The committee planned to hold them for inclusion in a general revision of the tariff to be undertaken at the next session.

However, Senator Poindexter took the leadership of the group whose bills had been neglected and threatened a filibuster against the dye bill unless the others were immediately reported. Action on the bill was blocked

*Knott in Dallas News.*

Teacher, it can't be done!

and it is probable that the Finance Committee will recognize the necessity of at least reporting the others before it is again taken up.

The House came during the week to a reluctant decision to give consideration to various of the sixty-two bills that have been introduced for the payment of an additional bonus to former service men. The American Legion, thru its Washington offices, is pressing energetically for "adjusted compensation" for its members and the House, uncertain to just what extent the Legion can control the "soldier vote," may go some way toward meeting its wishes, if it can find some method of doing so without bankrupting the Government or depreciating the value of outstanding Government bonds.

The Legion also is pressing with renewed vigor for the immediate establishment of a system of universal military training. The House Military Affairs Committee, after dropping the provisions for such a system from the army appropriation bill, decided to report a separate measure for this purpose.

Favorable action on universal military training cannot well be secured before the election, but its supporters predict and its opponents fear that it will go thru with a rush soon thereafter. The enemies of universal military training are planning, therefore, to get behind a substitute scheme proposed by Senator Capper. His bill would establish a system of universal physical education in the public schools, half the expense being borne by the Federal Government and half by the States. Such a system, its advocates contend, would give all the benefits of universal military training—to girls as well as to boys—at very much less expense and without encouraging the growth of a militaristic spirit in the United States.

RICHARD BOECKEL, *Washington.*

The Railways Unscramble

ON Monday, March 1, the United States Government ceased to operate the railroads of the nation, and private management, subject to the provisions of the Railroad act, was resumed. President Wilson signed the bill in spite of considerable pressure from the American Federation of Labor, the Railway Brotherhoods and the Farmers' National Council, urging him to veto it. In a note address to the representatives of the brotherhoods, the President tried to remove some of their apprehensions as to the possible effect of the new law on the adjustment of wages:

I cannot share the apprehension of yourselves and your constituents as to the provisions of the law concerning the Labor Board. I believe those provisions are not only appropriate in the interest of the public, which, after all, is principally composed of workers and their families, but will be found to be particularly in the interest of railroad employees as a class.

The argument that the public representatives on the Labor Board will be prejudiced against labor because drawn from classes of society antagonistic to labor can and ought to be overcome by selecting such public representatives as cannot be charged with any such prejudices. Nor do I anticipate that the public representatives will be against wage increases because they involve rate increases.

The owners and managers of the railroads are far better satisfied with the new law than the representatives of organized labor. The chief railroad companies have issued statements of a reassuring character as to the prospect of an early return to normal conditions of efficient operation. Most of them regard the experience of Government control during the war as an object lesson of the advantages of private ownership and claim that service and equipment depreciated greatly under public management, altho they concede that war conditions were necessarily abnormal and called for excep-



Ireland in the Columbus Dispatch.

Whence all but him had fled

tional measures. Chairman Cuyler, of the Association of Railway Executives, after reciting the present inferior condition of railroad equipment, said:

Under either private or Government ownership these deficiencies would have to be made up and paid for. What will distinguish private from Government ownership will be in the use made of the facilities existing at any given moment. There will be a tremendous pressure behind service to secure traffic. Greater effort will be made to satisfy shippers and passengers.

The return of the railroads might, if we may coin a word, be described as the greatest experiment ever made in "desocialization." Property worth some \$20,000,000,000 has passed from public to private management with the approval of a substantial majority in both branches of Congress. The network of railways covering the country, operated by the Government as a single system, now reverts to 230 corporations. A certain measure of public control is, however, retained. The Interstate Commerce Commission is enlarged by two additional members and its power over rates is increased. The right of the railroad corporations to issue bonds is made subject to the regulation of the commission. All labor disputes, which cannot be otherwise settled, come under the jurisdiction of a public Labor Board. The Interstate Commerce Commission is directed to fix rates during the next two years sufficient to allow 5½ per cent returns to the railroads on the value of their property devoted to the public use.

Director General Walker D. Hines defends the management of the railroads by the Government and declares that the period of transition after the resumption of private management will present few difficulties. He points out that with the close of the winter season operation will be much easier than it has been for several months. He admits a deficit, for the period of Government operation, of \$715,500,000, but ventures the opinion that under war conditions the cost to private operators would have been much more.

Mr. Hines explains the increase in the number of employees by the introduction of the eight-hour day. Thus while the number of men on the payroll had increased, the number of "labor hours" paid for had not. The average increase in pay per labor hour was about 100 per cent above the rates prevailing in 1913 and 1914, but other industries showed similar and even greater increases during the same period; that of the iron and steel industry averaging about 120 per cent. Moreover, the increase of pay per hour to railwaymen is partly



Thomas in Detroit News

Two opinions—both wrong

offset by the shortening of the working day to the eight-hour standard, so that if wages are measured by the week or year they have increased but little over 80 per cent since war conditions began to affect the cost of living. The Brotherhoods feel, therefore, that further increases are justified and must be granted in the near future. Mr. Hines declares that the only strikes under Federal control were unauthorized by responsible unions and that "the railroad employees as a whole are entitled to be highly commended for the steadiness and loyalty with which they have stuck to their work in the face of all sorts of misrepresentations and appeals to strike."

The total net cost to the Government of railroad operation is placed by Mr. Hines at \$1,886,322,885, of which Congress has still to appropriate \$436,322,885. Not all of this sum should be regarded as net deficit, however, as most of it is offset by improvements to permanent railroad equipment or recoverable assets and investments. In addition to the net deficit of \$715,500,000 for the operation of railroads, certain minor costs bring the deficit to about \$854,000,000. This amount is a direct charge on the public, but according to Mr. Hines it does not represent the cost of Government inefficiency but simply the price which had to be paid for keeping rates from increasing as rapidly as did operating expenses owing to the world-wide rise in the costs of material and services.

In conclusion the report of the director general thus summarizes what Federal operation did for the railway system of the nation:

It made practicable a war transportation service that could not have been otherwise obtained; its unification practices have increased the utilization of the inadequate supply of equipment so that an exceptionally large transportation service has been performed in the busy periods of 1919, with a minimum of congestion; it met the emergency of the unprecedented coal strike in a way which private control could not have done and absorbed a heavy financial loss on that account which would have proved highly disturbing to private control; it provided more additions and betterments and equipment than private control could have provided during the difficult financial period of 1918 and 1919; it dealt fairly with labor and gave

it the benefit of improved and stabilized working conditions which were clearly right; it not only did not cost more than private control would have cost during the same period but cost considerably less on account of the economies growing out of unification, and the total burden put upon the public (thru rates and taxes) on account of railroad costs was substantially less than would have been necessary if the railroads had remained in private control and rates had been raised enough to preserve their credit; it protected the investments in railroad properties, whereas without Federal control those investments would have been endangered, and it turns the railroads back to private control functioning effectively, with a record of exceptional performance in an exceptionally difficult winter, despite the disruption caused by the coal strike, and in condition to function still more effectively with the normal improvement to be expected in the weather and other conditions.

Steel Does Not Dissolve

THE Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the United States Steel Corporation does not, by the mere fact of its existence, extent and organization, violate the Sherman Anti-Trust law. The opinion was that of Justices McKenna, White, Holmes and Van Devanter. Justices Day, Clarke and Pitney give a dissenting opinion, and Justices McReynolds and Brandeis did not judge in the case, because prior to becoming members of the Supreme Court they had taken part in prosecutions against the Steel Corporation.

The majority opinion was that "the law does not make mere size an offense or the existence of unexerted power an offense." It was ruled that positive evidence of oppressive action to crush competitors and thus assure a monopoly must be brought in evidence. A distinction was drawn between the case of the United States Steel Corporation and those of the Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco Company, in which the Supreme Court had previously affirmed the illegality of a monopoly and ordered dissolution. The Standard Oil Company and the Tobacco Trust were guilty, according to the Supreme Court, of illegal and coercive methods to stifle competition, whereas no such methods, at least of recent date, had been employed by the Steel Corporation.

The dissenting opinion agreed that the Sherman Anti-Trust law placed no ban on "size and the power that legitimately goes with it," but contended that the Steel Corporation had entered into combinations and agreements in restraint of trade. By means of "pools, associations, trade meetings and as a result of discussion and agreements at the so-called 'Gary dinners,' where the assembled trade opponents secured coöperation and joint action," the Steel Corporation "had within its control the domination of the trade and the ability to fix prices and restrain the free flow of commerce upon a scale heretofore unapproached in the history of corporate organization in this country."

A number of other cases under the Sherman act are pending before the Federal courts, but it is not certain that the decision in the case of the Steel Corporation will have any appreciable effect as a precedent. The majority of the Supreme Court did not deny the constitutionality of the Sherman act or claim to offer a new interpretation of it, but contended simply that on the facts as presented sufficient evidence of illegal practices had not been proved in the particular case before the court. Moreover, if Justices McReynolds and Brandeis had felt free to give a verdict it is very possible that a majority of the court would have been obtained for dissolution.

On the same day as the Steel Trust decision, the Su-

preme Court handed down a verdict on the income tax laws of Oklahoma and New York. These two states taxed the incomes of non-residents deriving income from business within the state assessing the tax. The constitutionality of the tax on non-residents was affirmed in both cases. On the other hand, the provision of the New York law granting exemptions to resident taxpayers which were denied to non-residents was declared unconstitutional as an unjust discrimination against citizens of other states. In consequence of this decision the New York legislature will amend the law.

Issues in the Empire State

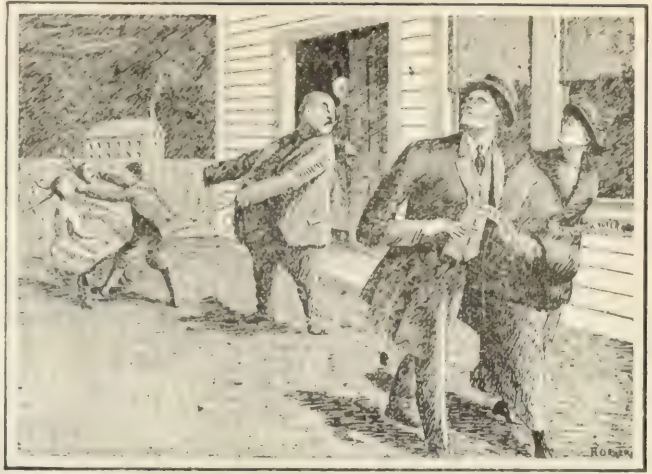
NEW YORK has formally opened the campaign of 1920 with "unofficial" state conventions of both the Republican and Democratic parties. Neither party pledged the state delegation to any candidate, but each convention selected four delegates-at-large to the national convention, adopted a platform and made the sort of "keynote" speeches appropriate to the early days of a campaign.

Ex-Senator Root was the leading orator at the New York Republican convention. Mr. Root said that the chief task of the Republican party was "to bring our country back to normal." He urged a national budget, the curtailment of expenditure by executive departments and tax revision downwards. He favored the ratification of the Treaty with Germany with the reservations favored by the Senate majority. Dr. Butler, chairman of the platform committee, concentrated his attack on the excess profits tax and urged its abolition.



© Keystone View

Much discussion was aroused by President Wilson's recent nomination of Bainbridge Colby to succeed Mr. Lansing as Secretary of State. Mr. Colby is noted, says one characterization, "for his swiftly variable political faith, his sharp tongue, and his interesting personality." He has been successively a Republican, a Progressive, an Independent, and an ardent follower of President Wilson. During the war he was appointed by President Wilson as a member of the United States Shipping Board



The American Issue

"US ADOPT THAT LITTLE RUFFIAN? NEVER!"

Senator Wadsworth, of New York, who is up for reelection to the United States Senate, has consistently opposed woman suffrage, prohibition, and the League of Nations

The platform denounced "the inordinate extravagance of the present Administration" and urged "the prompt passage of legislation to authorize a national budget." The general tenor for the platform was most conservative. It asked for the repeal of war-time legislation, the return of the railroads to private ownership, a "merchant marine owned by private capital and operated by private energy," stricter immigration laws, a return to the protective tariff, a military system based on "a trained citizen reserve," and the ratification of the Peace Treaty with the Senate reservations. The denunciation of Socialism was extended even to "the so-called Plumb plan" and to the labor clauses of the Treaty, which were lyrically referred to as "the net spread by international Socialism."

The Democratic convention, instead of meeting the Republicans squarely on the issue of political and economic "stand-patism" in an attempt to capture the liberal and radical vote, decided that the liquor vote was after all the most important. After a general endorsement of the administration of President Wilson and of Governor Smith, the platform dwelt on one concrete issue, the eighteenth amendment, declaring:

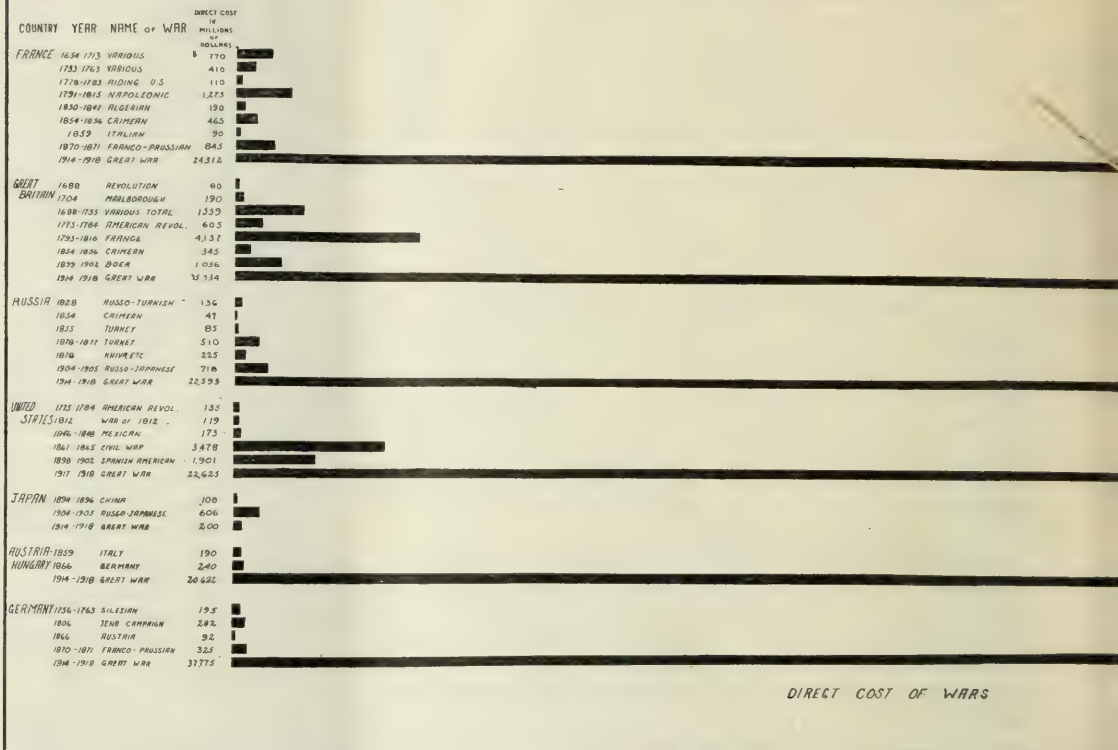
We are unalterably opposed to prohibition by Federal amendment. We believe it to be an unreasonable interference with the rights of the states as guaranteed by the Constitution. We feel that the recent enactment was the imposition of the ideas of an active minority against the wishes of the great majority of the American people. We therefore declare for its speedy repeal and to the end that the personal liberty of the people of our State may be thoroly safeguarded until such time as this repeal may be brought about we declare the right of our State in the exercise of its sovereign power to so construe the concurrent clause of the eighteenth amendment as to be in accord with the liberal and reasonable views of our people.

Mayor Lunn of Schenectady, former Socialist, opposed this plank and suggested instead one favoring amendment of the constitution by popular referendum, declaring that it was impossible to repeal the eighteenth amendment under existing constitutional provisions. His motion to substitute was lost, but his proposal was adopted as an additional plank in the platform.

The two parties have raised issues but have not joined issue. Both platforms endorsed woman suffrage, denounced Bolshevism, favored rigid economy and pointed with pride to the party war record. Both favored ratification of the Treaty, the Republicans insisting on the Senate reservations and the Democrats opposing "destructive reservations." The issues of budget reform and of private versus public ownership

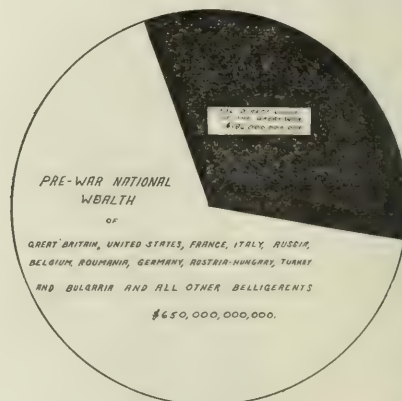
Why We Pay Taxes

Some Illustrations of What the War Cost The World in Money



Four times the present railroad mileage of the world could have been built by the money spent for the Great War

The monument at the right is broken off to show how much the wealth of the belligerent nations was reduced by war expenses



In the circle above is another illustration of how the cost of the war compares with total amount of national wealth before the war



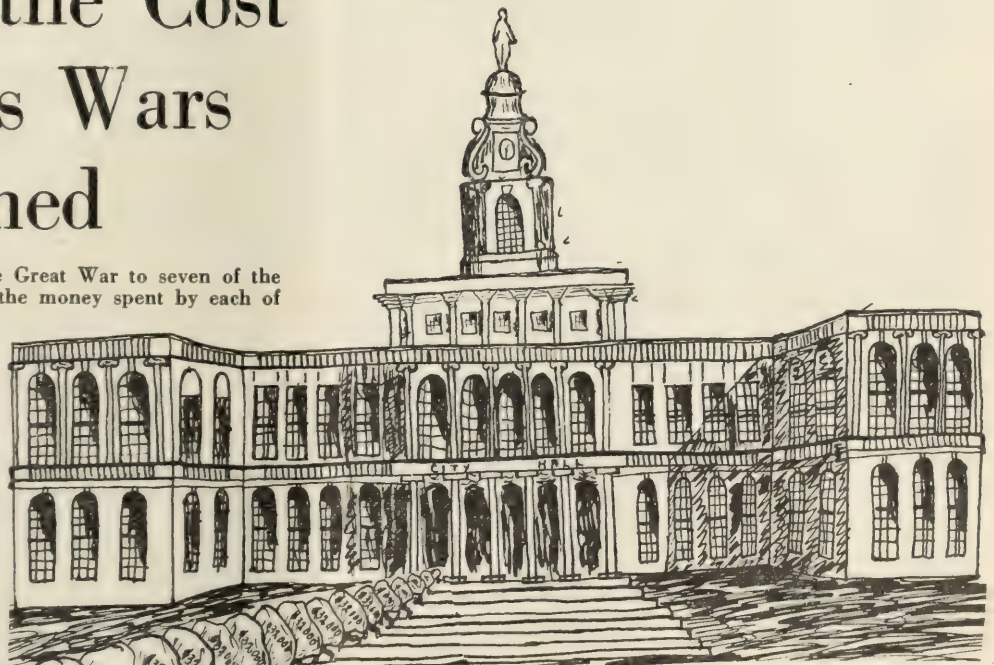
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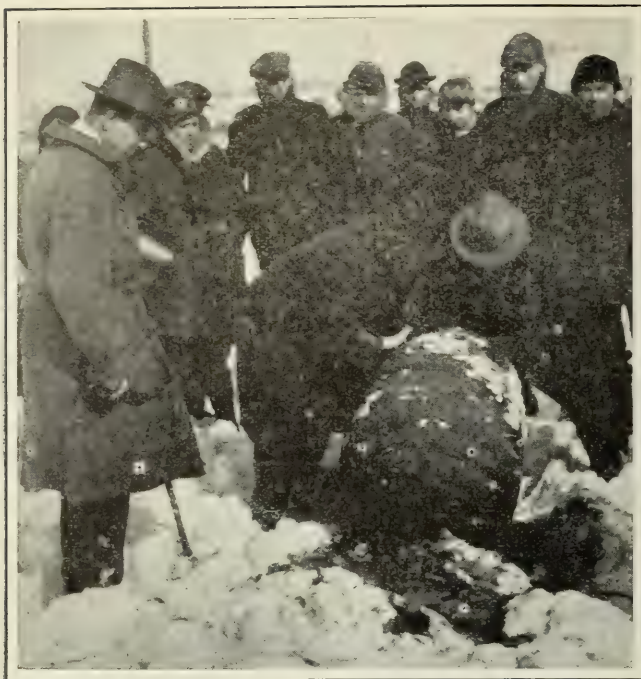
Make a chain of hundred dollar bills to the amount of the money spent for the Great War and it will go between eight and nine-tenths of the way around the world, approximately 21,250 miles

Ten Times the Cost of Previous Wars Combined

The big chart shows the direct cost of the Great War to seven of the countries involved, with a comparison of the money spent by each of these nations on other wars for two centuries previous. This cost shows only money expenditure, of course. Such indirect costs as loss of revenues, destruction of trade, depreciation of earning of currency and increased prices, pensions, computed. The figures illustrated on these prepared by a statistician from official reports of the governments of the Allies and Germany various financial studies of the war. For the dollar was taken as the unit of value and other currencies were converted by valuing the English pound at \$5.00, the franc at \$.20, the mark at \$.25, the ruble at \$.50, and the krone at \$.25



Distribute the money cost of the war among the people of the largest city in the world, and every man, woman and child in New York would get \$32,000. Scatter it over the entire United States and each inhabitant would receive \$1826. The city of New York could be run for 751 years on the money that the Great War cost



International

Major Dalrymple (left), prohibition commissioner, took the heart out of the whisky rebellion at Iron River, Michigan, by ordering the prompt destruction of the liquor discovered there

of industry raised by the Republican convention were practically ignored by the Democratic convention; and, conversely, the prohibition issue, on which the Republicans had nothing to say, was the heart and center of the Democratic platform.

Our Neighbor Up North

THE Dominion of Canada is just now much excited over the possibility that the United States may insist on a reservation to the League of Nations Covenant which will bar the British Dominions from separate membership in the League. A remark of the Governor General at the opening of the Dominion Parliament is considered significant; "the status of Canada as a member of the League of Nations has been definitely fixed." Canada is determined to maintain this position, and there have been many suggestions that any attempt to recede from it will compel Canada to reconsider her action in joining the League. On no conditions will the Dominion forego its separate nationhood. Professor Wrong of the University of Toronto expresses the Canadian point of view with exceptional clearness:

It was at the request of the Prime Minister of Canada that a declaration was signed on May 6, 1919, by the President of the United States, the Prime Minister of France, and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, to the effect that no limitation would be placed upon the right of Canada as a nation to be a full member of the League of Nations, quite independently of Great Britain. At Washington it is now urged that this gives an unfair advantage to the British States. To this Canada's answer is that her part in the war brought the completion of her national life, that this was recognized at Paris not less by Great Britain than by the other nations of the world, that she signed the treaty of peace on this understanding, and that to draw back on this point would be for her to become again a colony of Great Britain. . . .

Great Britain is a European State governed from London; Canada is an American State governed from Ottawa. The self-governing States of the British Empire are governed by their Prime Ministers, kept in power by a majority of the elected representatives of their people. The King has no direct political authority of any kind; he can

act only thru his Ministers; he does this in Canada thru Canadian Ministers. The tie of Canada with Great Britain is the tie of common traditions and loyalties; it is very strong, but it is so light that, with no sacrifice of national status, the United States might be included in the League of Nations which is the British Empire. The world will have to learn in respect to the British Commonwealth that each of its selfgoverning States is a nation with rights as such.

The Nation of Canada, since such is its political status, is beginning to follow the example of Australia and New Zealand in adopting a selective policy toward immigration. During 1919 twenty thousand persons were refused admission to Canada. Sir Andrew Macphail of Montreal declared that promiscuous immigration was not to be encouraged. "The only immigration to save us is the emigration from the cities to the country." Canada fears that the settlement of large blocks of foreign population in the towns may destroy the distinctive nationhood of the Dominion. As a partial offset to the cityward movement the Government has actively forwarded plans to settle returned soldiers on the land. More than 15,000 service men have already been provided with homesteads in rural Canada according to the Report of the Soldier Settlement Board.

One manifestation of the increasing national consciousness of Canada is the attempt to develop a merchant marine and a national railway system. The new budget, it is predicted, will include \$20,000,000 for shipping. The plans of the Government call for sixty ships with a total of nearly 360,000 tons. Increased exportation of lumber and foodstuffs from Canada to Great Britain and continental Europe is expected and, unless the commercial men of the Dominion are in error, the new shipping will be fully occupied in handling Canadian freight. According to the Report of the Shipping Federation \$700,000,000 worth of goods was exported last season thru Montreal, making it the second port in North America. The Canadian Government is negotiating with the Grand Trunk Railway Company for the purchase of the entire system, which will be united with other lines already acquired by the Dominion.

Turks Massacre Armenians

JUST at the time when the Allies, acting independently of America, have decided to allow the Turks to retain possession of Constantinople, comes the news of horrible atrocities committed by the Turks on the Christian population. It is estimated that 5000 Armenians have been murdered in the villages of Cilicia. At Marash the American college was fired upon and the outlying buildings burned. The American rescue home for Armenian girls at Marash was sacked and the eighty-five inmates killed. Women and children have been mutilated or put to death by torture. Marash was garrisoned by French troops, but the attack of the Turks was so fierce that they were compelled to withdraw to Adana. Some 3000 Armenians tried to escape slaughter by following on foot, but many of the women and children perished from snowstorms on the way to the coast. Arab troops from the army which the British provided for the Kingdom of the Hedjaz took the side of the Turks in this fighting, but later Prince Feisal ordered his men to withdraw.

In the midst of the war, when the outlook was darkest, France and Great Britain came to an agreement as to the partition of Turkey which is known as the Sykes-Picot treaty of 1916. According to this the British were to annex Egypt and Cyprus and to extend their control over Mesopotamia, northern Arabia and Palestine, while the French were to assume control over northern and

coastal Syria, Cilicia and the region round about Alexandretta as far north as Sivas.

But the French claims in Cilicia were resented not only by the Turks but also by the Armenians, who hoped to have an independent republic extending from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. Another secret document discovered in the Russian archives has been brought to America by Isaac Don Levine. This is a communication from the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs Balfour notifying the French Government that Italy had adhered to the Sykes-Picot treaty on condition of getting the Smyrna region as her share of the spoils. The document is dated August 18, 1917, that is, after the United States entered the war, yet it seems that it was not made known to the American Government. Italy secured a secret promise before she entered the war that she would get Turkish territory as well as France and Great Britain, but it later became necessary to win over the Greeks, so Smyrna was given to Greece instead of to Italy. When the Greeks took possession after the Armistice they came into conflict with the Italians as well as with the Turks.

Premier Lloyd George, in defending before the House of Commons his decision to keep the Sultan in Constantinople, said that the agreement to give Constantinople to Russia lapsed with the Russian revolution of 1917, and in January, 1918, the British gave a "perfectly deliberate pledge," to reassure the Mohammedans, that the British were not fighting to deprive the Turks of Constantinople. Without the aid of India, Turkey could not have been conquered, and nothing could be more damaging to British prestige in Asia than the feeling that Great Britain did not keep her word. Our legitimate peace aims in Turkey are, he said, three, as follows:

The first is the freedom of the Straits. The second is the freeing of all non-Turkish communities from the Ottoman army. The third is the preservation for the Turks of self-government in communities which are mainly Turkish, subject to two most important reservations. The first of these reservations is that there must be adequate safeguards within our power of protecting minorities that have been oppressed by the Turks. The second is that the Turk must be deprived of his power of vetoing the development of the rich lands under his rule which were once the granaries of the Mediterranean.

Premier Lloyd George said that he had the previous approval of Lord Grey, Mr. Asquith and Lord Robert Cecil when in his speech of January, 1918, giving the



THE DICTATOR OF FIUME

Gabriele d'Annunzio, the flying poet, still holds the city of Fiume in defiance of the Italian Government, the League of Nations, and the votes of the populace

war aims of the Allies, he had made the following statement:

Nor are we fighting to deprive Turkey of its capital or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish in race.

Further the Allies publicly accepted Wilson's Fourteen Points and the twelfth of these reads:

The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured secure sovereignty, but other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured undoubted security of life and absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development.

Lord Robert Cecil denied that the pledge of January, 1918, was binding; it was a peace offer that was not accepted and so fell to the ground like the promise not to break up Austria-Hungary.

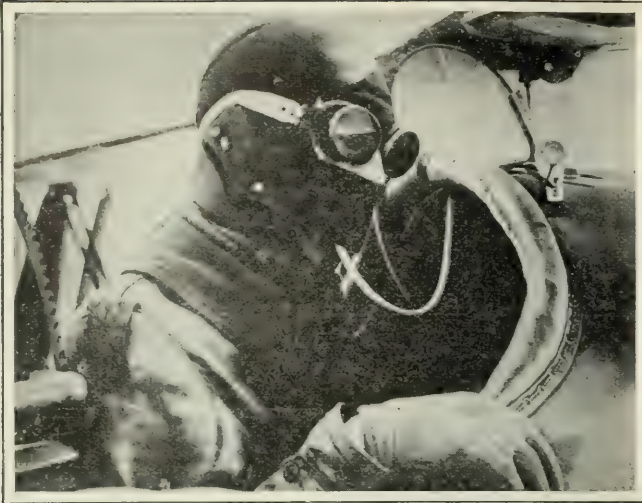
Mass meetings to protest against leaving Constantinople to the Turks are now being held in churches throughout Great Britain and the United States. The British Labor party, which is steadily growing in power, has taken direct issue with the Government on this question and has issued a manifesto demanding (1) that Constantinople be taken from the Sultan and made an international city under the auspices of the League of Nations; (2) that Armenia be wholly released from Turkish rule and be placed under a mandatory, preferably the United States, for a term of years; and (3) that the disposal of the rest of the Ottoman Empire be settled by local plebiscites except where the character of the population had been altered by Turkish massacres and deportations.

But Lloyd George has to consider the sentiment not merely of the Christians of England, but of the Mohammedans of the Empire. There are about a hundred million Mohammedans ruled by King George and four-fifths of these are in India. Most of the Indian and Egyptian Moslems belong to the Sunnite sect, who regard the Caliph of Constantinople as their spiritual sovereign. The other sect, the Shiites, who form a majority in Persia and a minority in India, do not recognize the Sultan as Caliph, but yet they would resent almost as strongly as do the Sunnites the eviction of the Sultan from his European city which he has occupied since



Wide World

Ex-Premier Asquith came back into Parliament as an independent Liberal, having defeated both the Labor and Coalition candidates in the Paisley election. Mrs. Asquith aided actively in the campaign; this photograph shows her sitting on the platform during her husband's final campaign speech



International

It was in this equipment that Major Schroeder flew to a height of nearly 37,000 feet, surpassing all previous altitude records. An oxygen tank in the plane supplied oxygen thru the tube leading into his helmet. His clothes were electrically heated

1453. The division of the Moslem world is somewhat like the division of Christendom. The Protestants, altho they do not acknowledge the spiritual authority of the Pope, would nevertheless feel it as a blow to Christianity if the Turks conquered Rome and turned St. Peter's into a mosque.

Besides the union of the rival Mohammedan sects on this question the Hindus of India are joining with the Moslems in their opposition to the English. The leaders of both parties used their influence to prevent their people from participating in the celebration of peace and victory.

The Supreme Council instructed its representative in Constantinople, Admiral de Robeck, to inform the Turks that "if the persecution of the Armenians continues the peace treaty may be considerably modified." But the Turks who are making trouble in Armenia are insurgents over whom the Constantinople Government professes to have no control, so the warning is not likely to have much effect.

The United States Senate, notwithstanding its professed reluctance to interfere with the settlement of peace questions, took very decided and quite surprising action on the question of Thrace, which has puzzled the ethnological experts more than any other. Various plans have been proposed for partitioning this territory between the Greeks, Turks and Bulgars so as to recognize the principle of nationality as far as possible in this mixture of races. But the Senate, by an almost unanimous rising vote, passed a resolution declaring that all of the Thracian territory surrendered to Bulgaria and Turkey should be awarded to Greece, provided that an outlet to the Ægean Sea be given to Bulgaria.

This gives to the Greeks more than Premier Venizelos himself has seriously claimed and contravenes the principle established by President Wilson, that peoples should not be handed about without their consent. Greeks are in a minority in this territory as a whole, and it is highly questionable how the population would vote if they had a chance to express their preference in the matter.

Senator King of Utah has introduced a resolution into the Senate calling for the formation of three separate states: one of Constantinople freed from Ottoman rule, the second composed of the six Armenian vilayets and the third of the Turkish part of Anatolia.

French Railroad Strike

THE strike of the employees of the southern French railroads was of more than local importance, for it was not a mere dispute over wages but was engineered by the radical faction with intent to force the complete nationalization of the French railroads and perhaps even to lead to a dictatorship of the proletariat *à la Russe*. It failed, like the similar strike in England, because the public refused to favor such revolutionary tactics, and because the Government was prepared to make full use of the new means of communication and transportation, automobiles, motor trucks and airplanes. The French Government used a weapon that the British Government did not, the call to the colors.

The pretext for the strike was the suspension for two days of an employee named Campanaud for leaving his work to attend a union meeting to which he was not a delegate. The general manager refused to reinstate him, so almost all the men on the road, the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean, walked out. The executive committee of the National Federation of Railway Men called for a strike of all the employees on all the roads, but not all responded. The traffic south and east of Paris was stopped for three days, but some of the other roads were kept running after a fashion. Paris was put on rations more stringent than during the war, and a thousand army camions were bringing food into the capital. The military airplanes carried mail and passengers to any part of France.

Then the Government issued mobilization orders to the 10,000 strikers which required them to report at once to the barracks and put on uniforms for army service. Agitators who advised the men to refuse to obey the orders were arrested for interfering with military measures. The soldiers were set to run the trains.

Finally the railroad union referred the dispute to the Federation of Labor (*Confederation Generale du Travail*) in the hope that that body would call a general

(Continued on page 406)



International

All previous altitude records in aviation were broken when Major R. W. Schroeder, of the United States Air Service, ascended 36,020 feet over Dayton, Ohio. At that height the supply in his oxygen tank failed and his eyes were frozen shut by the temperature of 67 degrees below zero. Major Schroeder lost consciousness and his plane fell five miles in two minutes. Then he became conscious enough to right the plane and automatically bring it to a safe landing on the flying field. He was taken immediately to a hospital and is expected to regain his sight

NERVE EXHAUSTION

How We Become Shell-Shocked in Every-Day Life

By PAUL VON BOECKMANN

Lecturer and Author of numerous books and treatises on Mental and Physical Energy, Respiration, Psychology, Sexual Science and Nerve Culture

THERE is but one malady more terrible than Nerve Exhaustion, and that is its kin, Insanity. Only those who have passed through a siege of Nerve Exhaustion can understand the true meaning of this statement. It is HELL; no other word can express it. At first, the victim is afraid he will die, and as it grips him deeper, he is afraid he will not die; so great is his mental torture. He becomes panic-stricken and irresolute. A sickening sensation of weakness and helplessness overcomes him. He becomes obsessed with the thought of self-destruction.

Nerve Exhaustion means Nerve Bankruptcy. The wonderful organ we term the Nervous System consists of countless millions of cells. These cells are reservoirs which store a mysterious energy we term Nerve Force. The amount stored represents our Nerve Capital. Every organ works with all its might to keep the supply of Nerve Force in these cells at a high level, for Life itself depends more upon Nerve Force than on the food we eat or even the air we breathe.

If we unduly tax the nerves through overwork, worry, excitement, or grief, or if we subject the muscular system to excessive strain, we consume more Nerve Force than the organs produce, and the natural result must be Nerve Exhaustion.

Nerve Exhaustion is not a malady that comes suddenly. It may be years in developing and the decline is accompanied by unmistakable symptoms, which, unfortunately, cannot readily be recognized. The average person thinks that when his hands do not tremble and his muscles do not twitch, he cannot possibly be nervous. This is a dangerous assumption, for people with hands as solid as a rock and who appear to be in perfect health may be dangerously near Nerve Collapse.

One of the first symptoms of Nerve Exhaustion is the derangement of the Sympathetic Nervous System, the nerve branch which governs the vital organs (see diagram). In other words, the vital organs become sluggish because of insufficient supply of Nerve Energy. This is manifested by a cycle of weaknesses and disturbances in digestion, constipation, poor blood circulation and general muscular lassitude usually being the first to be noticed.

I have for more than thirty years studied the health problem from every angle. My investigations and deductions always brought me back to the immutable truth that Nerve Derangement and Nerve Weakness is the basic cause of nearly every bodily ailment, pain or disorder. I agree with the noted British authority on the nerves, Alfred T. Schofield, M.D., the author of numerous works on the subject, who says: "It is my belief that the greatest single factor in the maintenance of health is that the nerves be in order."

The great war has taught us how frail the nervous system is, and how sensitive it is to strain, especially mental and emotional strain. Shell Shock, it was proved, does not injure the nerve fibres in themselves. The effect is entirely mental. Thousands lost their reason thereby, over 135 cases from New York alone being in asylums for the insane. Many more thousands became nervous wrecks. The strongest men became paralyzed so that they could not stand, eat or even speak. One-third of all the hospital cases were "nerve cases," all due to excessive strain of the Sympathetic Nervous System.

The mile-a-minute life of to-day, with its worry, hurry, grief and mental tension is exactly the same as Shell Shock, except

that the shock is less forcible, but more prolonged, and in the end just as disastrous. Our crowded insane asylums bear witness to the truth of this statement. Nine people out of ten you meet have "frazzled nerves."

Perhaps you have chased from doctor to doctor seeking relief for a mysterious "something the matter with you." Each doctor tells you that there is nothing the matter with you; that every organ is perfect. But you know there is something the matter. You feel it, and you act it. You are tired, dizzy, cannot sleep, cannot digest your food and you have pains here and there. You are told you are "run down" and need a rest. Or the doctor may give you a tonic. Leave nerve tonics alone. It is like making a tired horse run by towing him behind an automobile.

Our Health, Happiness and Success in life demands that we face these facts understandingly. I have written a 64-page book on this subject which teaches how to protect the nerves from every day Shell Shock. It teaches how to soothe, calm and care for the nerves; how to nourish them

Through them you experience all that makes life worth living, for to be dull, nervous means to be dull brained, insensible to the higher phases of life—love, moral courage, ambition and temperament. The finer your brain is, the finer and more delicate is your nervous system, and the more imperative it is that you care for your nerves. The book is especially important to those who have "high strung" nerves and those who must tax their nerves to the limit.

The following are extracts from letters from people who have read the book and were greatly benefited by the teachings set forth therein:

"I have gained 12 pounds since reading your book, and I feel so energetic. I had about given up hope of ever finding the cause of my low weight."

"I have been treated by a number of nerve specialists, and have traveled from country to country in an endeavor to restore my nerves to normal. Your little book has done more for me than all other methods combined."

"Your book did more for me for indigestion than two courses in dieting."

"My heart is now regular again and my nerves are fine. I thought I had heart trouble, but it was simply a case of abused nerves. I have reread your book at least ten times."

A woman writes: "Your book has helped my nerves wonderfully. I am sleeping so well and in the morning I feel so rested."

"The advice given in your book on relaxation and calming of nerves has cleared my brain. Before I was half dizzy all the time."

A physician says: "Your book shows you have a scientific and profound knowledge of the nerves and nervous people. I am recommending your book to my patients."

A prominent lawyer in Ansonia, Conn., says: "Your book saved me from a nervous collapse, such as I had three years ago. I now sleep soundly and am gaining weight. I can again do a real day's work."

The Prevention of Colds

Of the various books, pamphlets and treatises which I have written on the subject of health and efficiency, none has attracted more favorable comment than my sixteen-page booklet entitled, "The Prevention of Colds."

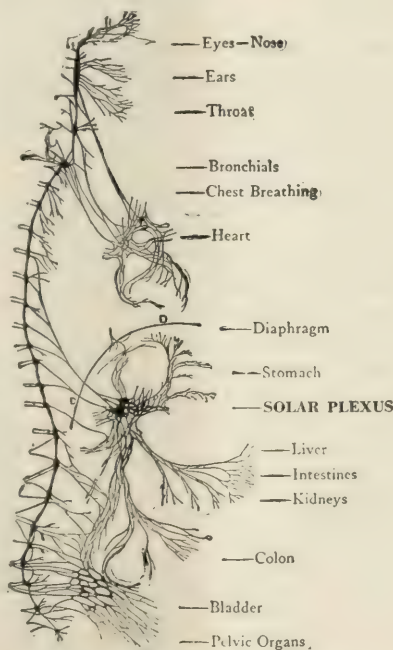
There is no human being absolutely immune to Colds. However, people who breathe correctly and deeply are not easily susceptible to Colds. This is clearly explained in my book NERVE FORCE. Other important factors, nevertheless, play an important part in the prevention of Colds—factors that, concern the matter of ventilation, clothing, humidity, temperature, etc. These factors are fully discussed in the booklet above mentioned, and I shall agree to send this booklet free to purchasers of NERVE FORCE.

No ailment is of greater danger than an "ordinary cold," as it may lead to Influenza, Grippe, Pneumonia or Tuberculosis. More deaths resulted during the recent "Flu" epidemic than were killed during the entire war, over 6,000,000 people dying in India alone.

Send for a copy of the booklet, "The Prevention of Colds." You will agree that this alone is worth many times the price asked for both books.

PAUL VON BOECKMANN

Studio 235, 110 West 40th St., New York



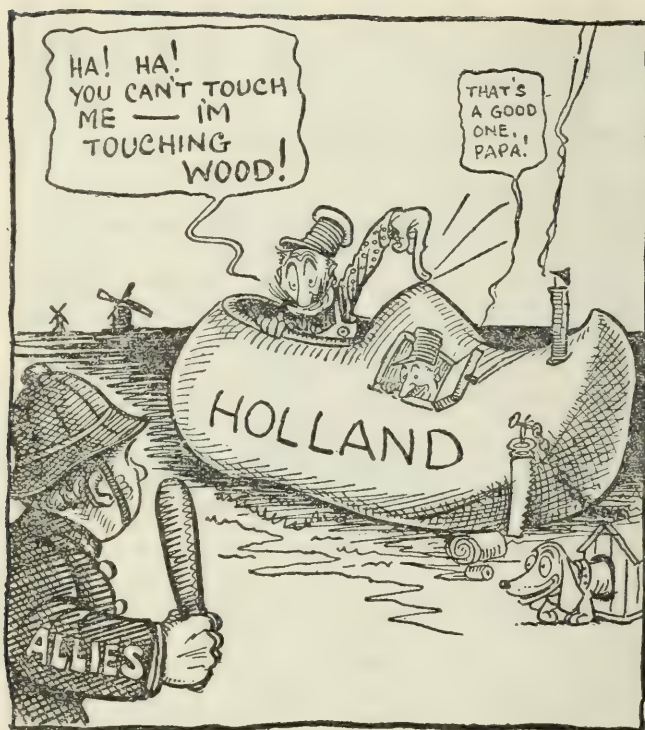
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Showing how Every Vital Organ is governed by the Nervous System, and how the Solar Plexus, commonly known as the Abdominal Brain, is the Great Central Station for the distribution of Nerve Force

through proper breathing and other means. The cost of the book is only 25 cents. Bound in cloth, 50 cents. Remit in coin or stamps. See address at the bottom of page. If the book does not meet your fullest expectations, your money will be refunded, plus your outlay of postage.

The book "Nerve Force" solves the problem for you and will enable you to diagnose your troubles understandingly. The facts presented will prove a revelation to you, and the advice given will be of incalculable value to you.

You should send for this book today. It is for you, whether you have had trouble with your nerves or not. Your nerves are the most precious possession you have.



London Daily Express

The perfect alibi

strike of all the unions. But instead of that the C. G. T. opened negotiations with the Government to submit the issues to arbitration. Premier Millerand proposed a settlement on condition that the men be not punished for refusal to work, that they lose their pay for the days they were out, that the system of penalties be investigated, and that the question of nationalization be studied by a commission. On these conditions the strikers returned to their posts.

The French Bolsheviks received another check at the national congress of Socialists. The delegates from Paris were instructed by their locals to vote for adhering to the Moscow International, but the National Socialist Congress held at Strasbourg voted down the proposal by two to one. The question is on what measures shall be taken to restore the International Workingmen's Association which was broken up by the war. The First International was formed at London in 1864, but was split by the Franco-Prussian war, when the radical faction, led by Bakunin, favored communism as manifested in Paris, and the moderate faction, led by Marx, stuck to straight socialism. The Second International was likewise brought to an end by the Great War and over the same question of communism. An effort was made to revive it in Switzerland last year, where a congress of Socialists and labor organizations of various countries, but not France, Belgium or Russia, repudiated the Russian communist program. Consequently a rival association, calling itself the Third International, was started at Moscow, but has only secured the adhesion of the extreme left wing of the Socialists of Europe and the United States. The French Socialists at the Strasbourg congress declared against both the Second and the Third International and called for a new organization.

On account of the delay in getting the League of Nations established France will be obliged to call to compulsory military service 276,000 young men coming of age in 1920. They will have to serve three years in the army. The present standing army of France consists of 794,000 men, of whom 510,000 are white Frenchmen and 284,000 are colored colonials.

Opening Up Russia

THE Supreme Council of the League of Nations, having decided to restore commercial relations with Soviet Russia, is now planning for a commission of experts to investigate internal conditions and arrange the conditions of trade. At the head of the commission will be Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, whose scheme for carrying relief into Russia last year was vetoed by the council. Premier Millerand of France proposes to send a financier to find out if the Bolsheviks are sincere in their offer to recognize the foreign obligations of the old empire and to safeguard foreign investments. If his report is satisfactory the French Government will recognize the Soviet. There will be no American representative on the international commission to Russia because the United States has not entered the League of Nations.

Walter H. Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, has informed the House of Commons arrangements have been completed for trade with the Russian coöperative societies. Twenty representatives of the Russian coöperatives have left Moscow for London and their London agents have gone to Moscow.

The Baltic States, which seceded from Russia and are now making peace with the Soviet, are being rapidly drawn into the commercial sphere of Great Britain. London financiers have advanced £3,000,000 to establish a national bank in Lithuania. For the next fifteen years, during which the political policies of the new republic are being developed and its commercial relations established, this group of British interests will have virtually a monopoly of its trade and finance. The British will act as agents for the sale of lumber, flax and grain of Lithuania and for the purchase of the machinery and manufactures to be imported.

Senator France of Maryland has introduced into the Senate a resolution calling upon the State Department to raise the embargo on the shipment of goods to Rus-

(Concluded on page 408)



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Still, there are signs of spring

The Shortest, Easiest and Surest Road to Prosperity and Success

A Subtle, Basic and Fundamental Principle of Success and Supremacy

THIS SUTLE PRINCIPLE in my hands, without education, without capital, without training, without experience, and without study or waste of time and without health, vitality or will power has given me the power to earn more than a million dollars without selling merchandise, stocks, bonds, books, drugs, appliances or any material thing of any character.

This subtle and basic principle of success requires no will power, no exercise, no strength, no energy, no study, no writing, no dieting, no concentration and no conscious deep breathing. There is nothing to practice, nothing to study, and nothing to sell.

This subtle and basic principle of success does not require that you practice economy or keep records, or memorize or read, or learn or force yourself into any action or invest in any stocks, bonds, books or merchandise.

This subtle principle must not be confused with Metaphysics, Psychology, New Thought, Christian Science, arbitrary optimism, inspiration or faith.

No one has yet succeeded in gaining success without it.

No one has ever succeeded in failing with it.

It is absolutely the master key to success, prosperity and supremacy.

MY EXPERIENCE

When I was eighteen years of age, it looked to me as though I had absolutely no chance to succeed. Fifteen months altogether in common public school was the extent of my education. I had no money. When my father died, he left me twenty dollars and fifty cents, and I was earning hardly enough to keep myself alive. I had no friends for I was negative and of no advantage to any one. I had no plan of life to help me solve any problem. In fact, I did not know enough to know that life is and was a real problem, even though I had an "acute problem of life" on my hands. I was blue and despondent and thoughts of eternal misery arose in my mind constantly. I was a living and walking worry machine.

I was tired, nervous, restless. I could not sleep. I could not digest without distress. I had no power of application. Nothing appealed to me. Nothing appeared worth doing from the fear that I could not do anything because of my poor equipment of mind and body. I felt that I was shut out of the world of success and I lived in a world of failure.

I was such a pauper in spirit that I blindly depended on drugs and doctors for my health as my father before me. I was a "floater" and depended on luck for success if I were to have any. I consciously or unconsciously believed that if I ever were to have health and success, the result would have to come through some element of ease or assistance or through some mysterious or magical source. The result of this attitude on my part was greater weakness, sickness, failure and misery as is always the case under similar condition.

Gradually my condition became worse. I reached a degree of misery that seemed intolerable. I reached a crisis in my realization of my failure and adverse condition.

Out of this misery and failure and pauperism of spirit—out of this distress—arose within me a desperate reaction—"a final effort to live"—and through this reaction, arose within me, the discovery of the laws and principles of life, evolution, personality, mind, health, success and supremacy. Also out of this misery arose within me

the discovery of the inevitable laws and principles of failure and sickness and inferiority.

When I discovered that I had unconsciously been employing the principles of failure and sickness, I immediately began to use the principles of success and supremacy. My life underwent an almost immediate change. I overcame illness through health, weakness through power, inferior evolution by superior evolution, failure by success, and converted pauperism into supremacy.

I discovered a principle which I observed that all successful personalities employ, either consciously or unconsciously. I also discovered a principle of evolution and believed that if I used it, that my conditions would change, for, I had but one disease—failure, and therefore there was but one cure—success, and I began to use this principle and out of its use arose my ambition, my powers, my education, my health, my success and my supremacy, etc., etc.

You also may use this principle of success deliberately, purposefully, consciously and profitably.

Just as there is a principle of darkness, there is also a principle of failure, ill-health, weakness and negativness. If you use the principle of failure consciously or unconsciously, you are sure always to be a failure. Why seek success and supremacy through blindly seeking to find your path through the maze of difficulties? Why not open your "mental eyes" through the use of this subtle success principle, and thus deliberately and purposefully and consciously and successfully advance in the direction of supremacy and away from failure to adversity?

I discovered this subtle principle—this key to success—through misery and necessity. You need never be miserable to have the benefit of this subtle principle. You may use this success principle just as successful individual of all time, of all countries, of all races, and of all religions have used it either consciously or unconsciously, and as I am using it consciously and purposefully. It requires no education, no preparation, no preliminary knowledge. Any one can use it. Any one can harness, employ and capitalize it, and thus put it to work for success and supremacy. Regardless of what kind of success you desire, this subtle principle is the key that opens the avenue to what you want.

It was used by Moses, Caesar, Napoleon, Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, John D. Rockefeller, W. R. Hearst, Herbert Spencer, Emerson, Darwin, J. P. Morgan, Harriman, Woodrow Wilson, Bryan, Charles Schwab, Cyrus Curtis, Lloyd-George, Clemenceau, Charles E. Hughes, Abraham Lincoln, George Washington, Marshall Field, Sarah Bernhardt, Galli-Curci, Nordica, Melba, and thousands and thousands of others—the names of successful men and women of all times and of all countries, and of all religions and of all colors make a record of the action of this subtle principle of success. None of these individuals could have succeeded without it—no one can succeed without it—no one can fail with it.

MY DUTY TO HUMANITY

Every one realizes that human beings owe a duty to each other. Only the very lowest type of human being is selfish to the degree of wishing to profit without



helping someone else. This world does not contain very great numbers of the lowest and most selfish type of human beings. Almost everyone, in discovering something of value, also wants his fellowman to profit through his discovery. This is precisely my attitude. I feel that I should be neglecting my most important duty to-

wards my fellow human beings, if I did not make every effort—every decent and honest effort—to induce every one to also benefit to a maximum extent through the automatic use of this subtle principle.

I fully realize that it is human nature for men and women to have less confidence in this principle because I am putting it in the hands of thousands of individuals for a few pennies, but I cannot help the negative impression I thus possibly create. I must fulfill my duty just the same.

I do not urge any one to procure it because I offer it for a few pennies, but because the results are great—very great.

This subtle principle is so absolutely powerful and over-mastering in its influence for good, profit, prosperity and success, that it would be a sin if I kept it to myself and used it only for my personal benefit.

So sure am I of the truth of my statements—so absolutely positive am I of the correctness of my assumption and so absolutely certain am I that this principle, in your hands, will work wonders for you that I am willing to place this principle in your hands for twenty-four hours at my risk and expense. You will recognize the value of this principle within twenty-four hours—in fact, almost immediately as you become conscious of it, you will realize its practicability, its potency, its reality and its power and usability for your personal profit, pleasure, advancement, prosperity and success.

Thousands of individuals claim that the information disclosing and elucidating the secret principle of success is worth a thousand dollars of anyone's money. Some have written that they would not take a million dollars for it.

You will wonder that I do not charge a thousand dollars for this information—for disclosing this principle, after you get it into your possession and realize its tremendous power and influence.

I have derived such tremendous results—amazing results from its power, that I am sure it will raise the entire human race to a new and higher level in present, as well as ultimate success. I, therefore, want every man, woman and matured child to have this key to success, prosperity and wealth. This is why I am willing to send it to any one—to any address, upon receipt of the mere cost of writing, mailing, composing and advertising it. There is no other obligation, neither now nor later.

Either send me one dollar now (the mere cost of writing, mailing, composing and advertising) or send the coupon without money and I shall furnish you with a full explanation of the nature of this subtle principle and how to use it for your personal success.

You would never forgive me, and I could never forgive myself, nor could the creative forces of the Universe forgive us, if I failed to bring you to the point of using this subtle principle of success. You would never forgive me if I failed to do for you that which you would do for me, if our positions were reversed.

ALOIS P. SWOBODA

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New York City, N. Y.

Send me the explanation of how to use your subtle and basic principle of success.

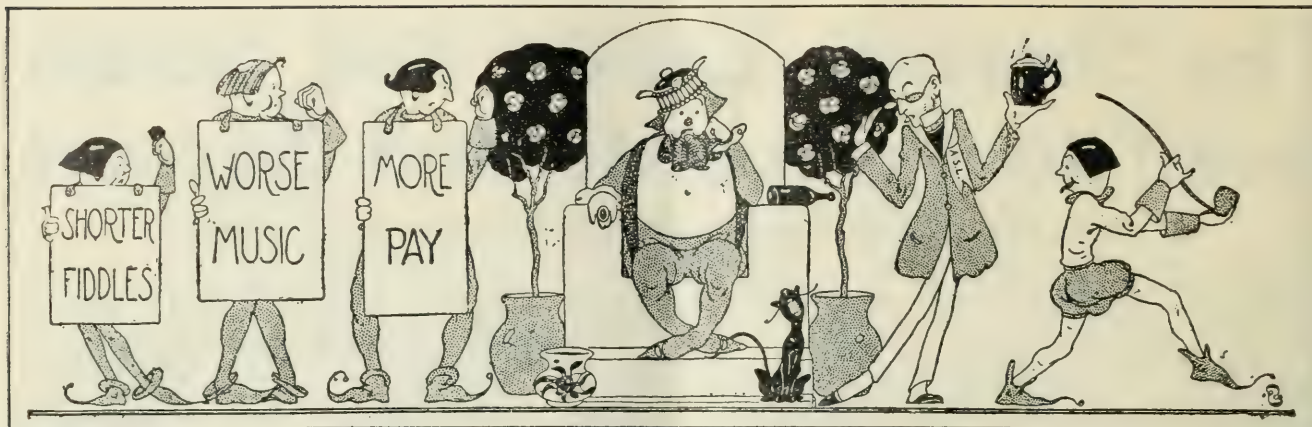
I agree and promise to either email your letter to you within twenty-four hours from its receipt by me, or to send you one dollar (and seven cents collection charges) in full payment.

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(Write plainly)

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Editor's Note:—The above offer is absolutely guaranteed.



London Passing Show

NURSERY RIMES UP-TO-DATE

Old King Cole His bowl is taboo
Is a sad old soul Tobacco is, too,
And a sad old soul is he— And on strike are his fiddlers three.

sia, to withdraw American troops from Russian soil, to arrange commercial credits for Russia, and

To convey to the people of Russia expressions of our appreciation and gratitude for their heroic part in the war and our felicitations to them for having overthrown a despotic government, and assurances of the desire of the American people to cooperate with them and to assist them in every proper and possible way in their efforts to establish institutions which will insure to them an ordered liberty.

Russia's exports before the war included about 9,000,000 tons of wheat and flour, 72,000 tons of butter, and 371,000 tons of sugar a year. Of the total exports 30 per cent went to Germany and 21 per cent went to the United Kingdom. Four-fifths of the flax of the world was grown in Russia, and the Irish and Scotch linen mills depended upon Russia for three-fourths of their flax. They are now so short of material that they are running at half capacity, and, unless the blockade of Russia is raised soon, they may be forced to shut down.

The southern drive of the Soviet forces broke Denikin's army in two. One part retreated eastward and took a stand behind the Don River. The other section, more demoralized, fell back toward Odessa, which they were unable to hold. The Bolsheviks claim that in their three weeks' campaign in the region of Tiraspol and Odessa they captured 12,700 prisoners, 342 guns, 23 armored trains, 5500 rifles, 15 airplanes and 390 motor cars. Denikin's fleet on the Caspian has gone over to the Soviet side and, since the Caspian is a closed sea, this puts its waters and shores, including the oil region of Baku and the Persian coast, in the power of the Bolsheviks.

The Oklahoma Legislature has ratified the equal suffrage amendment, being the thirty-third State to do so. The Oklahoma House desired an emergency clause which would exempt the action of the Legislature from the referendum, but the necessary vote could not be obtained in the Senate. It is not known whether the anti-suffrage forces will take active steps to compel a referendum on the question. Before the Oklahoma Legislature had acted, President Wilson sent a letter to the Speaker of the House urging favorable action and expressed the hope that Oklahoma would retain "its place as a leader in democracy."

Franklin K. Lane, former Secretary of the Interior, has included a very lively criticism of Washington bureaucracy in a letter to the President, reviewing the progress of the Interior Department. He concedes that the Government service includes men of ability and that "It is honest beyond any commercial standard." "But it is poorly organized for the task that belongs to it. Fewer men of larger capacity would do the task better. We have so many checks and brakes upon our work that the progress does not keep pace with the nation's requirements."

In reply to the request of the Salvador Government for an authoritative definition of the Monroe Doctrine, President Wilson referred to his address before the Pan-American Scientific Congress in 1916. In that speech the President asserted that the Monroe Doctrine "demanded merely that European Governments should not attempt to extend their political systems to this side of the Atlantic," and left open the whole question of the relation of American republics among themselves.



© Underwood & Underwood

This bullock has been pensioned by the British Government for its heroic services during the war in saving a big British gun from the Turks in the campaign on the Tigris, where the bullock and its native commander fought under the English

The Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce estimates the population of the Dominion at 8,835,102.

"Let the People Freeze!"

(Continued from page 386)

from the two forces at war, was represented by outstanding citizens. Then the Legislature buckled down to the job and in two weeks passed the law creating the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations and went home.

The Kansas Court of Industrial Relations provides that the operation of the great industries affecting food, clothing, fuel and transportation, be impressed with a public interest and subject to reasonable regulation by the State which shall have the power to hear and determine all controversies which may arise and threaten the continuity of such industries. It is required that all persons or corporations engaged in such industries must operate them with reasonable continuity, in order that the people of this state may at all times be supplied with the necessities of life. In case of controversy between employers and employees or between different crafts or workers, which threaten the continuity of such industry or endanger their peaceful operation, this tribunal, on its own initiative or on complaint, shall investigate and determine the controversy and make an order prescribing rules and regulations, hours of labor, working conditions, and a reasonable minimum wage, which shall thereafter be observed in the conduct of said industry until such time as the parties may agree. In short, pending such adjustment, the workers shall continue to mine coal. It is made unlawful for any person or association, operator or miner, to hinder production. In legalizing collective bargaining, full faith and credit shall be given to all contracts made in pursuance of said right. It gives to the Supreme Court of the state the power to bring about the speedy determination of the validity of any of the orders of the Industrial Court. It makes it unlawful for any firm, person or association to delay or suspend production or transportation of the necessities of life, except upon application to and upon order of the Industrial Court. It guarantees to every individual who testifies before it that he shall not be discriminated against by reason of his statement. It is made unlawful for any person or corporation engaged in the essential industries to cease operations for the purpose of limiting production, affecting prices or avoiding the provisions of this law. Provision is made, however, by which proper rules and regulations may be formulated to provide for the operation of such industries as may be affected by changes in season, market conditions, or other causes inherent in the nature of the business. It is made unlawful for any person or corporation to violate the provisions of the law creating this court or to conspire with others for this purpose, or to intimidate any person or corporation engaged in such industries with intent to hinder, delay or suspend the operation of such industry.

Persons or corporations violating this law are punishable by fine or imprisonment or both, and, finally, the law

Keeping the lines open 1918 1920

Are you running a home, a store, an office building or a factory?

Then perhaps you know how hard it is to get help and to get material for repairs or additions.

Think, then, how much greater are these problems in a business requiring hundreds of thousands of workers and countless items of equipment—a public utility, for instance, like the telephone companies.

They have thousands of exchanges and millions of miles of out-door construction to keep in order.

Their difficulties are increased many-fold over the average business because the engineering, manufacturing and installing of a modern telephone switchboard take at least two years.

In pre-war days, the telephone engineers had a way of looking forward. They undertook to estimate the growth of population and the opening of new streets, so that they might build with the probable needs of the future in mind.

For this expected demand they maintained reserves of plant equipment, which stood them in good stead when the war put a stop to customary building progress.

So while thousands of telephone men were running lines across shell-torn France, you could still call up the candy store and order your Sunday brick of ice cream.

But the Armistice opened the flood-gates to a torrent of new business, wellnigh overwhelming the country's telephone systems, with so many of their people still in service overseas.

That the lines of communication have since been kept continuously open is an achievement but little appreciated by the public.

It was made possible only through the efforts of the host of loyal telephone men and women every bit as faithful to the task as those who kept open the lines in France.


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stitution that
will be helped by
whatever helps
the Industry.*

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for the comforts and conveniences of life today,
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30c at your druggist's. Contains no opiate. Good for young and old

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for Coughs & Colds

provides that if all effort at adjustment of the differences shall fail and the continuity of any essential industry is threatened, then the state may have the power to take over and operate such industry until the questions at issue shall have been determined and the ordinary and orderly processes of production or transportation may be resumed.

Any increase in wages granted by the court shall be effective from the date of the beginning of the investigation and no costs or expenses of litigation are borne by anyone who makes complaint before this court. It is unnecessary to employ an attorney to make a plea before it.

I entertain the hope that we shall be able to insure to the people of Kansas at all times an adequate supply of those products which are absolutely necessary for their existence. By stabilizing the production of those necessities, we will also, to a great extent, stabilize the price to the producer as well as to the consumer. We will insure to labor steadier employment at a fairer wage and under better working conditions than it enjoys at present. We will prevent the colossal economic waste which always attends industrial disturbances, make the law respected and ultimately abolish intimidation and violence as a means for the settlement of all industrial disputes. A new day is dawning in Kansas to the mining industry. Whereas, heretofore, coal and mining was carried on but indifferently in the summer time, under this law miners can look forward to steadier employment and the public can anticipate beginning the winter with a coal reserve instead of a coal shortage. Under the

old conditions miners were employed only 211 days the year.

Fortunately, the miners are accepting the new arrangement. During the first week of the existence of the Industrial Court they brought several grievances before the court, although the court had been organized only a short time. Ignoring their own by-laws, the miners are coming directly and voluntarily before this industrial tribunal. They seem to realize that they have nothing to gain and everything to lose by holding out under the advice of unwise and selfish leadership.

Labor is not alone in accepting the situation created by this court. Essential industries affected by the new court are showing a like spirit. The overwhelming sentiment of the state favors the acceptance of the new order. A general feeling of optimism exists toward it, not only on the part of capital and labor, but among all classes from constitutional lawyers to tillers of the soil.

Only one other important measure was considered by the special session. A law was enacted placing stockyards and packing houses among the industries that are impressed with public interest, providing that power to regulate their operation as public utilities should reside in this court of industrial relations. The power to regulate feeding charges at stockyards, to prevent abuses or injustices to patrons of those institutions is vested in this court. Packing houses may be prevented from limiting production to affect prices or pursuing any policy deemed detrimental to the welfare of the public.

Topeka, Kansas

On the Outside Looking In

(Continued from page 394)

That is a question to be answered later. Now the question is how does its present existence and composition affect the United States as a non-member? In several ways worthy of consideration. First, the principal American nations, other than the United States, have entered the League by approving the Covenant as drafted at Paris without amendment or even interpretative reservation. All the South American continent except Chili and Venezuela have already entered the League and so have some of the Central and Island American nations. The area of America in and out of the League today is: In the League, 6,553 square miles; out of the League, 4,614 square miles. The United States and Mexico are together as non-members today. Suppose Mexico enters tomorrow with the United States still outside?

The American population in the League is fifty million. The American population out of the League is 144 million. If all American nations except the United States go in, there will be pretty nearly an equal American population in and outside.

Second. One article of the League (X) provides that each member of the League shall preserve the territory

and independence of all other members against external aggression.

Another article (XI) provides that "any war or threat of war is the concern of the whole League and the League shall take any action deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations."

Another article (XVII) provides that the League shall take cognizance of any dispute between a member of the League and a State not in the League or between States not in the League. In case either or both the States concerned refuse to accept the League's good offices and judgments to the dispute, "the Council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute." This article provides further that if one party to such a dispute accepts the League's invitation that all parties concerned shall accept the obligations of membership in the League for that particular dispute, and if the other party declines and proceeds to war upon a member of the League, this constitutes *ipso facto* an act of war against all members of the League, and would require all member nations to apply the provisions of Article XVI.

The League is therefore not only

authorized but *required* by the Covenant to take cognizance of disputes between American States, not members of the League, and it acts customarily in such a matter thru the Council, and this Council is composed of one American State (Brazil), while the United States remains out of the League, one Asiatic State (Japan), and six European States, all monarchies but one (France), that is, Great Britain, Belgium, Greece, Italy, Spain. In American matters, therefore, the League acts as Brazil influences it to do, or it acts as Europe or Asia influences it to do with Brazil as the advocate of the American view instead of the United States and Brazil, as would be the case if the United States were in the League. It is plain, therefore, that with the League actually in operation and the United States not a member, Europe is set up as a rival of the United States in the affairs peculiarly American. This is a grave fact, but it is inescapable, as the Monroe Doctrine has been so interpreted by the United States that the United States has the right to require Europe (and Asia, too) to keep hands off in American affairs with certain defined limitations, as in the procedure taken by Great Britain, Italy and Germany against Venezuela with the consent and approval of President Roosevelt in 1908. Now the Covenant of the League *requires* the Council to take action as set out above (see Articles XVI and XVII), in disputes among American States, even those not in the League and in regard to questions which fall within the area which the United States has said are covered by the Monroe Doctrine. Furthermore, the principal nations of America have ratified the Covenant of the League, with these articles in it.

This creates a condition which is accentuated by the inquiry of Salvador, recently submitted to the State Department, as to the opinion of the United States regarding the Covenant of the League and the Monroe Doctrine in their bearing upon one another. That is in itself a large question, but its existence is not the least among the serious problems which arise with the League in existence and the United States not a member.

New York City.

If He Were President

(Continued from page 388)

he entered politics. Doubtless being so familiar with wealth, he would not at all be awed by it. The manner in which, as Governor, after appointing the State Council of National Defense, he stood by the Illinois miners, against men as influential as Frank S. Peabody, with the resultant appointment of a Fuel Administrator and a war price for Illinois coal, as well as other coal,—indicates his knack of amiably getting on with both sides.

As of labor, and to labor, he speaks in an idiom well understood. He once said: "There are things upon which all right-thinking men, without reference



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All those who have large lawns to care for know only too well how difficult such care has been during the past two years. Many fine lawns have been badly neglected because it has been next to impossible to get the necessary help.

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to their station in life, must agree. One of these is, that the final test of civilization is the lot in life of the average man. . . I think we have all come, within the last two years, to have a larger vision of what our country means. I believe that in the fiery furnace of war a new brotherhood has been forged and that such brotherhood will manifest itself in these years of peace in all the questions which must arise from time to time in our industrial life. I do not mean to say that strikes will cease tomorrow. I do not mean to say that differences will not arise between the employer and his employees. But what I do mean to say is this: that unless this war has been in vain, when these differences do arise, the parties . . . will approach one another in a different and better mood and with some sort of feeling of human brotherhood in their hearts. And that, in itself, is a long step toward industrial peace. We were fighting for several things in this war—to which, by the way, he sent abroad a son, a sergeant—"We were fighting, among others, for the right of man to rule himself. We were fighting against the doctrine that human nature is so weak and so defective that the Almighty ordained that a few thousand of men should enjoy all the fruits of the earth and that the only use of the millions of men is to minister to their needs. . . We were fighting that ancient dogma. We were fighting also for that other thing—that when the people themselves decreed a law, that law is sacred and inviolate. . . I do not believe that the hearts of men are so different as we sometimes think. I have known men in all walks of life. I have known rich men, and I have known famous men, and I have known powerful men, and I was born and raised with just men and women, so I have had some experience of life, and there isn't much difference because of station in life between one man and another."

His former interest goes so far as a rare fostering and protection of mere birds; his farm, Sinissippi, is locally celebrated as a haven and reserve for birds and all their friends, and a rendezvous for ornithologists.

His interest in farming is also reflected in his interest in good roads.

In short, he was, as with no little satisfaction he told me, raised on a farm, lived on a farm, returned to the farm, then lived again more than twelve years on a farm, is now on a farm. Farming, in fact, always has been his real business.

I suggested the Treaty.

He said at once: "I should like to see the Treaty ratified."

"With, or without?"

"With reservations substantially as desired by the Senate. I do not think those reservations take the teeth out of the Treaty."

His record as a public servant rests on his achievements as Governor. His best achievement as Governor was his reorganization of the administrative machinery of the State. The need of a similar achievement in Washington is,

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relatively, vastly greater, of far wider consequence. Accordingly, I asked him to state his views about the federal machinery.

"Well," he said, decisively and to the point, rising, and with amazing energy, "this is the way the whole machine in Washington has been developed: We established the Federal Department, as necessity arose, and thus created the ten Departments of government. Then, when Congress saw fit to authorize some new governmental activity, it created a bureau or a division, and by hit or miss that bureau or division was assigned to some Department or other. When Congress created a bureau or division it provided in infinite detail just what the power of its officials should be, so that the whole machine absolutely lacked, and lacks, elasticity, which is vitally important so far as practical administration of any Department, or, in fact, any organization, goes. And in doing that, Congress made, to all practical purposes, every bureau or division an independent agency."

"And then—?"

"Congress has continued, without any fundamental plan of organization being worked out, to add to the difficulties in the situation. The need of the Government entering upon a new activity arises; as likely as not the bureau or division set up to do the work is made a part of the Department that advances the need—that, I take it, is why we have the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, for instance, in the Treasury Department. This haphazard allocation of functions has gone on thru so many years that we have no longer ten Departments in Washington, with a man presiding over each, and with every part of each Department responsible to him, but, instead, a vast aggregation—scores of bureaus and divisions in addition to, or supposedly a part of the ten central Departments, and each of these bureaus and divisions is, so far as administration and organization is concerned, practically independent. Clearly, you can't have efficiency of administration in the machine as a whole so long as the law fixes in detail the exact duties and powers of each of all these separate entities. There ought to be a basic reorganization in the governmental agencies; there ought to be much less law written upon each of the separate entities, so that the barriers between them can be broken down, so that the head of a Department or bureau or division can set up his own rules and regulations and employ more of his own initiative in prescribing the duties of his subordinates."

He concluded by remarking that, demonstrably, the Government should pattern its administrative plan, adjust its problems of personnel, and in general take heed of the example of the tried and proven corporation. "Once that example were utilized," he said, "the biggest business in the world promptly would reflect great betterment."

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New Books for Many Moods

Paris and the Critics

The most powerful siege gun which has yet been fired at the Treaty with Germany is *The Economic Consequences of the Peace*, by John Maynard Keynes, British financial expert at the Peace Conference. No defender of the peace settlement can ignore this work, which combines a wide understanding of the European economic situation with an incisive and vigorous style. Mr. Keynes ignores the political clauses of the Treaty, except as to their economic effect; he is indeed rather contemptuous, one gathers, of such matters as the liberation of new nationalities and the other political tasks to which the Conference set itself. But on the reparations policy of the Treaty Mr. Keynes is merciless. It does not content him that the proposal for obtaining the "whole cost of the war" from the enemy states was abandoned; he insists that the claim for pensions and separation allowances was a breach of faith with Germany, since it does not relate directly to "damage to the civilian population." He also attacks as exaggerated the estimate of property losses to France and Belgium and believes that the whole sum demanded from Germany should have been limited to ten billion dollars. The Reparations Commission he stigmatizes as "an instrument of oppression and rapine," tho he hopes that its tyrannical powers will be exercised mercifully in practice.

Mr. Keynes' analysis of Germany's capacity to pay, or rather of her incapacity to pay, is highly valuable and his conclusion that the Allies have expected more than they will ever obtain appears quite just. But the scheme outlined in the Treaty is flexible in the extreme and there is no reason to believe that the men who will carry out the terms of the Treaty will give the worst interpretation to every doubtful clause. The chapter on "The Conference" is a relief from statistics and is, indeed, most lively and fascinating reading with unforgettable pen-pictures of Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Wilson. The hostile bias in these portraits is evident; for to Mr. Keynes Clemenceau was a reactionary nationalist bent on a "Carthaginian peace," Mr. Lloyd George a political chameleon, and President Wilson a self-deceived and incompetent "Nonconformist minister." His thesis that President Wilson met defeat at Paris is, however, qualified by the admission that President Wilson is "genuinely convinced that the Treaty contains nothing inconsistent with his former professions;" in other words, that Mr. Keynes knows better what President Wilson really meant by the Fourteen Points than does the President himself!

It is a relief to turn from Mr. Keynes' sombre and powerful indictment to a much lighter survey of the Peace Conference, *The Adventures of the Fourteen Points*, by Harry Hansen.

This is a lively, journalistic scrapbook of day by day impressions of the Conference and its issues and personalities. It will give anyone the atmosphere of Paris during the Conference and what might be called the social environment of the Treaty, tho it does not reveal any very intimate details of the negotiations.

Across the Blockade, by Henry Noel Brailsford, is another attack on the Peace Conference from a more radical point of view than that of Mr. Keynes. The most valuable part of the book is the sympathetic inside picture of Communist Hungary and of other states in eastern Europe during the hungry months of the spring of 1919. Due allowance must be made for the evident bias of the author, who was a passionate pacifist during the Great War and who is moreover distinctly prejudiced against the new governments of Poland and Czechoslovakia on economic as well as political grounds. He sympathizes with democratic more than with Bolshevik Socialism, but is apt to label republican parties which stop

Rumania should have been given their full territorial claims, believes that Bulgaria was let off too easily and wishes that full recognition had been given to Kolchak. One cannot resist the conclusion that the critics of the Conference to a great extent refute each other and thereby do something to redeem the reputation of the statesmen whom they unite in denouncing.

Dr. Dillon may irritate the reader by his cynical and Machiavellian political viewpoint, but his tales told out of school are certain to amuse. One of the "principal plenipotentiaries" confused Silesia in Prussia with Cilicia in Asia Minor. "An English-speaking statesman" urged Italy to export more bananas to redress the balance of trade. "A Secretary of State" pointed out to an amazed Pole that supplies could not be sent to Danzig without permission of Italy "because it is Italy who has command of the Mediterranean!" "One of the Great Four" asked an Armenian why he referred to the Turks as Kurds. The names in all cases are wisely suppressed, perhaps because the author, with his diabolical sense of humor, wishes the reader to fit them to as many persons as possible!

The Economic Consequences of the Peace, by John Maynard Keynes. Harcourt, Brace and Howe. *The Adventures of the Fourteen Points*, by Harry Hansen. Century Co. *Across the Blockade*, by H. N. Brailsford. Harcourt, Brace and Howe. *The Inside Story of the Peace Conference*, by Dr. Edward J. Dillon. Harper Bros.

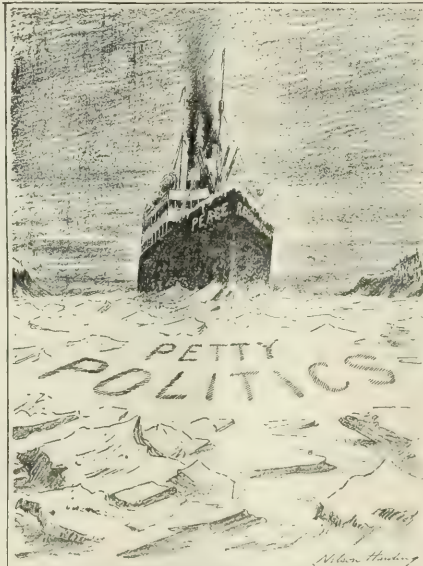
Amateurs at Life

It is a little difficult to tell when you read *The Querrils* whether Stacy Aumonier is very unsophisticated or very artistic. He writes of the submerged tenth with so exactly the touch of detachment and distance with which the Querrils regarded themselves that one wonders whether he does it involuntarily or on purpose.

The Querrils are an upper-middle class English family who live an hour out of London in a pleasant world of their own, peopled by their immediate relatives and their intimate friends. They keep as far aloof as possible from the stress and unpleasantness of the world, tho the three sons get a taste of it in settlement work. They are all very fond of each other and so unselfish and considerate that they frequently lean over backward. They are, according to their friend, Tony MacDowell, "amateurs at life."

They're one of God's luxuries, and I'm not convinced yet that He can afford it. If the world were all Querrils, well and good. But . . . there's something about it almost sociologically perverted, like an attempt to divert the natural channels of human expression. It's a force which ignores the element of conflict in social evolution.

The war, which breaks upon them toward the end of the book, has a much less definite influence than the marriage of the eldest daughter and the arrest and imprisonment of the youngest son.



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Held up

at all short of Socialism as "reactionary" and he does not approve of the idea of private property in land, no matter how thoroly distributed among the peasantry. If the reader will allow for the point of view, Mr. Brailsford's book will interest and instruct him.

An amusing contrast to the indictments of the Peace Conference by Mr. Keynes and Mr. Brailsford is Dr. Dillon's *Inside Story of the Peace Conference*. To the former English critics the peace settlements are objectionable because imperialistic and smacking of old-style diplomacy. Dr. Dillon, on the contrary, regards the peace makers as sentimental and ignorant idealists. He stands frankly for professional diplomacy, regards the League of Nations as a mistake, objects to the treaties guaranteeing minority rights in eastern Europe, thinks that Poland and

The Querrils are a problem, not quite so typical a problem, we are inclined to believe, as Mr. Aumonier thinks they are, but an interesting and important problem nevertheless. Mr. Aumonier doesn't succeed in solving them, as he evidently intended to do when he began the story, but he does suggest possible lines of solution, and the novel is quite worth reading, anyhow.

The Querrils, by Stacy Aumonier. Century Co.

Woman's Place

Of course we know that there's so much good in the worst of us and so much bad in the best of us and all that, but it is nevertheless extraordinary how any one who writes as well as Nalbro Bartley can write as badly as Nalbro Bartley. Perhaps it would be better to say, think, instead of write. She never writes well. But she does know how to tell a story, she does draw characters well and she does have thoughts on the modern social system that are both clever and constructive. *A Woman's Woman* has a real and interesting idea, the need for the home and the home-maker in modern society. Densie Plummer, who is the Victorian type of housekeeper, becomes weary of endlessly drudging, unappreciated by a family who consider her hopelessly old-fashioned; sells her home; goes to live in an apartment; takes up club work; finally becomes a woman of national importance, living in a hotel, too busy even for kitchenets, when she suddenly feels again the need of a home. The denouement is well brought about, tho we wish the author had explained how Densie in three weeks could find, buy, paint, decorate and completely furnish a good-sized house. The book begins exceedingly well—Densie and her daughters, Harriet, the social worker, and Sally, the butterfly, are very real people, the husband and son are very nearly as good—but in the middle the story collapses into rather vulgar, silly melodrama, shot with flashes of sane thinking and with a steady underlying purpose which make you follow it to its conclusion.

A Woman's Woman, by Nalbro Bartley. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston.

Ivan Speaks

A Russian nurse caring for Russian soldiers in the years 1915, 1916 and 1917 jotted down from time to time conversations between her patients, many of whom could neither read nor write, "detached utterances of wounded soldiers—lying in their cots—spoken without premeditation or thought of the nurse's presence," their ideas on life, religion, philosophy, the war. They are presented without background and without comment in *Ivan Speaks*, a remarkable little volume which reveals many things about the curious, fascinating and never, to an Anglo-Saxon, wholly comprehensible Russian mind. This is the sort of thing you find:

Whose is the blame? Who can be reproached with the sin? If we only knew that, if we knew! Is it the Germans, is it

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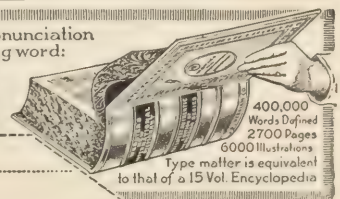
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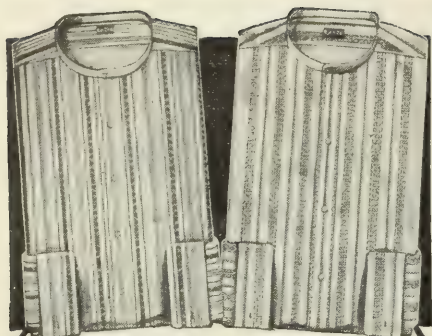
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the Pagans, is it the Austrians, or the Bulgarians? One's soul has been sold, and no man is guilty of the war. War itself has come from the other world, and war itself will finish itself.

Our mother sent for us all. I came from the factory, and these were her words: "Live, my son, long; but live so that your life may not seem long to any one else."

It is beyond human strength to destroy that monster—War. There is no end or limit to it. So how could anybody be leisurely thinking about domestic affairs or comfortable living? Think of your soul. That is what everything depends on in the next world. As to this world, our life in it can hold neither hope nor joy.

Ivan Speaks, translated from the Russian by Thomas Whittemore. Houghton Mifflin Co.

America Faces Her Future

"Reconstruction" is a magic word, and like most magic words it is ambiguous, elusive and frequently misleading. Probably somebody spoke it during the erection of the Tower of Babel and thus started the debate which interrupted the building. If anyone wishes to know what our leading men of affairs mean by *Reconstructing America* he may find it in convenient form in Mr. Edwin Wildman's collection of recent public statements by President Wilson, ex-President Taft, Mr. Hughes, Mr. McAdoo, Mr. Lane, Mr. Hoover, Mr. Gompers, Mr. Gary, Mr. Schwab and more than a score of other statesmen, captains of industry, educators and civic leaders. The particular topics briefly discussed include private versus public ownership of railroads and telegraphs, banking and national revenue, foreign trade, the position of labor, upbuilding the merchant marine, military preparedness, immigration and the best methods of Americanization. For those who prefer a full-length portrait to a group sketch *Labor and the Common Welfare*, a collection of addresses and writings by Samuel Gompers, may be recommended. The citations in this book give a very clear idea of the personality and dominant ideas of the chief of the American Federation of Labor. Especially evident in the work is the deep antagonism between the Socialist movement and the trades unionism represented by Mr. Gompers. The social philosophy underlying the whole work is nationalistic and individualistic and thus a whole world asunder from the class-conscious and cosmopolitan outlook of European labor.

The political dogmas on which American civilization is based are examined in *The Powers and Aims of Western Democracy*, by Professor Sloane of Columbia University. The author by no means holds a brief for the democratic theory; he points out that efficient and inefficient administration are equally possible under class rule or popular rule and he ranks German absolutism higher in the scale of civilization than the weltering anarchy of Slavic Europe. But his ultimate verdict, however cautiously worded, should be encouraging to all upholders of American ideals:

The democratic state of mind creates, slowly perhaps, but eventually, high efficiency in administration with an unsuspected contempt for the demagog shouting tyranny at every innovation, and does its creative work by a slow and painful, but scrupulous and safe, process of experimentation, of careful definition, of sound construction, and of verification.

Where Professor Sloane is judge, Professor Morse, late of Amherst College, was advocate. His *Civilization and the World War* is an eloquent defense of the "self-made" American citizen against the "government-made" subject of the German State. The book closes with a plea for a League of Nations which, at the time Professor Morse wrote, was still a dream of the future. President Hadley of Yale University in *The Moral Basis of Democracy* expounds American democracy from still another angle: that of religion. This guide book to Christian citizenship consists of Sunday morning addresses to the students of Yale. The main emphasis of these addresses is upon the fact that even the democratic institutions have triumphed over outside foes "the danger that they will break down thru the war of misunderstandings and passions within each community is greater than ever."

Ideals of America is another composite photograph of variant individual interpretations. It contains such essays as "Ideals in Philosophy," by Professor Harry Allen Overstreet; "Ideals in Labor," by John Frey, journalist of American trades unionism; "Ideals in Law," by Justice John Winslow of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, and "Ideals in Society," by Elsie Clews Parsons, a delightful essayist on woman's sphere. Each of the thirteen essays in this volume is a pleasant stimulant to thought, but it cannot be said that the reader can condense from them collectively a definite philosophy of American life.

According to Waldo Frank, whose pleasant, impressionistic essays on American life and history are collected as *Our America*, the reason why the spirit of the country is difficult to interpret is because America is still a promising chaos not yet solidified in any conventional form. "To offer it a specific voice is to strike it dumb," Mr. Frank believes that this country is still, as he expresses it, "pre-cultural," but he is hopeful of the day when the idealism of Greenwich Village will rescue us from bondage to the twin tyrants of Puritanism and Philistinism, his pet aversions.

Turning from philosophic interpretations of the American spirit to specific fields of national reconstruction attention is attracted by G. A. Weber's monumental reference work on *Organized Efforts for the Improvement of Methods of Administration in the United States*, which gives an account of the achievements of the official and unofficial agencies of the several states for improving the technique of government. The student of civics who wishes to know about the United States Bureau of Efficiency, or the Bureau of Research in Dayton, Ohio, or the Cali-

fornia State Board of Control, or the Supervisor of Administration in Massachusetts, or the North Carolina Legislative Reference Department will find Mr. Weber's work indispensable.

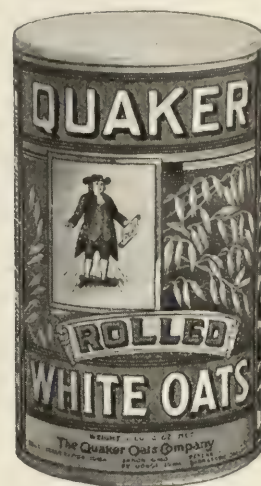
Democracy in Reconstruction, edited by Joseph Schafer and Frederick A. Cleveland and written by a dozen or more specialists in various branches of economics, is a sort of comprehensible-to-the-layman economic history with all the emphasis on the last few years and the future. It treats of labor, transportation, education and kindred subjects, in a somewhat elementary but clarifying and instructive fashion.

Under the very felicitous title of *The Land of Fair Play*, by Geoffrey Parsons, is camouflaged a text book in civics for children. The information given is accurate, adequate and well-balanced, but the most notable feature of the book is its modernism of treatment and outlook. It begins with the principles of government as illustrated by the organization of a baseball club and closes with a comparison of the American constitution and the soviet constitution of Russia.

Other works on national reconstruction take a propagandist character. *America's Tomorrow*, by Snell Smith, is a strange blend of religious mysticism and chauvinism. The author would have a federation of the world with a capital at Jerusalem, but he sees in the military might of the United States the only road to his ideal. Hudson Maxim contributes a rather ferocious introduction, in which he applauds Mr. Smith's blood and iron imperialism but says nothing encouraging about his ideal of eventual world peace. Samuel Peterson in *Democracy and Government* urges a varied program of constitutional reforms from a restriction of the franchise to a single-chamber Congress. David Jane Hill in *Present Problems in Foreign Policy* virulently attacks the League of Nations as inconsistent with American national sovereignty and, probably, with the American constitution. The hopelessly reactionary outlook of the book is amusingly illustrated in its citation of John C. Calhoun (page 167) as an authority as to what the constitution will permit the federal government to undertake today in the sphere of foreign policy. A useful appendix gives the text of the Covenant as proposed in February, 1919, and as amended in April, as well as the amendments proposed by Mr. Taft, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Root.

Reconstructing America: Our Next Big Job, by Edwin Wildman. Page Co. *Labor and the Common Welfare*, by Samuel Gompers. Dutton. *The Powers and Aims of Western Democracy*, by William Milligan Sloane. Scribners. *Civilization and the World War*, by Anson D. Morse. Ginn & Co. *The Moral Basis of Democracy*, by Arthur Twining Hadley. Yale University Press. *Ideals of America*, prepared by City Club of Chicago. A. C. McClurg. *Our America*, by Waldo Frank. Boni and Liveright. *Organized Efforts for the Improvement of Methods of Administration in the United States*, by G. A. Weber. Appleton. *Democracy in Reconstruction*, edited by Joseph Schafer and Frederick A. Cleveland. Houghton Mifflin Co. *The Land of Fair Play*, by Geoffrey Parsons. Scribners. *America's Tomorrow*, by Snell Smith. Britton Co. *Democracy and Government*, by Samuel Peterson. Alfred Knopf. *Present Problems in Foreign Policy*, by David Jayne Hill. Appleton.

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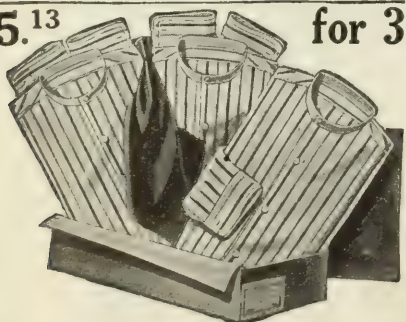
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The Straits of Panama

(Continued from page 393)

"But," shall say a third group of conscientious objectors, "how will you deal with the Chagres and its sudden and violent floods of forty feet?"

It is to be remarked that the great bugaboo of former days, the wild and uncontrollable Chagres, has ceased to be the object of the former outbursts of eloquence since it has been muzzled by the Gatun dam. It expands its fury now in a huge lake, the level of which it raises a few feet, when formerly the same output of savage waters raised the water level in a narrow valley about 40 feet.

During the process of transformation, which consists in the gradual lowering to sea level of the summit level, which is now 85 feet above the sea, the Gatun lake will gradually disappear. It will, therefore, possess a gradually lessened power of controlling the Chagres floods and of expanding harmlessly its waters.

But another lake will be created in the Chagres valley above Gamboa, that is, above the point where the Chagres enters the canal line. This lake will have its waters much higher than the Gatun lake. Their normal level will be 200 feet above sea level instead of 85. Its powers of controlling the Chagres will be just as great as the actual Gamboa lake. Its capacity of storing the water necessary for operating the canal during the dry season will be just as great as with the Gatun dam.

The valley will first be closed by a concrete dam behind which will be dumped all the excavation of the Straits of Panama. The valley will thus be filled behind the concrete dam by a mass of rock and earth covering several miles.

It will cease to be a dam, properly speaking. Its magnitude, its enormous proportions, will make it resemble a mountain transported into a valley and raising its level for eternity. Once the transformation shall be completed the water of the lake may be let off by appropriate discharge appliances. In this case the lake shall cease to be but a flood expander, and cease to be a reservoir.

In order to avoid even the shadow of an objection as to sediments brought into the straits it would be preferable to dig, on either side of the straits, a natural and separate channel for the tributaries of either side of the Straits. The channel on the South American side should also receive the waters of the high Chagres above the Gamboa dam. These two parallel channels must have a very low bed and a narrow section so as to generate every winter a substantial velocity to wash out sediments left by the preceding freshets.

The key, therefore, to the Panama problem is the technical solution determining how to pass from the first form to the second without interrupting traffic for five minutes. I do not wish to encumber this article by the

descriptions of this important but very easy solution. I have published it over and over again since I found it in 1887, and the last time was in my book, "Panama—Creation, Destruction, Resurrection." I am content to say here that this solution has never been challenged and that once the Gamboa dam has been erected with the new locks, the transformation will be a matter of dredging, pure and simple.

With modern methods of transforming rock into dredgible matter; with the ease of making a huge dump in the Gamboa lake in the middle of the Isthmus; with the simplification and economy which the electricity, generated by the falls from the Gamboa lake, will give for the work, the cost of the excavation of the straits will be incredibly small per unit after the locks and the Gamboa dam are created. In fact all the work will be done by nature and its forces, and the contribution of man, once nature is harnessed, will be extremely small.

No argument can be brought against this indispensable evolution of the great undertaking. The safety of the United States is at stake as much as the urgent necessities of the world traffic which will soon crowd the American gateway to the Pacific, if the necessary measures are not taken to allow a limitless traffic to pass thru this invulnerable waterway, the Straits of Panama.

France

Getting Into the Ship Habit

(Continued from page 391)

decided upon, the Government must pay the operators a fixed fee and a commission on receipts, taking whatever profit remains, and if there is no profit, standing the losses. The Shipping Board has thought it better to allow private capital to take these risks, since the same service will be secured under either course.

The method of its establishment, as I have said, is of secondary importance in the big problem of creating a permanent American merchant marine. We have ships a plenty, but still are without a permanent merchant marine. Ships tied up at our docks would be a liability rather than an asset. They are valuable only if we have in the shipping business the men, money and brains necessary to use them to greatest advantage.

These things we cannot get overnight. To get them will require time, habit, growth and individual capacity, initiative and enterprise. We have been told, and the country has been told, that if we reduce the price of our ships, shipping men will spring up everywhere to buy them, and that without further ado we will have created a permanent, privately owned merchant marine.

No argument could be more erroneous. A moment's thought will demonstrate that it is put forward, if not

with wholly selfish ends in view, at least with no thought of the interests of the Government.

We have in the United States at present only a few successful shipping companies. If we yielded to their desire and sold our ships at 40 per cent less than the cost of construction, they could absorb not more than 300 of our best hand-picked ships. Thus the Government would be left with 1800 ships of all sorts on its hands, which it would be compelled to operate in competition with the better ships of private owners. The 400 or 500 ships of the private companies would not give us a merchant marine adequate to meet the country's needs, but no buyers would remain for the others. Clearly this is not the way to establish a permanent merchant marine.

It is essential that we learn to think in terms of ships. Certainly we are not doing that today. Who loans money on ships? Who buys ship mortgages? How many of us are planning to send our boys to sea? Yet these things we must do before we get a great maritime nation prepared to buy over 2000 ships.

Some progress in the right direction is being made. Even now we have 160 firms or companies operating Shipping Board ships—operating them at as much profit as unsettled conditions permit, but nevertheless at a profit. These operators employ nearly 60,000 men. We are maintaining a recruiting service and schools to teach officers, engineers and seamen how to do the work, and fit them for the sea. They will be an important part of our foundation for a permanent merchant marine.

American investors are being urged to give more attention to foreign securities, thus assisting in the industrial rehabilitation of Europe and insuring larger markets for American goods. Their attention should be called also to the necessity of investing freely in ship securities and thus help with the work of building up a merchant fleet to carry our goods. Congress should pass a ship mortgage bill to guarantee such investors a lien for the purchase price of ships which will, in financial circles, have as much value as a railroad mortgage, and will insure freer investment in these securities.

Congress can assist in another way by the enactment of legislation for encouraging the establishment of new American marine insurance companies. American insurance is essential. The future merchant marine should not be dependent for ship insurance upon foreign companies.

However, it should be understood that the establishment of a permanent American merchant marine is a task that cannot be accomplished by any one or any number of government agencies working alone. It can be done only if all Americans of all classes pull together. I repeat here what I have said before: The tales of the sea must become the gossip of the nursery and the fireside. When this comes to pass America's position as a great maritime nation will be secure.

Washington.



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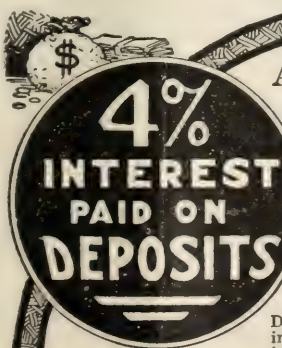
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A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Thursday, April 15th, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, March 19, 1920.

On account of the Annual Meeting, the transfer books will be closed from Saturday, March 20th, to Tuesday, March 30th, 1920, both days included.
G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND No. 83

A quarterly dividend of three per cent (three dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on April 15, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 20, 1920.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

To Holders of

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.
Temporary Three Year 6 Per Cent. Gold Notes.
Due October 1, 1922.

On and after February 23, 1920, Temporary Notes of the above issue may be presented to the Corporate Trust Department of Bankers Trust Company at 16 Wall Street, New York City, for the purpose of exchange for Permanent Engraved Notes of this issue. Temporary Notes will be received between the hours of 10 and 12 a. m. and the Permanent Engraved Notes will be delivered in exchange therefore between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. of the day following the presentation of the temporary notes.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

H. F. WILSON, Jr., Vice President.

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY.

25 Broad Street, New York.

February 23, 1920.

The Executive Committee of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company has this day declared a quarterly distribution of \$.25 per share, payable March 31, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business, March 12, 1920.

E. P. SHOVE, Treasurer.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY.

25 Broad Street, New York.

February 23, 1920.

The Board of Directors of Utah Copper Company has this day declared a quarterly distribution of \$1.50 per share, payable March 31, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 12, 1920.

JOHN RIDGWAY, Assistant Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.

New York, March 3, 1920.

COMMON CAPITAL STOCK.

DIVIDEND No. 70.

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Thursday, April 1, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business, Monday, March 15, 1920.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

H. C. WICK, Sec. S. S. DE LANO, Treas.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.

New York, March 3, 1920.

PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK.

DIVIDEND No. 84.

A dividend of one and three quarters per cent. (1 3/4%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Thursday, April 1, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business, Monday, March 15, 1920.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

H. C. WICK, Sec. S. S. DE LANO, Treas.

How to Study This Number

The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. A Message from the United States Government. Getting Into the Ship Habit. By John Barton Payne.

1. "The tales of the sea must become the gossip of the nursery and the fireside." What does this sentence, and the one that follows it, indicate concerning the influence of reading?
2. Name some stories of the sea, that you have read, or that you have heard of.
3. Explain why the United States Naval authorities once distributed among United States sailors many copies of Southey's "Life of Nelson."
4. Read Tennyson's "The Revenge." Tell your class the story of the poem. Tell what effect the poem produces on the reader.
5. What American novelist was among the first to make stories of the sea popular?
6. What is the effect of Browning's "Hervé Riel"?
7. Write a letter to the principal of your school, telling why American boys and girls should read stories of the sea, and suggesting a list of at least five good stories suitable for school reading.
8. Write a paragraph based on the following topic sentence: "Ships alone do not make a merchant marine." Develop your paragraph by the method of negative statement.
9. Give a short talk in which you tell the condition of the American merchant marine in 1860.
10. If you have read Ernest Pool's "The Harbor" tell the theme of that book.
11. Write a paragraph on the following topic sentence: "The decline of the American merchant marine was due to natural causes." Develop your paragraph by the method of cause and effect.
12. Write an expository paragraph on the following topic sentence: "The World War strongly affected American interest in the merchant marine."
13. Write a brief for an argument on the following proposition: "An expanded foreign trade is essential if the American people are to maintain their present high standards of living."
14. Draw from the article five suitable subjects for debate.
15. Write a short editorial article on the thesis: "American goods should be carried in American ships."
16. Give a short talk in which you show what the United States must do in order to become a great maritime nation.

II. On the Outside Looking In. By Hayne Davis.

1. Explain why the title is a good title.
2. Give a clear explanation of some of the most important articles of the League of Nations.

III. If He Were President. Frank O. Lowden. By Donald Wilhelm.

1. What is the relation of the first sentence to the thought of the entire article?
2. In a single paragraph write a character sketch of Governor Lowden.
3. Imagine that Governor Lowden is to speak in your school, and that you are to introduce him. Prepare a suitable introduction.
4. Imagine that you are to nominate Governor Lowden for the Presidency of the United States. Prepare a suitable nomination speech.
5. From the record of Governor Lowden's life and work draw a series of principles that may be used as guiding principles.
6. Select from the quotations from Governor Lowden's speeches five sentences that you think notably true and notably emphatic.

IV. The Straits of Panama. By Lieutenant Colonel Philippe Bunau-Varilla.

1. Express the principal thought of the article in the form of a proposition suitable for debate.
2. Point out, in the article, examples of refutation.
3. Express in clear, emphatic sentences the principal reasons given by the writer in support of his proposition.

V. The Story of the Week.

1. Select the ten most important items of news in this number of The Independent. Write a single, expressive sentence for every item selected.

I. The Coming Presidential Campaign—"If He Were President," "Issues in the Empire State."

1. Write a brief account of the personal and political career of Governor Lowden. Does this career indicate that he is big enough to be President?
2. According to Mr. Wilhelm's description, what national problems could he probably solve satisfactorily? On what issues are you left in doubt?
3. What are the issues of the coming campaign according to the New York Republicans? The New York Democrats?
4. "The two parties have raised issues but have not joined issues." What facts justify this statement?

II. American Problems—"The Railways Unscramble," "Steel Does Not Dissolve."

1. What is the distinction between representative government and "direct democracy"?
2. What problems have been settled by the Esch-Cummins law? What railway problems still remain to be settled?
3. Write a brief history of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and of two or three cases that have been settled under the law.

III. The League of Nations—"On the Outside Looking In," "Our Neighbor Up North."

1. Upon what grounds does Mr. Davis make the statement contained in his first paragraph?
2. What action has the council of the League thus far taken?
3. How would the international position of the United States be improved if we were members of the League?
4. On what grounds would the United States demand that Canada be not admitted to the League? On what grounds does Canada claim membership?

IV. Turks Massacre Armenians.

1. Trace briefly the history of the Turkish occupation of Constantinople and of European territory as far west as the Adriatic.
2. Give the history of the recession of Turkish power in Europe during the nineteenth century.
3. Why was it expected that, as a result of the war, the Turks would be expelled from Constantinople?
4. What do you think of Lloyd George's explanations of the Allies' determination to allow the Turks to retain Constantinople?

V. European Problems—"French Railroad Strike," "Opening Up Russia."

1. What were the issues involved in the recent French strike? Compare the French Government's method of handling the strike with our own method of handling the coal strike.
2. What steps are the European nations taking toward reopening trade with Russia? What is the present American attitude?

VI. Getting Into the Ship Habit.

1. "Sixty years ago the American merchant marine . . . was the envy of the world." In view of the history of the English merchant marine is this not an overstatement of facts?
2. What were the causes for the decline of the American merchant marine? What conditions require its reestablishment now?
3. What is Secretary Payne's judgment as to the wisdom of selling Government owned ships?
4. "We have ships a plenty, but still are without a permanent merchant marine." What does this mean?

VII. "Let the People Freeze."

1. According to Governor Allen what was the chief issue in the coal strike of last fall?
2. What three steps did Governor Allen take in meeting the issue of the strike? Was each of these steps a wise one?
3. Give a brief resumé of the functions and the powers of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations.
4. What are the arguments in favor of such a court? The arguments against it?

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CHARLES M. SCHWAB

AND YOU - By George Creel

WHEN Edward N. Hurley, head of the Shipping Board, looked around for a man to put driving power behind America's gigantic shipbuilding program, Charles M. Schwab—"Charley" Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Company—was the man chosen. He "delivered the goods."

As head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation his influence was electric. Almost his first act was an overnight revolution for the corporation—it suddenly found itself removed from its cramped quarters in Washington to a great building in Philadelphia—and hustling as though it were on the last lap.

Charles M. Schwab began his great career as a stake driver for the Carnegie Steel Company at Pittsburgh. His weekly wage then would buy you today a fair-sized breakfast, a moderate dinner, and send you to bed hungry at night in a cheap hotel. Yet, at thirty-nine, he was selected by J. P. Morgan to be the first president of the newly formed United States Steel Corporation—and given \$28,000,000 of the capital stock. Schwab is not a genius. Just a normal man with a normal brain who has thought beyond his job. He started from scratch—without "pull" or favor. And the fifteen men who now run the Bethlehem Steel plant for him today are just normal men with normal brains *thinking and acting* beyond their jobs. They, too, started from scratch. The present president of the Bethlehem Steel Company whose income last year aggregated \$1,000,000—was a \$75.00 a month crane man only a few years ago. The first vice-president began as a stenographer.

Schwab and J. P. Morgan

CHARLES M. SCHWAB'S striking success is due to *originality*, plus *initiative*, plus *personality*, plus *driving power*. To sum up, *doing things differently!*

For example: When the United States Steel Corporation took over the Carnegie Company, it acquired as one of its obligations—it really was an asset—a contract to pay Schwab a yearly minimum salary of \$1,000,000. J. P. Morgan didn't know what to do about it. He hesitatingly broached the subject to Schwab.

Schwab took the contract and *tore it up*. "I didn't care what salary they paid me. I was not animated by money motives. I believed in what I was trying to do and I wanted to see it brought about."

Schwab was *looking beyond*. He had conceived the idea of the United States Steel Corporation. He had "sold" that idea to the great capitalists of the nation. He wanted to work it out—to make the United States the greatest steel producing nation in the world. *And he did!*

The demand for men with Schwab's qualities—initiative, driving power, original thinking, and ready, forceful expression—was never greater than now. Nothing is so plentiful as opportunity. There are more jobs for forceful men than there are forceful men for jobs. As Mr. Schwab aptly remarks: "In the modern business world 'pull' is losing its power. Achievement is the only power. Captains of industry are not hunting money. America is heavy with it. They are seeking brains—specialized, active brains. Brains are needed to carry out the plans of those who furnish the capital."

America's cry is not for super-men. Listen again to Mr. Schwab: "I have found that when 'stars' drop out, their departments seldom suffer. And their successors are merely men who have learned by self-discipline and application to get full production from an average, normal brain. The man who attracts attention is not the dazzler—but the man who is thinking all the time, and expressing himself in little unusual ways."



CHARLES M. SCHWAB

Your Brain—How to Use It?

EVERY man and woman is endowed with mind. Your success is governed by your *use of mind*. The fellow who sits still and simply does what he is told will never be asked to do the big thing.

Men *make opportunity!* Just remember that every *external achievement* is first an *internal idea*. Each successful act is primarily an invisible thought. Right thinking, then, in the broad sense, means right action—thus *all success is founded on right mental activity!*

Schwab wasn't born successful. He had to learn to think through the hard knocks of experience. It took him years to develop the driving, eager mind that won for him his first lowly step in success. But just as everything moves faster nowadays, so does the development of brain power—for those who make the effort. It is quite possible today for any man in a few months to develop those mental qualities that early marked Schwab for success.

That possibility is in Pelmanism—the modern short-cut to the training of the mind—the bringing to consciousness of all those mental forces now lying at the bottom of a dream sea of inaction—the development of that mental muscle that makes you glory in the battle of life—that makes you want to win.

Pelmanism and Your Future

IT trains your mind to quick, constructive thinking—*right thinking*. You can straighten and strengthen it just as easily as the body can be strengthened—and do it just as scientifically.

Take the bank clerk for example: When he first starts he can add a column of figures with only average speed and accuracy. In time he can add four columns where previously he added one! Increased mental efficiency—mental training!

And *this is the duty of Pelmanism!* Its sole function is to develop the mind to right thinking—to bring out and strengthen such immeasurable qualities as will-power, concentration, ambition, self-reliance, judgment and memory. Pelmanism *can*, and *does*, substitute "I will" for "I wish."

It is not a mere "memory system." It develops *all* the mental powers. There is no "magic" or "mystery" about it—just the common sense application of *practical psychology*.

Increases Incomes

PELMANISM makes no promise to turn you into a "Charley" Schwab, but it does guarantee a quick and continuous development of the "Charley" Schwab success qualities.

Pelmanism is able to guarantee advancement and increased incomes for the very simple reason that it gives workers the qualities that employers are hoping for and searching for. Salary is no longer the determining consideration: the main thing is *intelligent service*.

There are 400,000 Pelman students in the world today. It is a positive and irrefutable fact that the vast majority of them have, through developed mental powers, increased their earning capacities from 20 to 200 per cent. And why not? Increased efficiency is *worth* more money.

Pelmanism points the way to cultural values as well as to material success. It opens the windows of the mind to the voices of the world; it puts the stored wealth of memory at the service of the tongue; it burns away timidity by developing self-realization and self-expression.

Pelmanism takes no account of class, creed, or circumstances. It has values for *all*.

The beginner will find the secret of promotion in it. The veteran "job holder" will get from it new courage, self-confidence and a resourcefulness that will lift him above his fears and out of his ruts. Executive heads will discover that PELMANISM takes up "mental slack."

Professional men—lawyers, doctors, clergymen, teachers, artists, authors—have come to the knowledge that Pelmanism will help them to surmount difficulties and achieve a greater degree of success in their vocations.

Women in commercial pursuits have the same problems to overcome as men. Women in the home are operating a highly specialized, complex business requiring every ounce of judgment, energy, self-reliance and quick decision possible to develop. Pelmanism meets these needs.

PELMANISM has its benefits for the youth, with mind to be trained, but it has even larger benefits for men and women past forty, whose minds have a tendency to "slow up." No one is too old for PELMANISM who has the will to be alive, virile and vital. (Signed) George Creel.

It Fits Your Time

PELMANISM does not ask you for fixed hours of attendance and set times for study. It fits into your time instead of demanding that your time fit into it.

The Pelman course comes in twelve lessons—twelve "Little Gray Books." They are sent one at a time, and the student fills out work sheets that are gone over with pen and ink by a staff of trained instructors—all men and women of the highest experience and qualifications.

A special system keeps the examiners in close personal touch with the students right through the course, and insures that *individual attention* which is so essential to the success of a study of this character.

How to Become a Pelmanist

YOU will find the answer in a booklet issued by the Pelman Institute of America and sent free on request. It is called "Mind and Memory," and it describes Pelmanism to the last detail.

It might truly be described as your first lesson in Pelmanism; for a thorough reading of it will start your mind Pelmanizing, just as it has the minds of many others. It balances big benefits against a low cost.

You want Pelmanism. Take your first lesson in Pelmanism *now!* Don't "put off!" Write your name and address in the coupon below at once and send it to the Pelman Institute of America, Suite 374, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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Please send at once and without obligation to me, a copy of your booklet—"Mind and Memory"—and such other literature as will tell me how I can become a Pelmanist.

Name
Address

All correspondence strictly confidential.
Ind. Mar. 20

The Independent

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Just a Word

We've moved! And we trust that every reader who has ever had a similar experience will register heartfelt sympathy along with his congratulations.

For the lowest point (we hope!) to which human despair can sink was reached when we first invaded our new quarters, stumbling over piles of office furniture en route, dropping into our old, familiar chair (to find that it had lost one castor and tilted in a roguish way better adapted to a venturesome young aviator), reaching for the telephone to start the day's work ("Sorry. But the telephone won't be connected for some time. There are 15,000 requests ahead of you in this district"), asking for the morning's mail (No mail till noon today!), and so on indefinitely! Even filling the fountain pen presented difficulties.

In some strange way the moving men had proved a magnet for the office shears. Ours were lost, and so were those of all from whom we tried to borrow (at least that's what they said). And whoever heard of editing without a pair of shears?

We all cursed progress that first day? Venturing outside the editorial sanctum involved a psychological test akin to that of the white rats in a maze. One editor tackled a little verse on the wall behind his desk (written to the rhythm of the carpenters' strident hammer blows)

Gin a body meet a body
Coming thru the aisle
Gin a body kick a body
Need a body smaile?

However we all did! And the worst is over now.

So all this is just by way of proving to you what we suspect you already took for granted anyhow, that men may come and men may go (even moving men) but The Independent comes out every week with the best that can be written on the world's news and what it means.

New Plays

A new and really eminent Shakespearian actor has arrived. Every one should see John Barrymore and his excellent troupe in *Richard III*. Perhaps the best presentation of the play in this generation. (Plymouth Theater.)

Ruddigore. Last year the Society of American Singers scored a hit by the revival of Gilbert and Sullivan's popular operas. This year they have achieved a still greater success by reviving an unpopular and forgotten opera by the same author and composer. Its very name was anathema to the prudish British of the mid-Victorian epoch but now it competes with the most modern of New York entertainments. (Park Theater.)

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Remarkable Remarks

DR. FRANK CRANE—As you love me, cultivate a sense of humor.

THOMAS EDISON—Oh! I eat a Welsh rarebit for breakfast every morning!

SIR OLIVER LODGE—I am inclined to accept the New Testament record of miracles.

THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN—We hereby adjure upon our loyal subjects to fulfil our wishes.

ED. PINAUD—It has been necessary to increase our prices 35 per cent since the war began.

GENERAL DENIKIN—I will hang all who have been implicated in the vile reign of Bolshevism.

AMY LOWELL—I shall rejoice when the newspaper funny man is relegated to the limbo of forgotten things.

STUYVESANT FISH—The Covenant shines and it stinks, and it stinks and it shines like a mackerel lying in the moonlight.

MRS. H. B. FOSDICK—When there is a hole in the wall take a piece of soap and press it into the hole. It won't fall out as putty does.

MRS. VERA MOORE—How many mothers stop to think they can make good black bloomers for the children to play in out of old umbrella tops?

EX-PREMIER CLEMENCEAU—I shall love to watch my doctor hunt crocodiles. It will remind me of what I had to do at the Peace Conference.

LORD LEVERHULME, founder and head of Lever Bros., Ltd.—Capital is only character, and it has been character that was the basis of the credit of the United Kingdom.

COSTUME ROBERT E. JONES—I have always thought that I should like to costume a chorus for some musical comedy out of materials from the five and ten cent store.

DR. JAEGER—What every woman doesn't know is the fact that she can buy a make of woolen underwear for husband, son or brother that is non-irritable to the most sensitive skin.

HERBERT N. CASSON—If anybody must be thrown overboard to save the ship of state, why not begin with the thirty dukes and the thirty-nine marquises who got their lands from Henry VIII?

BERNARD SHAW—I am so far modern that I have come to the conclusion that what is wanted is a law that every building should be knocked down at the end of twenty years, and a new one erected.

HON. MISS HELEN SCOTT-MONTAGUE—The old Duchess of Cortland, the Duchess of Devonshire, the Duchess of Buccleugh and the Countess of Anglessa were all brought up in unbleached muslin underwear.



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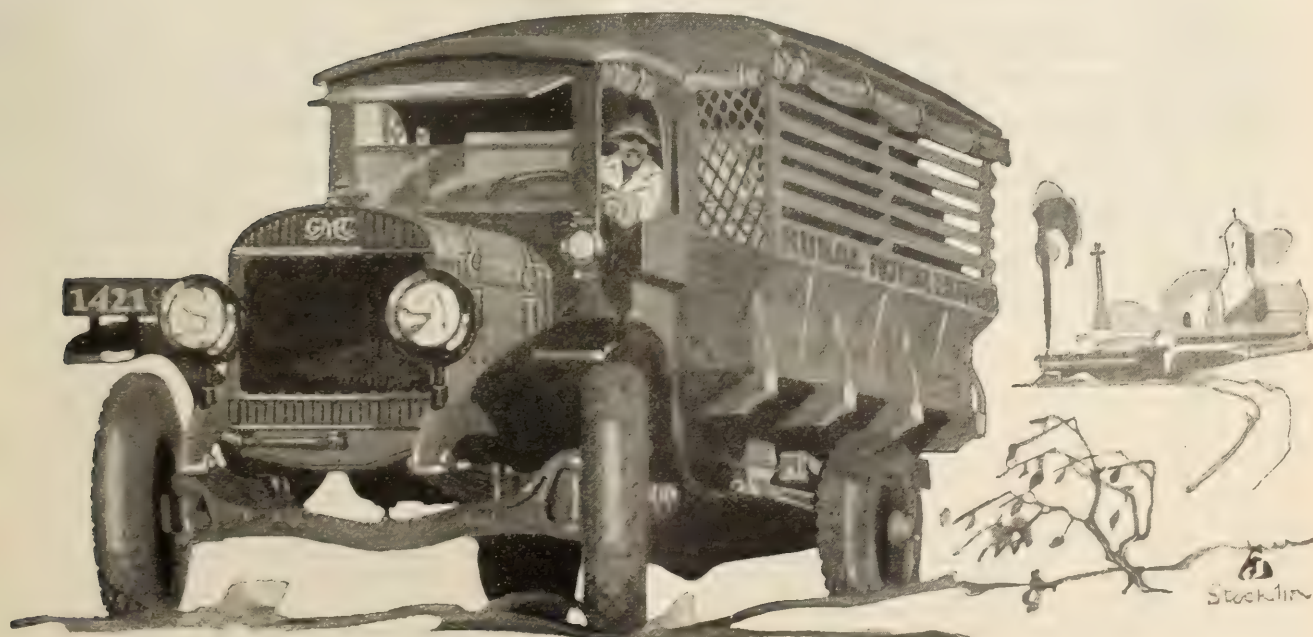
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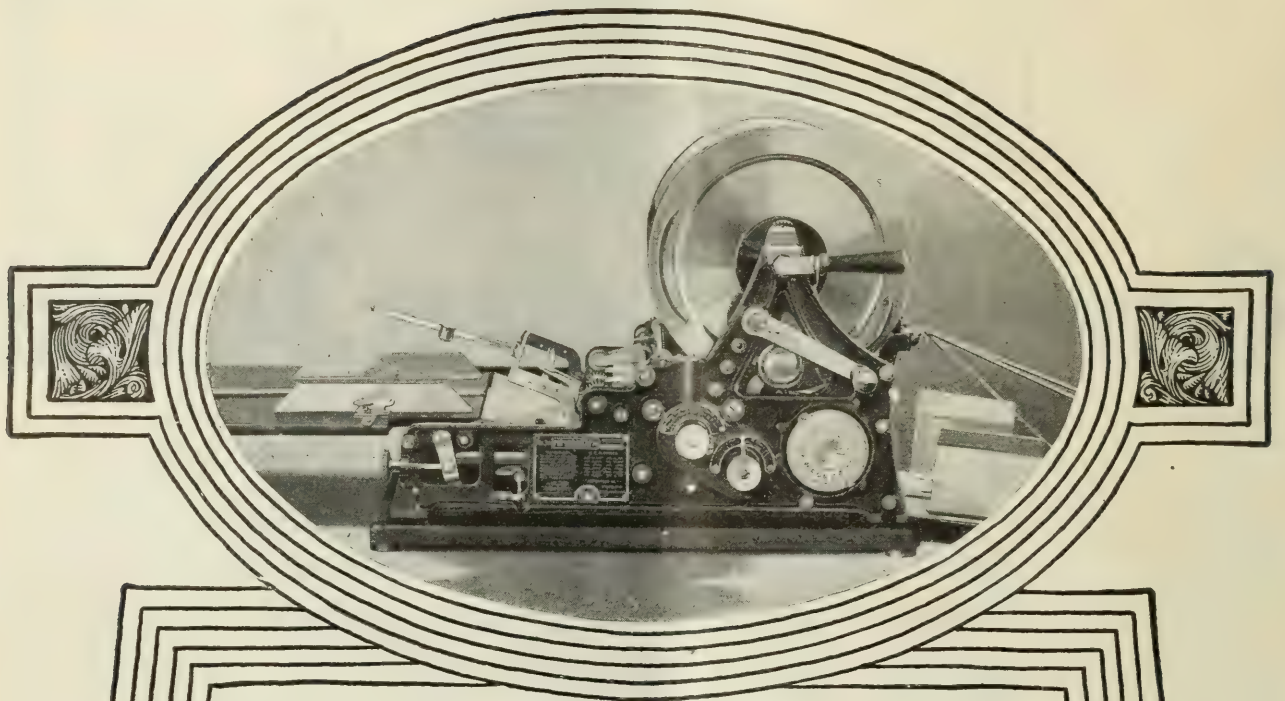
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The Independent

March 20, 1920

When Will Taxes Come Down?

A Message from the United States Government

By Daniel C. Roper

Commissioner of Internal Revenue

WHEN will our tax laws be revised? This question is being asked on every hand as tax returns are being filed, and is of importance to every American who contributes directly or indirectly to the Government's revenues. Doubt as to what is to be the future tax policy of the nation is damaging to every interest. The most important thing that can be done for the taxpayer and the country at this time is to remove the doubt and uncertainty which accompanies the feeling that the tax laws are going to be constantly under revision and review. If Congress is not going to take up seriously the revision of the laws, it is in the interest of the Government as well as the business world that it should frankly and promptly say so.

There has been for many months past a great clamor for tax revision. It seems to me that definite heed should be given it, both by the legislative and the executive branches of the Government. Both should endeavor to eliminate the complications of the present law, to avoid as far as possible the shackling of business and to work out a permanent and simplified system of taxation. And to this end every taxpayer should become a student of the theory and practice of taxation and should strive to assist those whose duty it is to frame and administer the laws with suggestions growing out of his own experience and observation.

Revision of the tax laws does not necessarily involve a reduction in the amount of revenue to be secured by the Government from taxation. It might involve lowering some and increasing other tax rates, better to adjust our system to post war conditions.

When then can all taxes be brought down? Before that question can be answered we must consider and give answer to several others of even more fundamental importance. It is of importance that we answer them quickly, to be rid of the uncertainty I have spoken of above, but we have not yet the information necessary to answer them with wisdom.

PRACTICALLY every European government is at present considering the imposition of higher tax levies. Only the United States among the belligerents has been able to lower its war tax rates. This year's revenues from taxation and the sale of surplus war materials will be quite ample, it is estimated, to meet current governmental expenditures. Everyone agrees, I take it, that we should never reduce the revenues to be returned by taxation to an extent that would make new bond issues

necessary to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government.

The cost of government at present is high. Like the individual the Government can somewhat better its financial position by the practice of economy. But the cost of government in the main cannot be materially reduced until high prices come down, for the Government is as much affected by the high cost of living as the average citizen. It is important in this connection to consider whether heavy taxation is the cause, as has been many times alleged, or the effect of high prices.

Must we reduce taxes to reduce prices, or reduce prices to reduce taxes? I am of the emphatic opinion that high prices are due to other causes, principally to the condition of uncertainty in every line, and that very little of the responsibility can be laid to high taxes. It is true that many of our taxes tend in spite of everything to become consumption taxes. They are passed on and on until they can be passed no farther. But taxes are only a drop in the bucket of present high prices.

THE large tax levies made necessary by the war have made the tax item one of the most vital in every business. When the assets acquired by the nation during the war period are properly analyzed due credit will be given to the tax law for having impressed upon our people generally the necessity of keeping more accurate accounts. This will lead not only to more accurate records and hence to more honest accounting between taxpayers and the Government, but also to the reconstruction of business along more systematic and efficient lines. Persons will seek more accurate information regarding their business conditions and will be able more quickly to remedy defects and to conduct their business enterprises more successfully. It will be seen, therefore, that heavy war taxation has not been without its benefits.

Gradually our manufacturers are getting over their uncertainty as to the cost of labor and raw materials and uncertainty as to markets, and tho the uncertainty with regard to taxes remains, I think we could look forward with assurance to conditions permitting a reduction of the revenues to be secured from taxation, if we had merely to consider raising enough money to meet governmental expenditures.

But there are other things to be considered—and most important among them is [Continued on page 452]



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Fiume—the bone of contention between Italy and Yugoslavia

Another Scrap of Paper?

Stern Facts That Must Be Faced in Solving the Adriatic Problem

By Captain Alessandro Sapelli

Owing to the recent postal and telegraph strike in Italy we did not receive the official message from the Italian Government to the American people scheduled for this issue of The Independent. We are substituting therefor this article by one of the best-informed and most prominent Italians in the United States, Captain Alessandro Sapelli, former director of the Italian Committee of Public Information and ex-governor of Italian Somaliland, in East Africa. Captain Sapelli prefers to give us an Italian message which is not official, but which expresses his earnest and carefully thought-out convictions on Italy's foremost problem today

HERE is an insistent rumor in diplomatic and journalistic circles to the effect that Signor Nitti, Italian Premier, whose patience has been put to a severe test by President Wilson, has made the following forceful declaration: "A million notes will not succeed in depriving Italy of the territories which are hers by sacred right, and whose occupation is an accomplished fact."

This was the textual contents of a cablegram sent from London to a New York newspaper under date of February 27.

The London correspondent of the paper in question has doubtless never even seen Signor Nitti, for, had he met him but once, he would not have attributed to the Premier words which that gentleman has certainly never pronounced and which he will certainly never utter. Perhaps Mr. Correspondent has considered himself authorized, we know not on what grounds or by what inspiration, to impersonate in Signor Nitti the Italian people, and has represented the Premier as having expressed what he, as a correspondent, considers to be the sentiment of the Italians upon receiving the new Wilsonian note. In this case the cable may, after all, reflect a truth, not an ungarnished one, be it understood, but, at least, a truth well veiled and duly censored.

It does not require much perception to see that the people of Italy and the Italians of Fiume, who for sixteen months have been awaiting a solution of the Adriatic question, must feel a sense of bitterness and rebellion as a result of the unjust accusals and un-

generous threats to which they have been subjected.

If twenty years hence (and time passes rapidly nowadays) one should read the events of these past few months, without reading the history of the war preceding them, he would certainly be convinced that the Croats, Slovenes, Bosniacs and Serbs, allied with the United States and associated with France and Great Britain, have fought and defeated, at Vittorio Veneto, the Austro-Hungarian Empire allied with Italy.

Italy, before allying herself with the enemies of the Central Empires, foresaw the possibility that her rightful claims might be contested, after victory, by companions in arms, who might, in some respects, have political interests differing from or opposite to hers. For this reason she prepared and accepted an equitable compromise, implying unquestionable renunciations, to complete the redemption of Italian land and peoples.

Italy thus defined the minimum which would also guarantee that, on a favorable conclusion of the war, her hopes would not be rendered vain and illusory as a result of pressure exerted by those very nations by whose side Italy had fought. This was the meaning and purpose of the Treaty of London, a treaty proposed and arrived at in 1915, based on ideas and principles then mutually agreed upon by all concerned and whose obligations Italy has fulfilled generously and without niggardliness.

Having, in order to avoid misunderstanding, drawn the attention of her new allies to the possibility of the contestations which have arisen [Continued on page 446

The Best Person in Our Town

When we asked the readers of The Independent last fall to tell us the story of "The Best Man or Woman in Our Town" the answers that came pouring in would have convinced the sourest pessimist that "all's well with the world." From all over the United States came the sketches of the "best" folks—stories that showed a surprising unanimity in their definition of "best"—in almost every case taking the word to mean: of upright character, helpful to many people, brave in fighting wrong-doing, a constructive power in the community—seldom great, never self-seeking. If these answers from The Independent readers may be considered a fair test America still holds to the good, old-fashioned standards of her pioneers. We judged the manuscripts which were submitted, in accordance with this attitude and chose for the first prize the sketch below, one typical of a large number. As many as possible of the other manuscripts judged worthy of publication will appear in succeeding issues

HE is a farmer, with little education and homely as a hedge fence. Never by any chance one of the "goody, goody" kind, but always and in every way dependable. Born of poor, obscure parents and starting in life for himself with nothing but one pair of hands, a clear head and intense personality tintured with bulldog tenacity, he has by dint of hard work,

close economy and tireless industry, surrounded himself with a well-tilled and well-stocked farm unincumbered by debt. He married early in life a woman whom neighbors say was never of much help to him, and who died leaving four children motherless. One of them married before her mother's death and one was large enough to keep house for her father. "Nothing particu-

lar striking about all this," you think? There may be nothing spectacular about my "best man in our town." But wait.

Mr. Hayden (which is not his name) was converted in middle life and joined our little church. Eventually he became an elder and Sabbath school superintendent, altho he can scarcely read a scripture verse without stumbling. "I can't teach a class," he said, "but I can run the school and keep others at work." And so for years, during ebb and flow of church life and community interests he has held a steady rein over our little school and manifested a personal responsibility for the well-being of every member thereof. One of us, a widow, lives alone. When she falls sick Mr. Hayden sees that her Sunday school paper is delivered, that her water pail and coal bucket are filled and that no want is unsupplied. A boy or girl goes away to school, and our "best man" follows with words of advice and offers of assistance in securing room and board. A member dies and he is on hand to oversee that a grave is dug, undertaker secured, carriages, autos, and needed supplies provided, the minister notified and music arranged for. Members move away and he manages to let them know that we consider them as still belonging



This "best" man would be the last to believe that he deserved such honor

to us. The church lawn needs mowing and his machine does the work. The walk is out of repair, and Mr. Hayden is "Johnny on the spot."

Membership in our little church is depleted by deaths and removals until a mere handful of the faithful gather Sunday after Sunday to study the Bible lesson, and contribute to "the boards." A preacher has been out of the question for several years, but Mr. Hayden has held the fort out of sheer persistence and our unbounded respect for his integrity.

That integrity is an inherent characteristic as the following instance will indicate. Our rural telephone has a rule, "Pay in advance, or no service." One recent night Mr. Hayden went to the phone to collect a crew of threshers for next day's work. "Nothing doing," came over the wire. "I'd like to know why," he asked. "Quarterly dues unpaid yesterday." In vain were protests made—"a pressure of local business had made him forget; he would pay tomorrow, but he must talk now." "No, a rule is a rule." Tired as he was after a big day's work he had to walk a mile to use a neighbor's phone. "I tell you I was mad enough to bite a ten-penny nail in two," he told me afterward. "They'll never get another cent out of me. I disconnected my phone that night and 'never again.'"

The next evening while he was milking one of his ten cows a scripture verse kept repeating itself in his mind; over and over again the words, "Owe no man anything," asserted themselves. "I knew I had had three months' telephone service for which I had paid nothing. My conscience would not let me off until that debt was paid. Prayer at home or in Sabbath school would be out of the question until a settlement was made." "And you've connected [Continued on page 459]



Farmer Hayden with his wife, by whose connivance we obtained these photographs of the exceedingly modest hero of the sketch

Master Workshops of America

A Series of Monthly Articles Written from a First Hand Survey of Big Business Enterprises That Have Given the United States the Name of the Foremost Industrial Nation of the World



In 1883 the Peabody Coal Company was nothing but a small retail yard; today it operates thirty-six mines with an annual production of 18,000,000 tons, and is the only concern of its kind specializing in every phase of bituminous coal production and distribution

The Firm That Saved One Client \$1,000,000 a Year

By Edward Earle Purinton

AN amazing fact recently came to light in a Western city. A large corporation handling a product that almost everybody needs has materially reduced the price within five years during and after the war. And the profits of the company have grown, while the prices diminished!

Government reports indicate that dealers in other general commodities have, during this same period, raised their prices 100 to 200 per cent. How could any business organization cut down prices an average of 15 per cent a year and succeed, while most concerns had to increase prices an average of 30 per cent a year to keep from being ruined by the war?

Questioned on this point, a man with inside knowledge replied: "The company that made more money by asking less knows the science of economical production and distribution. Last year a saving of \$1,000,000 resulted from a single item—coal."

The firm alluded to above is a client of the Peabody Coal Company of Chicago. By handling the fuel problems of one of its clients so as to increase output, improve quality and lessen waste, the Peabody firm of coal engineers, managers and producers effected probably the most stupendous gain ever known to a business house in the practice of regular fuel economy.

The founder and chairman of the company is Francis S. Peabody, a national authority on the coal situation. He was director of coal production of the Council of National Defense in the early part of the war, and later was appointed assistant director of the Bureau of Mines by Secretary Lane. He served also as chairman of the board for regulating the storage of explosives, as a member of the Chicago Council on U. S. Junior Naval

Reserve Training, and in other capacities needing both expert knowledge and a patriotism that gets things done. The Canadian Government requested him to make a personal inspection of most of the mines and coal fields of Canada, which he promptly did, offering suggestions for increased production.

Back in 1883 the Peabody Coal Company was nothing but a small retail yard. It looked as dingy, dirty, ugly, bare and unpromising as the rest of its kind. But you can never judge the future of a business by its present location, size or appearance; the future is made by the keen vision, close aim, set purpose, full knowledge and firm will of the man at the head; and who can measure the future of a man?

Today this company has a reputation from coast to coast, operates thirty-six mines with annual production of 18,000,000 tons, has financed coal properties worth over \$35,000,000, and is the only concern of its kind specializing in every phase of bituminous coal production and distribution. *This company has no competitors.*

We asked an official of the company to explain the absence of competition. He said, "It may be due to the fact that such service as we render requires an immense amount of capital, a highly trained and efficient organization, and a good many years of experience in the work." The explanation is only partial. The broad fundamental reason for success may be that the company has applied to its organization and operation the telescope of principle—and the microscope of method. Great results are thereby guaranteed. Every business needs a telescope of principle and a microscope of method. The function of the telescope is to reveal the

ethical, social, psychological, industrial scope of organization; the function of the microscope is to reveal the mechanical, financial, technical, personal system of operation. Let us for a minute focus the business telescope and microscope on the Peabody Coal Company.

The principle is that of centralized management—with a new application. It is used in commerce by the department stores, was adopted in war by the Allies under Marshal Foch, but has never been properly extended to the unifying and retailing of professional service. A housekeeper can buy from a single store any of thousands of different household articles; but when a business man goes forth to buy the knowledge and skill of experts, he may have to shop in a dozen States—and then be disappointed. The vain search for technical authorities with brains properly filled but minds properly open costs American business men millions of dollars a year in time lost, energy lost, equipment lost, reputation lost.

Another handicap to be overcome is the distance between the average professional counsellor and the changing field of operations. He has no business of his own. He merely has regulation advice to offer on other men's problems. The method works in a trade or business not subject to rapid or violent changes; but where a national revolution, such as lately put the coal mines to the bad, hits a line of trade, the expert has to be in it or he ceases to be an expert. No outsider, whether financier, engineer, purchasing agent, production or sales manager could settle the troubles of a large coal operator or consumer in a crisis like that following the war. He would have to be first a large operator or consumer himself.

The Peabody Coal Company bases management service on ownership experience. A producing concern delivering as much as 2,000,000 tons of coal a year to a single customer, it is also a firm of consulting experts, having as clients large railroads, factories, chemical companies, banks, public utility corporations. Among the specialists on the staff are accountants, advisers, auditors, construction engineers, consulting, mechanical, mining, electrical and chemical engineers, financiers, fuel engineers, managers, producers, purchasing agents and sales agents. Note how these experts, by rendering a variety of services, all different but all inter-related, unite to form a complete system of management.



Francis S. Peabody, founder of the Peabody Coal Company, is an authority on the coal situation

They tabulate, notate and correlate the results of their own vast experience for the benefit of their customers and clients. They investigate and examine coal properties, advise on their commercial value, prepare plans for opening and developing mines and fields. They appraise lands and properties for bond houses, banks and coal operators needing financial backing.

They operate mines owned by others for their own account or for the joint account of the owners and the Peabody Company. They operate mines owned by large consumers of coal, supply them with the tonnage needed, and dispose of the remainder of the output for their account. They act as selling agents for owners of coal properties and for bond houses and banks controlling such properties. They act as agents for the sale of coal produced by companies whose output is too small to warrant their maintaining selling offices. They act as purchasing agents for consumers of coal.

They serve as consulting engineers, making recommendations for improvements or changes in operating methods to secure increased output or more economical operation. They advise on markets for present and future mining output. They finance coal properties which have had the approval of their engineering and sales departments. They advise concerning quality of coal best suited to the consumers' needs and equipment, with recommendations to effect savings in power plant and reduce or eliminate fuel difficulties.

They set up cost sheets and cost accounting books, furnish cost statements, devise methods of auditing, keep the daily books, and do all other necessary accounting for active mining properties. They design and erect mine buildings and machinery, tipples, washers, power plants, rescreening plants and other mining adjuncts or equipment. They purchase mine supplies and machinery for other plants and customers. They invest their own capital in opening and developing coal lands owned by others and approved by themselves.

What are the advantages to users of a system like this? Prices are lower; for example, the company buys every year several million dollars' worth of mining tools, machinery and supplies, with the benefit from these wholesale purchases going to the clients of the company. The difficulties of a business are more easily and effectively removed; the problems of management overlap in departments such as buying and accounting, producing and distributing, advertising and selling; where you have experts in all such departments consulting each other as well as you, the combined results are bound to be more satisfactory, and less costly. A regular supply of coal is guaranteed, with health of employees conserved, lay-offs and shut-downs reduced to a minimum. The consumer is not limited to any grade, locality or variety of coal; his needs are studied and the coal best adapted to them is [Continued on page 455]



HAND PICKED COAL

The needs of the consumer are studied and the coal best adapted to them is furnished from the most suitable mine in the company's field, which extends over an area of six States

What Is Americanism?

By Edwin E. Slosson

THE war has put a new course in every curriculum. The demand of the day is that we shall consciously teach what we have unconsciously become. Scores of agencies have sprung up for the teaching of Americanism. Money is pouring out lavishly for the cause. Zealous and devoted men and women, old and young, have responded to the call for volunteers and are training themselves for this new form of national service. There is no cause more worthy; none more needed. It is because the peoples of the Old World had not learned the lesson of Americanism that the Greatest War came upon them and it is because they will not learn it now that the Great Peace is still delayed.

America has a message. It is a message of peace and good will to all men. It is meet that we say it over to ourselves, that we may not forget it in the turmoil of antagonistic voices and the despair engendered by distress. Faith is what we need, faith in God and country, faith in our institutions and ourselves. We must study our history and learn what has made our nation strong and unified. Our name is our ideal, the United States. Our duty is to justify the prophetic title that the founders of the republic dared to call it. We must manage to convey its meaning to the aliens who come to us with alien ideas hard to eradicate, with outlandish traditions incompatible with ours. We must inspire them and their children and our children as well with the true spirit of Americanism.

What is that spirit? It is most succinctly expressed in our national motto. Every American, however poor, carries in his pocket a Government medal of silver or nickel with this inscription, *E pluribus unum*. "Of many, making one;" or to put it in other words it means, "the unification of diversity." Note that it does not mean "the obliteration of diversity." It means many minds, one heart; many roads, one goal; many ways, one purpose; many races, one nation. The American revolutionists, like the French, believed in the political trinity of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. But their creed should not be misread as Liberty, Uniformity, Fraternity. Quite the contrary, they were bent on sweeping away the artificial and traditional inequalities of men that all might be born free and have an equal chance to develop their diverse abilities in fraternal unity. The best text book of Americanism is still the Declaration of Independence, and we might well revive the obsolete custom of reading it once a year. Some of our new teachers of Americanism do not seem to be familiar with its Magna Charta.

The "Melting Pot" metaphor is sometimes misconstrued thru inattention to its grammatical form. The participle is in the present tense. A "Melting Pot" means a pot that is kept melting—that is to say, in a fluid condition so that each individual particle may find its proper level according to its own specific gravity, the scum to be skimmed off and the dregs to be discarded. It does not mean that sometime the contents of the pot are to be poured out to set in a rigid mold like the cast nations of the Old World. If America ever cools off and solidifies that is the death of Americanism. We Americans do not believe that people should be pressed into the same mold, machined to the same pattern. It was to escape such a process that many of us or our ancestors came to America.

America was populated by the persecuted. Puritans from England, Huguenots from France, Germans from the Rhine, Catholics from Ireland, Czechoslovaks from Austria-Hungary, Armenians from Turkey, Jews from Russia, these but a few of those who fled to America for freedom from

the religious, economic, racial or military oppression at home. All these were protestants and non-conformists in the original sense of these words, whether they were Catholics or Congregationalists. They were a chosen people—chosen to be kicked out from their native lands. Whether our fathers came over in the "Mayflower" along with a shipload of furniture and pewter-ware or whether they came over later in the more comfortable accommodations of a steamer steerage it was mostly because they were considered undesirable citizens that they were forced or permitted to depart.

America is a chosen land—selected out of all parts of the world as their future home by those who desired or were obliged to leave their native countries. This is an honor that we should appreciate and endeavor to deserve. The United States is a synthetic nation. Other countries "just grewed," like Topsy. Ours is the conscious and considered creation of its people. European and Asiatic countries are almost entirely populated by those who were born there and did not have energy enough to get away. Our population is largely composed of those who were not born here and had energy enough to come. What is called patriotism is sometimes not love of country but mere laziness. Our patriotism is less alloyed with this element than any other, for a large proportion of Americans love America because they have lived elsewhere. They came here because they thought they would find it best; they stay here because they have found it best. Americanism is an elective course.

Our form of government is no hand-me-down from a former generation, no misfit borrowed from another land. It is made to measure and is remade to fit. Our social system is more of a skin than a coat. It grows with us. Every man his own tailor is the law of democracy. The King of France said, "I am the State." It was a lie and they cut off his head for it. The American citizen says, "I am the State," and it is the literal truth. All men are monarchs. This develops a sense of responsibility. In other lands the people can complain, "Why don't *they* do it?" In America we can only wonder, "Why don't *we* do it?"

CONSEQUENTLY the first lesson to be taught to an immigrant is that patriotism in the American sense is a different thing from Old World patriotism. Americanism does not mean loyalty to a king; it does not mean attachment to a particular spot of ground; it does not mean conformity to a fixed code of customs; it does not mean the perpetuation of traditional institutions; it does not mean aversion to novel and foreign ideas; it does not mean hostility toward those who differ from us.

Americanism is one of the fine arts, the finest of all the fine arts, the art of getting along peaceably with all sorts and conditions of men. We Americans have had more experience in the practice of this art than other nations and it is not undue boasting to say that we have acquired a certain proficiency in it. A steel mill may contain twenty different nationalities and they do not quarrel any more than so many Irishmen or Poles in their native land. A city block is a map of Europe in miniature. The immigrants try to keep up their Old World antipathies. Their children when they go to school together call each other names and stretch their little necks trying to look down on each other. Then they grow up together and go into partnership or inter-marry. There are few Old World feuds that, if let alone, can resist the solvent atmosphere of America.

In the light of our history and our social system we can



Americanization? They'll Say It Is!

An experiment that may prove to be the biggest piece of work the American army ever did began at the Recruit Educational Center at Camp Upton about a year ago with some illiterate foreigners recruited into the United States military service. In six months these men had become first class American citizens and first class soldiers. The photograph above, taken after six months training, shows what has been done



When a picked squad of these "made-in-the-army Americans" were sent on a tour to show other parts of the country the success of the Americanization experiment one of them wrote this letter from Niagara Falls. He had begun learning to write English only six months before, remember! The letter proves his progress in the classroom; the photograph of him in the lower right corner of this page shows his acquisition of a soldierly appearance that West Point might envy. The impetus that made the United States army an Americanization agency came when it was found that one in every four drafted men could not read nor write English. In development battalions these men got a start. Whether or not the work is to continue in peace time is another story

One thing that never fails to impress a visitor to the Recruit Educational Center is that the men can all sing "America"—all the verses, all the words. Below is a typical classroom in English. Besides making a soldier and a citizen of its recruit the American army offers, too, to teach him a trade. To sum it up the Recruit Educational Center is good business for the army—it furnishes more and better soldiers; good business for the recruit—it increases his education and his earning capacity; and good business for the nation—it makes intelligent, patriotic, disciplined citizens



define the distinguishing characteristics of Americanism and of its opposite as follows:

AMERICANISM	ANTI-AMERICANISM
Cosmopolitanism	Exclusiveness
Catholicity	Intolerance
Eclecticism	Compulsory uniformity

The true American then is fond of travel and accustomed to associate with men of various nationalities; he not only tolerates views other than his own but is anxious to hear them and he selects from the ideas that come from far or near those that seem to him sensible and worth trying. He is always eager to tell or to hear some new thing, but it is the practical inquisitiveness of the Yankee, not the idle curiosity of the Athenian.

The spirit of Americanism is not confined to any particular race, language, land, creed or form of government. Altho "made in America" it is not patented. It may be exported. In fact it has been carried to the Old World by millions of missionaries, the immigrants who, having lived among us for a few years and imbibed something of the genius of the place, have returned to their native lands and implanted there certain of these New World notions. The traveler in Europe and Asia may happen anywhere upon Americanized individuals, Americanized homes, even Americanized towns. This reflex action of emigration is too often overlooked.

In politics the American spirit finds expression in our unique combination of diversity in unity, the federal system. An effort is now being made, tho not with the advice and consent of the Senate, to extend something of the system to the world as a whole in the form of a League of Nations, but the world does not seem ripe for it yet. The Anti-American spirit dominates Europe and controls the making of the map. The Allied Powers, freed from American influence by the withdrawal of our representatives from Paris, are trying to herd the human race into separate corrals, with barbed wire fences around each petty people, to draw boundary lines around those who claim the same ancestry, speak the same language and profess the same creed. They aim to secure an artificial unity by means of a compulsory uniformity. If they succeed they will restore the crazy-quilt map of the Middle Ages before the world had been bound together by rails and telegraph wires. All Europe seems mad with the mania of xenophobia. A dozen new nationalities have arisen, each gathering her skirts about her to avoid contact with her neighbors. It is political sectarianism carried to the extreme. The smaller the country the more intense the nationalism. The new boundary lines of Europe and Asia are being drawn in the spirit of hate.

The American ideal is the opposite of this. Our guiding spirit is love, not hate. We would lay the foundations of a new state in hope not fear. Holding that all men are equal we are willing to call them brothers. Our kind of nationalism is not exclusive. Our ideal of patriotism is not national selfishness, it is universal commonwealth.

But all Americans are not yet Americanized and it may be that the flood of reaction now sweeping over the world may even carry our own country away with it.

Must We Choose?

MOST of the presidential candidates so far mentioned seem to belong to two classes—those who could be elected but cannot be nominated, and those who can be nominated but could not be elected.

The Folly of Fences

ITALY and Yugoslavia are on the verge of war because Italy demands the little strip of land between the Wilson Line and the Pact of London Line. Yugoslavia refuses because the territory in dispute contains 40,000 Slovenes who do not want to come under Italian rule. But before the war

40,000 Slovenes were coming to the United States *every year* and nobody thought anything about it. There will be no peace for the world until statesmen realize that people are not rooted to the ground like stocks and stones, and that if you pen them up they will jump fences.

Understanding Our Government

By Franklin H. Giddings

WHEN Dr. Butler refused to authorize a resolution in the Republican State Convention instructing New York delegates to the National Convention to support him as a candidate for the Presidency, he took an unequivocal stand for representative government in the sound meaning of that much misunderstood term. So also did Vice-President Marshall when he declared the other day that he believed in "representative democracy" and not in "socialistic democracy."

There is reason to fear that only a small percentage of American voters know what representative government is. Our state and national governments are representative in theory and in law, but the word is not often heard in these days and the clear understanding of it, which the student of history discovers in the public documents and discussions of our earlier period, has nearly been lost. In large areas the idea itself has fallen into discredit, and "direct democracy" has won popularity.

More can be said for direct democracy than for representative government misconceived and degraded. When the representative has become a rubber stamp, voting only as instructed by constituents, or, when (a yet worse fate) he has become a coward, afraid of his district—he is an evil influence and the world would be better off without him. True representative government is possible only when the representative is no less independent than responsible, knowing that he has full discretion to safeguard the interests of his constituents, as the lawyer has to safeguard the business of his clients, or as a physician has to safeguard the life and health of his patients.

The superiority of representative government to direct democracy is consequent upon the fact that not all citizens are equally competent to legislate. In theory representatives are chosen from the relatively competent. In practice they not always are. Partial failure of the system is attributable to the unfortunate circumstance that the relatively incompetent voter is often so deplorably incompetent or intellectually so dishonest that he cannot see or will not admit that another man has more sense than he has.

To make a bad matter worse, there has long been in the United States an industrious teaching of the nonsense that all citizens are, in fact, equally fit to hold office, in particular, to serve in municipal common councils or boards of aldermen, in state legislatures and in the Congress at Washington. The Declaration of Independence said that men are created equal, and the Jacksonian democracy took up the proposition in a serious way. That sentence in the Declaration was a piece of political tomfoolery adopted in face of the protest of a clear-headed Democrat, Thomas Paine, who urged that the proposition should read "men are created equal *in respect of their rights*," which would have been true and worth saying.

Notwithstanding these offsets and limitations, representative government does, in a measure, put the actual business of law making and administration into the hands of men somewhat above average ability. This happens because, with now and then an exception, a man cannot get elected to public office unless he is known to his constituents, and as a rule he cannot become known until he has accomplished something in business, law, education, or civic activity. The requirement is not great and the level not high. Yet on the whole it is an observable fact that the more

important the office, the bigger is the man chosen to fill it.

For direct democracy one sound argument may be advanced. In the New England town meeting, in popular voting on state constitutional amendments, and in states which legislate by referendum, voters are compelled to pass judgment upon things as well as upon persons. They have to think about affairs and policies. That this necessity has an educational value is not disputed. It tends to make the mass of voters on the whole more competent than they would be if their only political activity consisted in giving power of attorney to representatives.

While no way has been found, or is likely to be found, to make a democracy fool proof, experience indicates that the best working system is a combination of direct democracy with representative government. The town meeting has had an honorable record. It has been a good school. In the commonwealths great issues are discussed and thought about by all citizens, and are most wisely decided by popular vote. But for legislation in general and for efficient administration, some degree of expertness is required. Positive talent is called for, and a politically organized population makes a fatal blunder when it does not delegate these duties to selected men; a truth that always has been recognized in the town meeting itself which, while voting on the particular items of business set forth in the warrant, has also elected "selectmen" to carry out the popular decisions.

Nothing would so improve the quality of American politics in these days of unrest and experiment as a sound understanding of the nature of representative government and the common sense reasons for it. The problems of legislation and public policy were never so difficult as now. They are of baffling complexity, while at the same time their solution is imperative. They involve enormous financial risks and burdens. They call for the most delicate adjustments of social rights and duties. They include the tremendous interests of health and education, of prosperity and peace. They demand, therefore, that before the public by referendum or otherwise gives its final verdict upon them, the most patient and intelligent study and the fullest discussion be given to them. This is equivalent to saying that they call for initial handling by men of demonstrated ability, selected from the great body of citizens and entrusted with both discretion and responsibility.

Cause and Effect

OUR home-grown Bolsheviks have discovered that "direct action" leads directly to direct reaction.

That Long, Long Trail

COME to think of it, we are still at war with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Unlearned Lessons

THE unlearned lessons of the Great War: Don't make agreements with your Allies that you cannot carry out and don't make demands upon your enemy that he cannot carry out.

The Farmer on Daylight Saving

By L. Wayne Arny

AS a purely municipal affair, daylight saving admits of no controversy. City people want it and want it badly. Its advantages are so manifest that several cities are debating the advisability of individual adoption of the time change, irrespective of what may happen elsewhere. States in which the majority of the population are industrially engaged are strongly in favor of it and to them it seems strange that any class should oppose it.

The opposition, however, is strong, and comes almost

entirely from the farmer, who is now aroused to the point of preparing the most orderly and well organized fight that he has made on any minor issue for a long time. The outcome is interesting largely because it involves the city and the country in a contest, the issues of which are as clear cut as could well be imagined. The city people want daylight saving and the country people do not; and so the battle is on.

In justice to the farmer, however, some survey should be made of the reasons for his stubborn opposition. It is perhaps natural that the man on the street should condemn him for trying to take away the pleasures of an extra hour at golf or the opportunity for a longer motor trip before dark. He does not realize that the farmer has some very definite reasons for his opposition.

In Massachusetts there was recently sent to all of the farmers a questionnaire asking certain directly aimed questions on this subject with a view to estimating the exact proportion of farmers who opposed daylight saving. It must be remembered in this connection that Massachusetts is not an agricultural state and so the actual number of farmers there is relatively small. On the other hand, the results may be taken as fairly indicative of farmers' opinions everywhere, since the points involved are common to all farmers and their reasons for opposition would probably hold in all states.

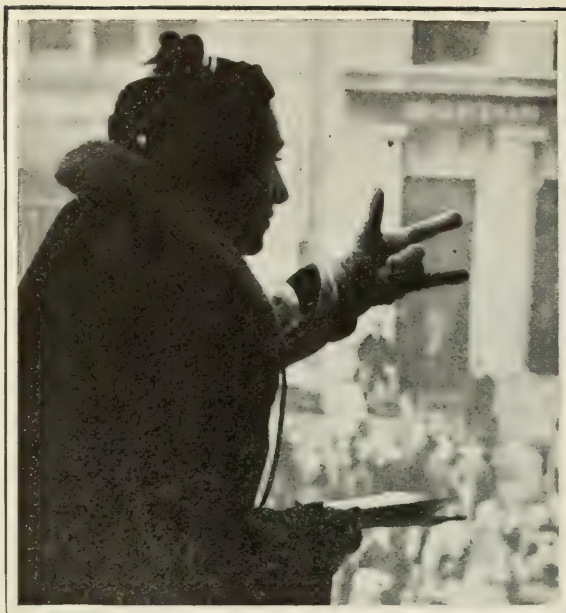
An analysis of the returned questionnaires showed that 797 farmers are opposed to daylight saving and 114 favor it. The outstanding reason for their opposition is the fact that a large part of their field work such, for instance, as haying, must be done by the sun, regardless of arbitrary time standards. It seems impossible to use the extra hour in the morning to advantage since the dew is still on the ground at that time and the fields cannot be economically worked. On the other hand, a farmer usually considers the afternoon hours of more value than those in the morning; but under the altered time schedule he must stop when conditions are most favorable for work.

Of course, he has the option of working as long as he pleases, but he cannot compel his hired man to follow his example. As one farmer stated on his questionnaire: "It is a serious matter to the farmer when several men have to wait an hour and a half or more in the morning during the haying season before beginning work, or were employed during that hour and a half on some unproductive enterprise, while the best hour of the day, that in the afternoon, is lost. This results in an increased cost of hay, which is the important factor in milk production."

It is also interesting to note the hours of work which many farmers reported. The average day, as given by the questionnaires, begins at 5:35 a. m. and ends at 6:17 p. m. The great majority of farmers complained that it was necessary to begin work earlier under the daylight saving routine. Answering the question as to the actual loss sustained by daylight saving, practically all answers were based on an estimate of one and one half hours lost per man per day. The majority also reported a greater difficulty in holding hired help, and still others said that their children did not get enough sleep; that their cows would not come home at the early hour, thus making it necessary to take time to get them; that the poultry could not adjust the clock hours and the work hours so as to maintain production; and many other less important objections were voiced.

In short, the farmer has some very definite reasons for opposing daylight saving; definite enough in fact to arouse him to fighting pitch. If he must go back to altered time he is determined to find consolation by making the consumer pay the additional bills, rather than pocketing the loss as he did last summer. This would, of course, result in an appreciable increase in the cost of such products as milk, butter, eggs, fruit and cereals; an extra burden which the

Fortunes at Their Fingertips



Photographs © Kadel & Herbert

These snapshots of the Curb show the actual happenings of the day in the greatest money market in the world. Above is a window man giving quotations on an oil stock to his representative on the Curb below



Here is an active moment in trading on the Curb. Each man is signalling with his fingers the price which he bids for an offered stock



The Curb looks like a fishermen's convention when the men get on their sou' westers for a day of brisk business in the rain. Perhaps the analogy holds for the "poor fish" they catch, too



Windows are so valuable along Wall Street that they are divided into dugouts, each with its telephones and group of brokers' assistants. The man at the left records orders inside. The story goes that he hasn't eaten lunch sitting at a table for three years



One of the big quotation boards in the private office of a firm of brokers. Ticker news of stocks is listed here for the early information of customers

consumer might find wholly unwelcome. He is perfectly willing to have the city man work or play according to any time schedule that pleases him, just so long as his own working hours are not disturbed or the train times changed.

The whole thing is significant, for if the farmers in Massachusetts succeed in defeating the bill, those in other states undoubtedly can do the same thing with less effort, particularly in the middlewestern states, many of which are more extensive in their agricultural interests. Whether we will have daylight saving or not is a much less vital part of the contest than is the question of whether the farmer has the necessary power to defeat an issue that is held in such favor in the cities. If he succeeds, the victory will very materially strengthen his morale for other contests of greater political or economic significance.

New Need for Esperanto?

IN the case of most international conventions a version in one language, customarily French, is taken as the original text. The Treaty of Versailles, however, stipulates that the French and English texts shall have equal authority. But a perfectly equivalent translation of anything more complex than the multiplication table is impossible and already controversies have arisen over supposed discrepancies in the two versions. So the Esperantists of Paris have published their "Kontrakto de la Ligo de Nacioj" with the suggestion that by making Esperanto the official language of the League all disputes would be avoided.

Label Your Guests

THE greatest test of the human memory is prompt and certain association of the faces and names of casual acquaintances. A false confidence is worse than avowed ignorance. When introducing Mr. Thomas Jones to Miss Angelica Robinson, it is safer to say "er-Mr. Ggrmp meet Miss, what's your name?" than to venture boldly "Mr. Thomas Smith meet Miss Adelaide Higginson." Now, if it were only the rule at formal parties for guests to wear their names tastefully labeled on some conspicuous portion of the costume, or if they could don labels at the door (either hung around the neck or pinned to the lapel), the task of the introducer would be so easy as to be almost superfluous. Mr. Jones might even venture up directly to the lady, take a swift glance at her name-plate, and begin the conversation with the ease of an old and friendly acquaintance—"Miss Robinson, have you been to the opera lately?"

The Biggest Thing in the World

By Hamilton Holt

THE Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," asks us to tell him briefly what is "the biggest thing in the world."

The biggest thing in the world is religion. For on religion depends one's conduct. And on one's conduct depends one's usefulness, happiness and success.

Next to religion the biggest thing in the world is for a man to make a living and a woman to make a home.

But religion, making a living and making a home are largely personal problems. They must be solved by the individual.

There are four other "biggest" problems in the world that cannot be solved by the individual, but only by individuals working in coöperation.

Without undertaking to state them in the order of their importance, we may mention first the economic problem, which is largely a problem of the just distribution of wealth; second, the race problem, which is largely the problem of how to substitute hopefulness and helpfulness for hatefulness and despair over those large sections of our

country where two or more races are forced to live side by side; third, the woman problem, which deals with the new relations of woman or the relations of the new woman to eugenics, the home, business, education, the state, etc.; and fourth, the peace problem, which is nothing but the substitution of coöperation for competition in international affairs.

These four social problems are fundamentally problems of justice. The economic problem is the problem of class justice, the race problem is the problem of race justice, the woman problem is the problem of sex justice, and the peace problem is the problem of international justice.

The biggest thing in the world today, therefore, is:

1st. To get religion.

2nd. To make a living and create a home.

3rd. To devote what time is left to the promotion of economic, race, sex and peace justice.

What's the Use?

THESE sanitary cups are fine things, no doubt, but did you ever notice that nine people out of ten stick their fingers into them to open them up? Or if they are the penny-in-the-slot kind did you ever see the man load them into the glass cylinder without sticking his fingers into them? And fingers as a rule are dirtier than lips and dirt sticks to paper more than to glass.

Competition as Angel and Devil

By Preston Slosson

THE return of the ships and railways to private owners after a brief experiment with public control and the fact that this return seems to meet with the general approval of American public opinion points to some serious handicap which government ownership suffers in comparison with private initiative. Perhaps the clue is to be found in the statement of Mr. Lane when he left the Department of the Interior. He said that in honesty and ability Washington officials ranked high, but many of them feared to assume responsibility or introduce changes, since successful innovations brought no personal profit and failure might lead to reprimand or dismissal. Mediocrity is the safest quality for an official, routine his easiest method and precedent his surest guide.

There can be no doubt that competition and capitalistic methods, whatever their faults, are a main source of the productive wealth of the nation. The fierce rivalry of the market eliminates the inefficient farmer or storekeeper as surely as the natural struggle for existence eliminates the weaklings of the animal world. Old machinery and old methods are thrown pitilessly on the scrap heap. With direct personal profit as the reward of greater efficiency it is no wonder that "the magic of private property turns sand into gold."

Yet we all know the other side to the picture. Competition reverses the moral law by making human personality a means to the creation of wealth. It is all very well that we should scrap our machines but it is not so well that we should scrap honorable and kindly lives simply because they cannot find an immediate place in the industrial system. Many people find the risks of competitive industrialism the very salt of existence, but others weary of living continually on the edge of a precipice with the poorhouse at the bottom and long for the guarantees against poverty which Socialism promises.

We are thus confronted by the apparent dilemma that either we must give competition free play with the resultant poverty, anxiety and class bitterness, or restrict competition and run the risk of stagnation and bureaucratic routine. The problem before us is to devise an industrial system which will combine the greatest insecurity for methods with the greatest security for persons.

The Story of the Week

The Heart of the Covenant

PRESIDENT Wilson's letter to Senator Hitchcock, leader of the supporters of the Treaty with Germany in the Senate, disposes finally of the hope that he would accept the reservations which the Senate has adopted and particularly the proposed modification of Article X of the League of Nations Covenant. In eloquent phrases he claims this article as the "essence of Americanism" and the fruit of our victory. If we should repudiate the principle that all nations are to be secured against assault and invasion we reduce the guarantees of peace in the Covenant to "a futile scrap of paper." By so doing we would encourage the imperialistic spirit which exists in "other nations" as well as Germany.

The President's letter seemed to offer an opening for compromise when he admitted that there could be "no objection to explaining again what our constitutional method is and that our Congress alone can declare war or determine the causes or occasions for war, and that it alone can authorize the use of the armed forces of the United States on land or sea." But in his opinion the reservations which have hitherto been proposed were not explanations but nullifications. Anything amounting to an amendment of the Treaty was inadmissible and he could not understand "the difference between a nullifier and a mild nullifier."

It is evident that in President Wilson's mind Article X is not only "the heart of the Covenant" in the sense of being its most valuable part, but in the literal meaning that the whole Treaty could not live without it, as a man would die if wounded in the heart. Only this can explain his adamant resolution to yield nothing on the one reservation which irreconcilably divides the Senate and which seems to make ratification impossible unless a compromise is reached. The other reservations on the Lodge list have been successively adopted, with but few ameliorations, by mechanical majorities. The reservation on Article X was reserved to the last for the decisive struggle which will determine whether the Treaty will live or die.

The latest form of the reservation to Article X as proposed in the Senate runs thus:

The United States assumes no obligations to employ its military or naval forces, its resources or any form of economic discrimination to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country, or to interfere in controversies between nations whether members of the League or not, under the provisions of Article X, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the Treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress, in the exercise of full liberty of action, shall by act or joint resolution so provide.

Reluctant Democrats

THE Democratic party is not finding it so easy as the Republicans have found it to induce candidates to come forth and declare themselves. Mr. Hoover and Mr. McAdoo, regarded by many Democrats as the best Presidential timber in sight, have both repeatedly refused to enter the primary contests. Their supporters do not take these refusals too seriously, as there is a strong possibility that most of the delegates will go to San Francisco unpledged and that the real contest over the nomination will come on the floor of the convention itself. Mr. McAdoo has given color to this hope by informing his Georgia supporters that it was "highly desirable that every effort should be made to send uninstructed delegates from every state where possible." He said that he would regard it as a duty to accept a nomination that came to him unsolicited, but that his chief concern was with principles and not with persons and the time for selecting candidates has not yet come.

Mr. Hoover simply informed the Democratic state committees in California and Georgia that he was "not a candidate." These refusals do not seem to have lessened his general popular support in the Democratic party and they have roused hopes among his Republican supporters that he was purposely avoiding a Democratic nomination in order to identify himself with the Republicans. In recent public addresses Mr. Hoover has covered a wide field and

What Wilson Thinks of Article X

For myself, I feel that I could not look the soldiers of our gallant armies in the face again if I did not do everything in my power to remove every obstacle that lies in the way of the adoption of this particular article of the Covenant, because we made these pledges to them as well as to the rest of the world, and it was to this cause they deemed themselves devoted in a spirit of crusaders. I should be forever unfaithful to them if I did not do my utmost to fulfill the high purpose for which they fought. . . .

I am sorry to say that the reservations that have come under my notice are almost without exception not interpretations of the articles to which it is proposed to attach them but in effect virtual nullifications of those articles. . . .

Article X as written into the Treaty of Versailles represents the renunciation by Great Britain and Japan, which before the war had begun to find so many interests in common, in the Pacific; by France, by Italy, by all the great fighting powers of the world of the old pretensions of political conquest and territorial aggrandizement. It is a new doctrine in the world's affairs and must be recognized or there is no secure basis for the peace which the whole world so longingly desires and so desperately needs. . . .

Every imperialistic influence in Europe was hostile to the embodiment of Article X in the Covenant of the League of Nations, and its defeat now would mark the complete consummation of their efforts to nullify the treaty. I hold the doctrine of Article X as the essence of Americanism. We cannot repudiate it or weaken it without at the same time repudiating our own principles.

The imperialist wants no League of Nations, but if, in response to the universal cry of the masses everywhere, there is to be one, he is interested to secure one suited to his own purposes, one that will permit him to continue the historic game of pawns and peoples—the juggling of provinces, the old balances of power, and the inevitable wars attendant upon these things. . . .

I hear of reservationists and mild-reservationists, but I cannot understand the difference between a nullifier and a mild nullifier. Our responsibility as a nation in this turning point of history is an overwhelming one, and if I had the opportunity, I would beg every one concerned to consider the matter in the light of what it is possible to accomplish for humanity, rather than in the light of special national interests.

stated his position on many issues, almost as if they were the campaign speeches of an avowed candidate. He urges the immediate ratification of the Treaty and emphasizes the terrible effect which our delay has had on the economic situation in Europe. He speaks of the differences over details of the reservations as "secondary questions." He approves a Federal budget system, a large merchant marine under the American flag, operation of the railway facilities of the country by private capital and initiative, a friendly attitude toward organized labor with recognition of collective bargaining, and higher salaries for teachers.

Senator Pomerene of Ohio has eliminated himself from the Democratic race. He gave as one reason for his refusal that he was unwilling to split the Ohio delegation. This seems to imply that Governor Cox will get the Ohio delegation as an unopposed "favorite son" at the San Francisco convention.

Palmer Is Willing

AT least one Democrat of national prominence and in good standing with the Administration has admitted his willingness to enter the Presidential race. For a long time Attorney General Palmer was as coy as any of the other Democrats mentioned as President Wilson's successor. At a recent banquet in Philadelphia, Mr. Palmer declared that the Presidency "has never been within the scope of my ambitions. I had the desire to be the Attorney General of this country since I was a boy and now that this desire has been realized I would be satisfied to go back to the practice of my profession." He admitted, however, that he would approach a nomination in "the proper spirit" if one were offered him. On the following day, March 1, he formally consented to let his name go before the Georgia primaries.

In his telegram to the Democratic state committee of Georgia, Mr. Palmer said that he supported the record of the Wilson administration "in every phase." It is not yet known whether President Wilson actively desires the nomination of Mr. Palmer or of any other particular candidate, but the fact that Mr. Palmer continues to hold cabinet office and that he emphasizes so strongly his solidarity with the policies of the Administration will cause him to be widely regarded as acceptable to the White House. In his recent speeches the Attorney General has stood uncompromisingly for the ratification of the Treaty with Germany and is willing to carry the issue into the campaign if the Republicans force him to do so. He has defined his position on the industrial question in the following terms:

The most pressing need of the hour to stabilize the industrial situation is to build machinery which will give to both employer and employee the facts surrounding their relations with each other. There need be no restriction of the rights of men to strike and no compulsory arbitration of difference if provision is made for the great American public to be advised of all the facts in relation to every dispute in the industrial world so large as to effect in its consequences a considerable portion of the public.

Stock Dividends Are Not Income

THE Supreme Court declared on March 8 that stock dividends are not taxable as income and cannot be brought within the scope of the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution. Chief Justice White and Justices Pitney, McKenna, Van Devanter and McReynolds concurred in the decision. Justice Pitney declared:

The essential and controlling fact is that the stockholder has received nothing from the company's assets for his separate use and benefit; on the contrary, every dollar of his original investment, together with whatever accretions and accumulations have resulted from employment of his money and that of the other stockholders in the business of the company, still remains the property of the company and subject to business risks which may result in wiping out the entire investment.

Having regard to the very truth of the matter, to substance



Sydney (Australia) Bulletin.

A barnyard lesson in politics

and not to form, he has received nothing that answers the definition of income in the meaning of the Sixteenth Amendment.

Without selling, the shareholder, unless possessed of other resources, has not the wherewithal to pay an income tax upon dividend stock. Nothing could more clearly show that to tax a stock dividend is to tax a capital increase and not income than this demonstration that in the nature of things it requires a conversion of capital in order to pay the tax.

Justices Holmes and Day, in a dissenting opinion, considered that a stock dividend was taxable within the intention of the sixteenth amendment. Justices Brandeis and Clarke in another dissenting opinion charged the majority of the court with taking a narrow and technical view of dividends which would permit corporations to avoid taxation on a large part of what was really income by distributing profits in the form of securities instead of cash. Decisions by a bare majority of the Supreme Court have become rather frequent of late on questions involving the power of the Federal Government over private corporate wealth, as in the refusal to decree a dissolution of the Steel Corporation and the present interpretation of the income tax. Such decisions have, of course, entire legal validity, but they are certain to provoke popular criticism.

Congress is particularly discontented, as the decision not only deprives the Government of a very important source of revenue but compels the refunding of millions of dollars already paid out in taxes. Apparently nothing short of another constitutional amendment, which might require years to bring into effect, will reopen this channel of taxation, and in the meantime new taxes must be devised to meet the threatened deficit. The stock market, on the other hand, reflected the decision in a rapid rise of values on exchange. Early rumors that the Supreme Court had sustained the tax on stock dividends caused something

like a panic in Wall Street and there was heavy selling of stocks until the full verdict was known and an equally rapid recovery took place.

Rallying the Wets

THE counter-revolution against prohibition is now in full swing, altho it is still limited to a very small section of the United States. A motion to repeal the Volstead Act was defeated in the House of Representatives by 254 votes to 85. The vote disregarded party lines and forty-four Democrats joined with forty-one Republicans in the attempt at repeal. Five representatives who had formerly supported the Volstead Act changed their votes and one former opponent voted to uphold it. The main object of the wet minority in Congress is to raise the alcoholic limit of one-half of one per cent to a point which would permit the sale of beer and light wines.

New Jersey, the heart and center of the anti-prohibition movement, has adopted a law permitting the sale of beverages containing not more than three and one-half per cent of alcohol by volume. This would satisfy the demands of the brewers, but the conflict of the New Jersey law with the Volstead Act will necessitate a decision by the courts. New Jersey has already brought suit before the Supreme Court of the United States against both the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead Act.

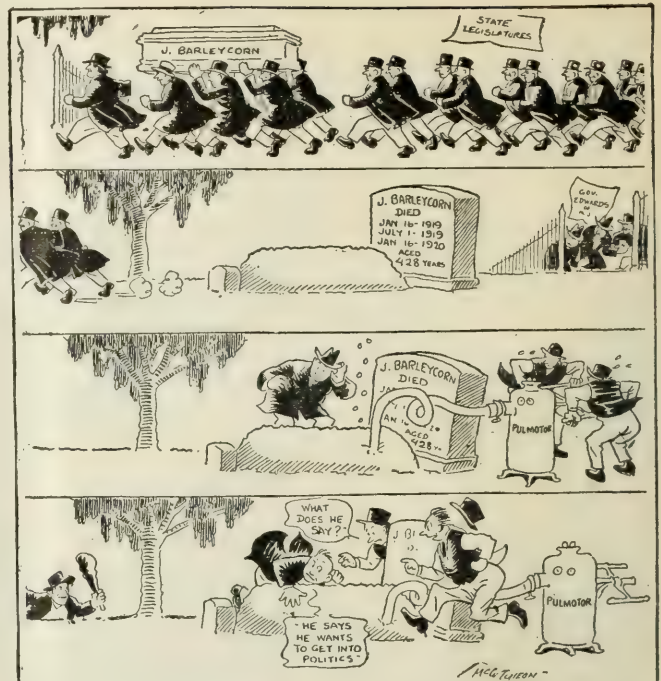
New York, tho more divided in sentiment, is also considering legislation at variance with the provisions of Federal law. The anti-prohibition fight in that state at present centers around the attempt to secure an investigation of the methods of propaganda employed by the Anti-Saloon League and its aggressive leader, Mr. Anderson. By a vote of 61 to 52 the Assembly approved a resolution for the investigation. The Democrats voted almost as a unit for the inquiry and the Republicans were divided. With the trial of the five Socialist Assemblymen-elect still in progress and an elaborate investigation of the Anti-Saloon League scheduled the legislature will have little time to spare for its regular duties at the present session.

New England also shows signs of reaction from prohibition. Recent elections in the towns of Massachusetts and Vermont show a decided trend of sentiment in favor of license. In both states towns which hitherto had been dry strongholds were flooded for the first time in many years.



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

The old story



© 1920, by John T. McCutcheon

Life after death?

West of the Appalachians the indications of wet sentiment are few and far between, but in Wisconsin the legality of the sale of two and a half per cent alcoholic beverages has been carried into the Federal courts.

Wilson Denounces Secret Treaties

PRESIDENT Wilson has once more interposed the shield of his authority between the young states of Albania and Yugoslavia and the Great Powers of western Europe. A recent joint note of the French and British Premiers assured the President that it had not been intended to seek a solution which could not meet with American approval, but that the absence of any American representative from the Supreme Council had made it difficult to find a basis of universal agreement.

In reply President Wilson reaffirmed the advantage of adhering to the agreement of December 9, which "afforded a summary review of these points of agreement of the French, British and American governments." He agreed, however, to limit the State of Fiume to the city if both the Italians and Yugoslavs desired to abandon the earlier plan of a large buffer state of which Fiume would form a part. But to other proposed changes he could not consent, notably the partition of Albania.

The suggestion that the Allies might have recourse, if compromise negotiations failed, to the Treaty of London especially roused the ire of the President. On this point the American note states:

The definite and well-accepted policy of the American Government thruout its participation in the deliberations of the Peace Conference was that it did not consider itself bound by secret treaties of which it had previously not known the existence. Where the provisions of such treaties were just and reasonable, the United States was willing to respect them. But the French and British Prime Ministers will, of course, not expect the Government of the United States to approve the execution of the terms of the Treaty of London, except in so far as that Government may be convinced that those terms are intrinsically just and are consistent with the maintenance of peace and settled order in southeastern Europe.

President Wilson admitted the disadvantage of the absence from the Supreme Council of an American representative with plenary power, but pointed out that on several occasions "decisions in the Supreme Council were delayed while the British and French representatives sought the views of their Governments." In conclusion he ex-

pressed "the earnest hope that the Allied Governments will not find it necessary to decide on a course which the American Government in accordance with its reiterated statement will be unable to follow."

Shipping Board Gives It Up

THE Shipping Board has announced that it will no longer operate shipping on behalf of the Government. The freight and passenger rates established by regulation of the Board are cancelled as from March 1 in so far as the public is concerned. Of course this step does not destroy the Government's title to the shipping which it still holds or compel the Shipping Board to make immediate sale of vessels publicly owned. Government ownership is one thing and Government operation is another, and it is the latter which is now abandoned.

The ships hitherto operated by the Shipping Board will now be managed by private agents with whom the Board has concluded contracts. The vessels are valued at \$200 a deadweight ton, for the purpose of calculating profits. Operating agents are permitted to retain ten per cent of all net profits up to fifty cents a ton per month, twenty per cent on net profits over fifty cents a ton and not over a dollar a ton per month, and twenty-five per cent on all profits in excess of a dollar a ton. They are permitted to fix their own rates on a competitive basis.

Shipping circles believe that with the withdrawal of the Shipping Board tariffs, American steamship companies will be able to lower their rates and compete with foreign merchant ships which have recently been taking away trade from the Americans. It is generally expected that Government ownership will soon follow the fate of Government operation and that the former German liners and the cargo ships built during the war will all be sold to private owners, in spite of the objections which have been raised to "selling out."

The Red Deluge

SIBERIA is rapidly becoming Bolshevist territory. The Soviet government at Vladivostok is reported to be seeking political affiliation with the central government at Moscow. Western Siberia seems altogether lost to the counter-revolutionists. A force of 35,000 anti-Bolshevist troops, most of them refugees from Omsk, is reported



© Keystone View

One of the popular demonstrations held thruout Germany to protest against delivering German war criminals to the Allies for trial. This mass meeting took place recently in Munich

to have assembled at Chita in eastern Siberia under the authority of General Semenoff. These troops are said to be inadequately supplied with food and arms, demoralized by their retreat and discontented with their leaders. It is freely predicted that General Semenoff will be fortunate to escape from the fate of Admiral Kolchak, as he is even more unpopular with the troops and the peasantry. Like all the news which has come from Siberia in recent months, these reports are based largely on hearsay and speculation, but the strongest opponents of Bolshevism agree that the situation in Siberia is more critical than at any previous time.

Nor is the prospect more hopeful in Russia. Denikin is on the defensive in the south. The border states of the west are negotiating for peace, and Lenin has given haughty warning to the Poles that unless they moderate their peace proposals they will receive "a blow that will not be forgotten." According to reports from Helsingfors the Bolsheviks on the Finnish border have taken the offensive and threaten to overrun Finland. The Finnish parliament has appropriated twenty-five million marks for national defense.

To military are added political successes. The recent Soviet elections at Moscow gave the Bolsheviks four-fifths of the deputies; the others being Menshevist Socialists or independents. Nothing else, of course, was to be looked for in an election conducted on the narrow Bolshevik franchise and under Bolshevik domination. How much freedom is granted to opposition parties may be judged from the execution of Nossar, organizer of the revolution of 1905, on the charge of publishing a pamphlet against Trotsky. The execution took place at Kiev. In spite of the almost uniform success of the Bolshevik forces, some of the opposition leaders have not despaired. Prince Lvoff, premier of Russia after the overthrow of the monarchy, has sent a warning to the Allies that "the Russian people will not consider themselves bound by any treaties the Soviet may conclude with other nations."

Five Reigns of Terror

THE execution of Nossar proves that Isaac Don Levine, American war correspondent in Russia, was premature in declaring that the reign of terror was over. Nevertheless Mr. Levine's analysis of the nature and extent of the Bolshevik atrocities is the clearest light that has yet been thrown on a very confused and uncertain subject. He says that there were five distinct "reigns of terror" which ought not to be confused, as they were carried out by dif-



© Kadel & Herbert

The immigration station at Ellis Island, deserted at first during the war and later turned into a soldiers' hospital, is back on its old peace-time basis examining and passing thousands of immigrants into the United States. High wages and the comparatively sound economic conditions in the United States are attracting men and women of all nationalities to this country

ferent persons for different reasons. The first, and by far the most important, were the atrocities of the battlefield during the civil war between the Bolshevik and anti-Bolshevik armies. Several thousand prisoners seem to have been wantonly put to death by both sides, often with inconceivable cruelty. These executions ceased with the triumph of the Moscow Government over the armies of Kolchak.

The second type of atrocities occurred when armed bands from the hungry cities which were the centers of Bolshevism raided the country in search of grain and other supplies. Peasants refusing to surrender their food were shot or imprisoned to frighten other hoarders. About a year ago the Bolshevik leader Kalinin exerted himself to put a stop to these executions and recently they have become infrequent. The third reign of terror was the work of the peasantry who rose against the nobles and landowners. This was the earliest of all the series of outrages and seems to have existed extensively even under the Kerensky Government, which deplored but could not check them. The Bolsheviks permitted the uprising to burn itself out, which it gradually did after the landowners had been slaughtered or evicted and the peasants were in possession of the lands they coveted. It is worth noting that in this case, as in so many others, the history of the French revolution exactly parallels that of the Russian. In the summer of 1789, while quite moderate men were ruling in Paris and no legal terror existed whatever, the disorder in the country districts was at its height. In later years of the revolution, while guillotines were busy in the cities, the peasantry were relatively quiet, for their revenge was already slaked.

The fourth reign of terror was an uprising of the Bolshevik workmen in the towns against the bourgeoisie and the Social Revolutionists, who were accused of trying to assassinate Bolshevik leaders. Because carried out by mobs, as a sort of wholesale lynching, this movement was known as "mass terrorism." Mr. Levine estimates that some 3000 fell victims to the proletarian fury.

The fifth reign of terror, the only one for which the Moscow Government was directly responsible, tho it sometimes permitted or encouraged the other four, was the series of executions carried out against counter-revolutionary leaders. Like the "mass terror" these executions were designed as an answer to the policy of assassination pursued by the Social Revolutionists; tho, of course, among the 4000 that perished by the verdict of Bolshevik tribunals there were many who had sinned against the Bol-

shevist rule only by word or thought. Most of these executions took place during 1918.

If Mr. Levine's estimates are anywhere near the truth, and they are certainly the most plausible which have been given to the public, the Russian revolution has not been more bloody than the French revolution, especially if allowance is made for the much vaster scale of the movement and the larger population involved.

Italy's Claims in Africa

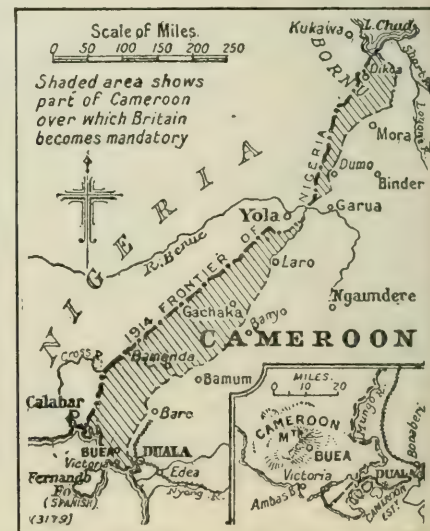
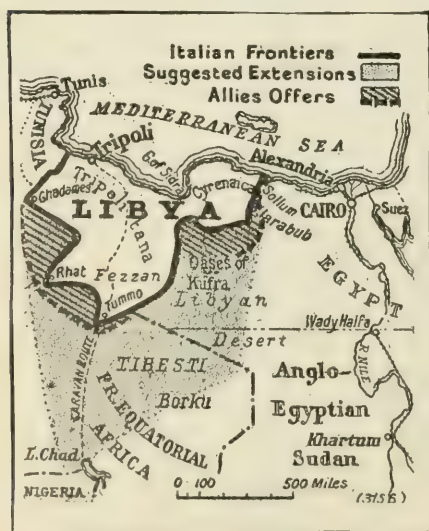
NO war in history has afforded such prizes to the victor; none previous has involved such extensive territorial changes as the conflict now closing. The ownership of almost all of the continent of Africa and a large part of the continent of Asia was at stake. Never before has the fate of millions of square miles and hundreds of millions of people been decided by a single war. England alone has gained an area greater than the whole of the United States and the other Allies, France, Italy, Belgium and probably Japan, have acquired territories greater than the mother country.

The partition of these unprecedented spoils of war has brought the great alliance almost to the breaking point. Alto the Allies had made secret agreements for the disposal of the territory to be conquered, they could not provide in advance for all contingencies and they did not anticipate so overwhelming and complete a victory. Consequently there have been acrimonious discussions at Paris and local conflicts of authority in Africa and Asia.

Before Italy would come into the war she secured promises of expansion in Europe, Asia and Africa. Her demands were cut down somewhat by the insistence of Russia, France and Great Britain and finally fixed, tho rather indefinitely, in the Pact of London, April 26, 1915. The clause relating to Africa is Article XIII, which reads:

Should France and Great Britain augment their African colonial dominions at the expense of Germany, those two Powers recognize in principle that Italy will be entitled to claim some equitable compensations, notably in the regulation in her favor of questions concerning the frontiers of the Italian colonies of Eritrea, of Somaliland, and of Libya, and of the neighboring colonies of France and Great Britain.

Now the outcome of the war has enabled France and Great Britain greatly to "augment their African colonial dominions at the expense of Germany," so Italy claims her compensations. Then, too, France and England are trying to cut down the Italian claims on the Adriatic so as to



THE PARTITION OF THE GERMAN AFRICAN COLONIES

Italy asks for an extension of her Libyan territory as far south as Lake Chad. The Allies are reluctant to grant such a concession. Note the heavily shaded area

Italy wants to get all of British and French Somaliland and a large slice of British East Africa. The British are willing to concede only the heavily shaded sections

The German colony of Cameroon goes mostly to France, but Great Britain gets a slice adjoining British Nigeria and including the great Cameroon mountain

give the infant state of Yugoslavia a better chance for life and they have offered to compensate Italy out of Africa.

But the claims of Italy are so sweeping as to cause consternation to her allies. She demands an extension of Libya (Tripoli) southward clear to Lake Chad. This comprizes the old caravan route across the Sahara. Italy further wants the whole of French Somaliland and British Somaliland, also large sections of British East Africa and of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. This means that France would have to cede to Italy the Red Sea port of Jibuti, which is the only French port on the Suez Canal route to her possessions in Madagascar and Indo-China. Jibuti is also the port from which starts the only railroad leading to Abyssinia. In 1906 France, Britain and Italy agreed to have equal opportunities in Abyssinia, but Italy now demands exclusive political and commercial rights in that country, which means of course its ultimate annexation by Italy. Abyssinia is now the only independent country in Africa with the nominal exception of Liberia, which is virtually a protectorate of the United States, its founder.

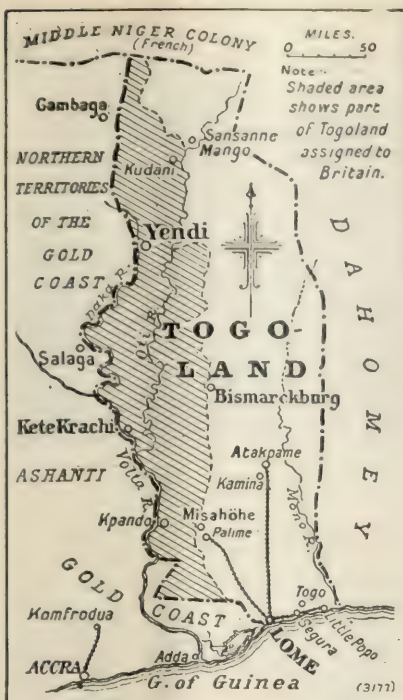
Italy's aspirations are not confined to Africa, but she asks, in addition to Somaliland, a foothold on the opposite side of the Red Sea in Arabia.

That Italy is entitled to some equivalent for the extensive acquisitions of her allies is acknowledged, but Great Britain is reluctant to grant her possession of territory on both sides of the outlet of Suez Canal, and France inquires why Italy cannot build her own railroads into Abyssinia from the Italian port of Massawah instead of taking over the French port and railroad.

The Partition of the German African Colonies

WITHOUT waiting upon the League of Nations which, according to the Covenant, has the duty of assigning mandatories, the Allied Powers are dividing the conquered territories to suit themselves. German Southwest Africa, which was won by the Boer and British forces, is to go to the Union of South Africa. In the conquest of German East Africa the forces of Great Britain, Belgium and Portugal participated and the territory is to be divided among these three powers. The British and French combined in defeating the Germans in Togoland and Cameroon (Kamerun), so these powers will share the two colonies. The dividing boundary lines as determined by mutual agreement are given in the accompanying maps.

France gets the lion's share of both Cameroon and Togoland doubtless in compensation for the much more extensive British acquisitions in other parts of Africa. Nine-tenths of Cameroon goes to France, but the Britain retains a strip along the Nigerian frontier, about 750 miles long and a hundred miles wide at its broadest point. This makes a continuous passage, except for the water-gap of the Benue river, from the Atlantic ocean to Lake Chad. The British have reluctantly conceded the port of Duala to the French, but have retained possession of the whole of Cameroon mountain with a watershed of over 7000 square miles. This is a volcanic peak of 13,370 feet, the highest



In the partition of Togoland, France gets about two-thirds adjoining French Dahomey and England gets one-third adjoining the British Gold Coast

in West Africa, and called by the natives "The Mountain of Thunder," for it is still active. On the coast of Cameroon at the foot of the mountain is Amba Bay, where in 1858 the British Baptists established a colony for freed slaves like the American Liberia.

Of Togoland the French get two-thirds and the British the rest. In 1884 when Germany entered upon a policy of expansion most of Africa was already taken up, but a strip of coast, thirty-two miles long, was found unclaimed in between the British Gold Coast and French Dahomey and this the Germans appropriated. Using this as a base they endeavored to secure a large area of the hinterland, but were held in check by the combined efforts of the British and French. The Togo lagoon had been the resort of slavers, but the Germans constructed a port at Lome with all the modern conveniences and ran railroads into the interior. They had made plans for the systematic development of the country and would have derived an immense revenue from it if the war had not taken it from them. This is one of the richest and most populous parts of the continent. Palm oil is its chief product,

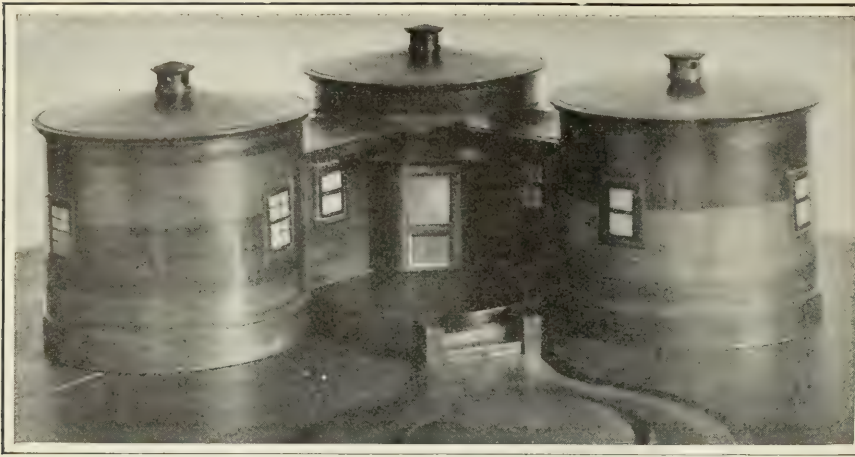
of great importance now that it is being used for margarine as a substitute for butter and beef fat. The French get the whole of the Togo coast, including the port of Lome.

Taming the Turk

THE presentation of the conditions of peace to Turkey is now slated for March 22. These terms will be more severe than was at first predicted; perhaps more severe than was at first intended. Renewed and continued massacres of Armenians in Cilicia have had their effect even on callous professional diplomats, and the outburst of public sentiment when it was learned that the Turk was to retain his old position in Constantinople has not been without result. English and American opinion have been more aroused than French, in spite of the fact that the worst massacres are taking place in regions claimed for a French mandate, but even in France the *Matin* denounces the Sultan's Government as "the most immoral which Europe has ever known."

There does not seem any present likelihood that the decision on Constantinople will be changed, as both England and France fear the effect on their tens of millions of Mohammedan subjects if the cross should replace the crescent in a Moslem holy city. But there is much talk of cutting down European Turkey to little more than the city of Constantinople and awarding the greater part of Thrace to the Greeks. In Asia the Turks will hold only those parts of Anatolia not subject to a French or Greek or Italian mandate. The pre-war Turkish debt will be apportioned among the liberated States and protectorates formed out of the old Ottoman Empire.

The new Ministry in Turkey is more militant than the old and seems disposed to reject the terms of peace if it finds them too severe. The British favor a military demonstration at Constantinople to overawe the Government and show that the Allies still have might as well as right on their side. But the Moslem bandits of Anatolia and Kurdistan are not ready to obey the Sultan to their disadvantage and so it is possible that pressure at Constantinople must be supplemented by costly punitive expeditions.



Among the numerous advantages of this solution of the housing problem is its elasticity of plan—simply add units as necessary

Living in a Roundhouse

The housing problem is one of the most troublesome which confronts the world today and it is indeed fortunate that necessity is the mother of invention. Mr. C. N. Wisner of New Orleans has planned a dwelling built on the plan of the sectional bookcase. The house is made up of room-units. Each room is a cylinder of concrete cast in a steel mold, costing about \$500 to construct and ready to occupy within forty-eight hours after the order reaches the house builder.

Your family grows and one room no longer contents you. Another concrete cylinder can be built and joined to the first by a hallway or closet. Thus like the chambered nautilus you can continually enlarge your mansion as need requires until your lot is all built over. If the concrete walls seem too bare and

plain, you have carte blanche to decorate, paint or fix over as you will. Molded concrete is the ideal house-building material for cheapness, speedy construction, durability and safety from fire.

The greatest novelty is, of course, the cylindrical shape. But most houses and rooms have been built in square form not because it was the most beautiful or convenient, but because wooden logs are straight. There is no more reason why concrete structures should be shaped like wooden houses than that electric light globes should be shaped like candles or lamps. The cylindrical house has the advantage of saving material in construction and of being the easiest of all houses to clean. Imagine the convenience to the busy housewife of a room with no corners!

Idolatry and Influenza

A new argument for foreign missions has been brought forward by *The Interchurch Bulletin*. It is pointed out that all world-wide epidemics have originated in and spread from the non-Christian parts of the earth, particularly from Asia. The plague of the Middle Ages which repeatedly swept Christendom from end to end came from the east, and so did the recent universal scourge of influenza in spite of its bearing the label "Spanish." No other part of the world suffered so severely as India. *The Bulletin* sums up its conclusions in the phrase, "A medical missionary in the Orient now is worth ten doctors in the Mississippi Valley in warding off disease."

Of course no one but a Christian Scientist would contend that the higher death rate of the heathen world is due directly to religious opinions. Climate and not creed is the original handicap of Asia and Africa. But it is true that the attitude of the western civilization toward the hostility of nature is one of combat, whereas the Oriental religions teach indifference and submission. The favored lands east and south of the Mediterranean have no greater enemy than Mohammedanism which teaches that none may escape the death which is "fated."

The problem of redeeming Asia Minor is fundamentally a problem of sanitation; but sanitation cannot progress in view of the slothful obstructionism of a government and people who view western science with the eyes of religious prejudice.

In India and the Orient generally the problem becomes more acute because religion is not only indifferent to sanitation, but positively hostile. Whenever the British Government tries to clean up India a great popular clamor arises that some dirty temple has been profaned or some religious rite (such as drinking the polluted water of the Ganges) has been interfered with. Buddhism discourages the killing even of noxious animals, such as the insects and rodents which carry disease. Nearly every form of heathenism has some sacred cow or sacred cat or other holy animal which must not be slain by the government inspector. It is hardly too much to say that every superstition in the world stands guardian over some disease. The missionary must first root out of people's minds the irrational taboos which stand in the way of civilization before the official dares to interfere. Even when a nation, such as Japan, does not accept the whole of Christianity it will at

least borrow the sanitary code of Christendom from the teachings of the medical missionary.

Page Mr. Smith

Smith College desires that every person bearing the historic name of Smith contribute one dollar to the Endowment Fund of \$4,000,000, the "drive" for which is now in full swing. Even if we set aside the Schmidts and the Smythes and the Goldsmiths and the Smithsons and all other of the offshoots of the Great Clan, it is evident that the trumpet blast from Smith College should arouse millions of valiant clansmen to the financial rescue of their totemistic college. If the Smiths who have earned a place in the American Who's Who should each contribute a dollar about \$275 would come from this restricted group of eminent men. Call the name aloud in the Senate, and the presiding officer will ask "Do you mean the Honorable Senator from Arizona or Georgia or Maryland or South Carolina?"

How the name echoes down the corridors of history from the mythical days of Tubal Cain and Wayland Smith to the latest governor of New York! Adam Smith, who invented the science of economics. Gerrit Smith, the abolitionist. Goldwin Smith, scholar and publicist. James Smith, who signed the Declaration of Independence. Captain John Smith, the colonist of Virginia whose exploits so enliven our school histories. Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormon Church, whose polygamous doctrines have no doubt been in part responsible for the prevalence of the august name of the founder. F. Hopkinson Smith, artist, author and engineer. Sydney Smith, the great English wit of his generation. William Smith, called the "father of English geology." Nor least of all, Miss Sophia Smith, founder of the college which bears her name.

Profoundly warranted is Chesterton's tribute:

It would be very natural if a certain hauteur, a certain carriage of the head, a certain curl of the lip, distinguished every one whose name is Smith. Perhaps it does; I trust so. Whoever else are parvenus, the Smiths are not parvenus. From the darkest dawn of history this clan has gone forth to battle; its trophies are on every hand; its name is everywhere; it is older than the nations, and its sign is the Hammer of Thor.

Did the Peace Conference Work?

According to Captain Tardieu, himself one of the French Peace Commissioners: *The Treaty with Germany was studied in detail by fifty-two technical commissions in 1646 sessions. There were twenty-six field missions to investigate conditions. The Supreme Council held seventy-two joint sessions; the Big Four held 145 sessions; the Foreign Ministers Council held thirty-nine sessions.*

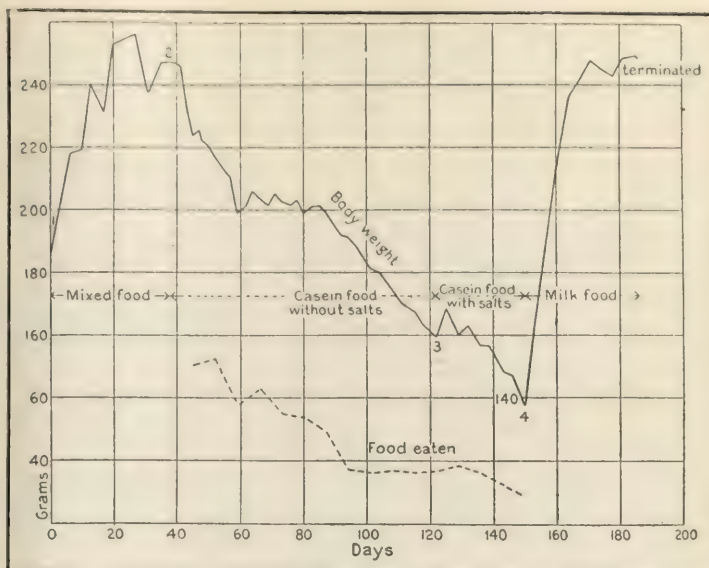
Men, Mice and Milk

The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station has arrived at the conclusion, derived from a long series of experiments, that neither men nor mice can thrive without the food elements contained in milk and absent from the vegetable kingdom. Albino rats were chosen as the chief subjects of experiment because their diet was more easily controlled and observed under laboratory conditions than that of larger animals. But we are assured by Miss Edna Ferry, an expert of the Connecticut Station, that the results of these experiments apply as definitely to human beings as to rodents.

The rats were fed carefully balanced rations of the necessary food constituents, proteins, fats, carbohydrates and salts. The proportions of these food elements were almost exactly the same as in milk, but the protein used was derived from wheat flour. The result in every case was to stunt growth or to stop it altogether. When one-third of the wheat protein was replaced by an equivalent amount in the form of meat, eggs or milk the animals grew at a normal rate. Milk and eggs were slightly more efficient as body builders than meat. When protein from corn was used alone the effect was even worse than with the exclusive wheat diet. The animal lost weight rapidly and died almost as soon as if no food were eaten at all. When some amino-acid was added to the corn protein life was maintained but growth still re-

mained backward. It required the addition of casein from milk or cheese to bring the unhappy rat back to normal development.

Miss Ferry illustrated the upshot of one experiment in terms of human life. A rat was kept stunted for about a fifth of its life on vegetable protein and then casein was added to the diet. Within a few months it was as large as any normal rat. "Calling a man's span of life seventy years the case would be somewhat like that of a boy kept as a healthy infant in arms until fourteen years of age, weighing perhaps sixteen to twenty pounds, and who, by a change in diet when fourteen years old, attained a man's size and weight at the age of twenty-one."



Courtesy of Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.

This chart illustrates the typical recovery of a rat which had declined on a diet lacking the so-called water-soluble vitamine, when the animal was given milk which contains this vitamine. Without the milk the rat would undoubtedly have been dead in a few days

The butter fat in milk is also of high importance. If a young rat is fed with a normal ration except that all fat supplied comes from lard or vegetable oils it will grow normally for about eighty days and thereafter decline in weight, suffer from sore eyes, and eventually die. A small amount of butter fat added to the diet restores health and permits gain in weight to continue. Many children in the famine-stricken regions of Europe have been observed to suffer from ulcers on the eyeball. It was learned that they had been fed on bread and skim milk. As soon as they were given whole milk or cod-liver oil their eyes began to recover and most of them were saved from blindness. For adult rats and men, however, butter fat does not seem so indispensable.

Milk contains all the needed food elements in due proportion and is the only food which does so. Milk sugar has the same food value as cane sugar. Milk protein is as good as meat protein, and milk is far cheaper than meat in proportion to the protein supplied. Milk fat, as can be seen from the price of butter, is one of the most highly valued fats. Milk also contains valuable mineral salts which are inadequately supplied by most foods. Finally milk contains all three of the "vitamines" which are essential to growth: the fat-soluble vitamine, the water-soluble vitamine and the vitamine which prevents scurvy.

"Civilization," says the Connecticut Report, "follows the cow."

Clad in Cartridges

The Government plans to dispose of a huge quantity of cartridge silk this summer. Ten million yards of the silk will be sold at once and the Bush-McLane Company holds an option on some fifteen million more yards, covering the balance of what the War Department had on hand when



Courtesy of Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.

There's a moral in these contrasting photographs of young rats fed on a good and a bad protein. The two upper rats are five months old and have been fed on diets exactly alike except that the one at the top had casein from milk on which it grew normally, and the one in the middle had gliadin from wheat flour on which it could not grow at all, so that when it was five months old it weighed exactly the same as the rat at the bottom which is in normal condition but only one month old

peace was signed. The quantity of cartridge bag cloth then ready for use was sufficient to have lasted eight or nine months with three or four million men on the fighting line. It was made in five weights, due to the fact that large cannon require larger bags of powder for the charge.

Altho this cloth has never before been made or used for civilian purposes it is adaptable to many. Government experts have listed two hundred possible uses for the silk. These include, for example, umbrellas, men's summer suits, lingerie, blouses, shirts, evening gowns, petticoats, clergymen's robes, spats, upholstery, household draperies, flags, book covers, painter's canvas, tents, awnings and trimming for women's hats. To popularize the new material Vice-President Marshall, Secretary Baker of the War Department, Secretary Daniels of the Navy and other officials have had suits made from it, and Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Baker and many ladies of Washington society wear cartridge silk gowns.

Steam Versus Gasoline

The rising price of gasoline inevitably keeps the question alive as to whether the steam or gasoline propelled car will be the ultimate survivor.

It is generally conceded that the steam automobile has the following advantages:

1. It burns completely a low grade fuel.
2. It can accelerate its speed rapidly without gear shift or clutch manipulation.
3. It has a simple control by a throttle valve.
4. It has less vibration.
5. It has high torque at low speed.
6. It has a greater overload capacity.
7. It has a smaller number of moving parts.
8. It has a greater ability to reverse at full speed.
9. The engine will not stall at a critical time.
10. It eliminates transmission, gearshift, clutch, flywheel, drive shaft, universal joints, and ignition system.
11. It has freedom from carbon and knocking.
12. It requires no valve grinding.
13. It has no engine racing.
14. It has no smoky exhaust.

The disadvantages of the steam car are as follows:

1. It takes longer to get up steam in a cold boiler.
2. There is danger from fire and explosion.
3. There is much labor and expert knowledge required to get up steam and to handle the dirty parts.
4. The boiler has a short life.
5. There is disagreeable noise from fire and water pumps.
6. There is continual packing of the joints.
7. There is difficulty of maintaining an even automatically controlled steam pressure.
8. It uses two fuels, both under high pressure.
9. It has short water mileage.
10. It has troublesome freezing problems in cold weather.
11. The boiler coils get sooty.
12. Very few garage mechanics know how to repair it.

Say Now, Shibboleth

The Rev. James Hill tells of one method used by the British during the Great War to prevent enemy aliens from landing at Liverpool under the pretence of being citizens of friendly countries. New arrivals, no matter how impeccable their credentials, were arrested if they mispronounced in German fashion the following sentence:

The thieves thought, altho they made a terrible mistake, that their path was smooth and threaded the way to the haven of their hopes, but there were thorns and thistles there.

Thirty men who had passed all other tests of nationality were tripped up by this sentence.

Odds and Ends

Argentina grows 1,700,000 tons of linseed a year.

There are seventeen cables across the Atlantic Ocean.

At the end of 1919 there were 7,602,000 automobiles in use in America.

Mount Holyoke College for Women has just made Bible study an entrance requirement.

The 2000 chaplains who served so heroically with the A. E. F. are proposing to create a special organization. A bill to

establish a chaplains corps is now before Congress.

Thrifty New England holds two-fifths of the savings bank deposits of the United States.

Czechoslovakia contains nearly four-fifths of the mines of the old Austrian Empire.

A forty acre orange grove has just been sold in Florida for \$18,000, whose yield the past season was \$6000.

The soldiers who returned last year have taken up about 1,000,000 acres of free lands in Western Canada.

The American Red Cross during the war received \$400,000,000 in contributions and spent \$273,000,000 in relief work.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey has just made a new outline base map of the United States—19½ inches by 25¼ inches. Price 15 cents.

The 53,234 separate telephone lines in the United States operate 28,827,188 miles of wire and connect 11,716,520 telephones and 21,175 public exchanges.

Father Ernest Dimnet, the well known French priest and critic who is now in the United States giving the Lowell Lectures at Harvard, is also collecting funds for the destitute children of the city of Lille. Contributions can be sent to him in care of Henry Clews & Co., 15 Broad Street, New York City.

Western Laurels

The big state of the Pacific coast is going to make the big state of New England look out for its educational laurels. Throop College in Pasadena, California, has been renamed the California Institute of Technology and has entered on a phase of expansion which bids fair to equal the achievements of Massachusetts "Tech." The institution has recently received two gifts of \$200,000 each for research in physics and chemistry, and \$800,000 for general maintenance on condition that the sum be increased by other gifts to \$2,000,000. Funds have also been established to construct new physical and chemical laboratories and

a laboratory for aeronautical research.

The new faculty includes such men as Dr. Arthur Noyes in chemistry, Dr. Bateman in physics and Professor Perigord in economics and history; while arrangements have been made for part-time instruction by Dr. Millikan and Dr. Michelson in physics and Alfred Noyes in English literature. The name of Amos Throop, the founder, will be perpetuated in the chief college building, now Pasadena Hall, but henceforth Throop Hall. President James A. B. Scherer has cause for congratulation for the splendid growth of the institution.



Throop Hall, the present administration building of California Institute of Technology

Charting as a Pathway to Success

By B. C. FORBES

Mr. Forbes is a recognized authority on large-scale finance and business, and the foremost interpreter in America of the careers of the leading Napoleons of Finance and Marshals of Industry in the country.

"I want facts, facts, facts," declared the man who looks after two-thirds of the entire world's telephone business. And when he gets facts which he particularly wants to emphasize and to make stick in the public's mind, he presents them in chart form. For illustration, see the back cover of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's annual report. There you will see how Chairman Theodore N. Vail pictures the growth of his colossal company.

"I don't want you to guess. I can guess myself. I want you to know," Judge Gary once reprimanded a private secretary who, in reply to a certain question, gave a non-committal answer. Throughout the world's greatest industrial organization, the United States Steel Corporation, charts are freely used to keep executives accurately posted.

In another industry in which America eclipses the rest of the world charts are daily relied upon to an extent which has won world-wide recognition. I refer to the National Cash Register Company. The dynamic head of it, John H. Patterson, insists upon everything being charted, from the contents of a helpful book which he wants to visualize for his force, to the company's output.

Frank A. Vanderlip declared during the feverish expansion of the National City Bank of New York during the war that it would have been impossible for him to keep track of the growth of the business had not charts been used to illustrate graphically and simply every phase of the institution's operations. No financial institution ever utilized charts half so freely. I have been privileged to examine many of these charts and they give a lucid picture of the bank's activities even to a layman like myself.

A page or two of charts and graphs can reveal to the banker and the business man and the stock market operator more information, and in an infinitely more effective manner than can be brought out by mountains of percentages, decimal fractions and other figures. The New York Annalist, for example, attaches such importance to charts that it often uses them on its front cover.

One of the most telling advertisements ever used by the railroads consisted of a pictorial representation of "The Railroad's Dollar." This little picture emphasized as no mere figures could ever have emphasized the extraordinarily large part of the railroad's income which goes direct to labor in the form of wages and also indirectly to labor for the purchase of equipment and other materials. It also drove home to the politicians and agitators among the public how very small a part of every dollar of earnings goes to stockholders.

A representative of Swift and Company told me recently that "The Swift Dollar" was regarded by them as perhaps the best "argument" they had ever devised to demonstrate to the public just what becomes of the money received by the packers, and he added that they had received requests for these "dollars" from every part of the country.

We all know, too, that Government and army headquarters during hostilities, depended less upon masses of intricate figures than upon charts.

By such means a clear, correct picture could be obtained of the swaying fortunes of war throughout every theatre of operations. Coleman Du Pont, builder and owner of the great-

est office building in the world, told me that he spent at least six months more than any other man probably would have spent over the original plans for the Equitable Building (New York), before one brick, or one stone, or one girder was laid upon another.

"The extra six months thus spent saved me millions of dollars, for fewer changes have had to be made on this building than any other huge building I know of. And its success is testified to by the fact that we have a waiting list of tenants big enough to fill the building twice over."

This roll-call of facts, incidents and anecdotes demonstrates the part now played by charts in the conduct of modern affairs, and reveals also the importance attached to them by the brainiest and most successful of our business and financial leaders.

More. It suggests one pathway by which ambitious young Americans can climb towards the top. It discloses, does it not, that the man who can acquire a mastery of charting is thereby fortified with power—knowledge is power—calculated to fit him to exhibit his worth to his superiors? J. Ogden Armour tells his lieutenants: "I don't want you to come to me for decisions. I want you to come to me with decisions."

Don't you see how much better equipped the junior executive or other official who can compile a pointed, illuminating, self-explanatory chart is than any of his colleagues to lay before his president a proposition and decision? Is it not plain that Mr. Armour or any other executive wrestling with a hundred daily problems will welcome a visit from a man who presents his propositions or decisions in such a way that they can be grasped in half-a-minute or half-an-hour instead of being confronted with a bewildering mass of statistics which would take them a day or half a week to digest? The prime problem of every captain of industry, every financial leader, every transportation giant, every colossus in any walk of life is to utilize every moment of his working time to the most profitable advantage. His time is his fortune. How he uses his time decides whether he is to rise to higher and higher success or whether he is to lose out in the battle of business.

There is not one of these Napoleons who would not single out for advancement, for greater responsibility, and for closer connection with himself, any employee who devised some method or means whereby the solution of problems could be made easier and, therefore, quicker. Suppose some alert employee came forward with a chart or series of charts, or even inspired a superior to adopt the use of a chart or series of charts, which really helped the president to grasp a situation more clearly and rapidly, isn't it morally certain that either instantly or in course of time the president would discover the identity of the genius who had contrived to make the running of the business easier, more scientific and, therefore, more successful?

Wideawake business men are beginning to sense not only that charts can help them to do their work more expeditiously and more accurately, but they are beginning to discern that charts and other graphic illustrations can be introduced, with wonderfully successful results, to interest workers, to arouse their enthusiasm, to give them a broader grasp of their duties and to stir up in them interest in the progress of their concern.

"The way to succeed when you are an employee is to make yourself as useful as you can to your employer," John D. Rockefeller once enunciated to me as a basic rule for the attainment of success.

For all these reasons, and others not here enumerated, there is full justification for describing the studying and mastering of charting as one pathway towards the summits of success. B. C. Forbes
Copyright 1920, Business Charting Institute.

Note:—No one man is perhaps better equipped by actual experience to tell the true value of charting as a means of increasing one's earning power than Mr. Forbes. Many people use charts but do not get the full value because they do not understand how to apply charts to business principles.

For over twenty years a group of leading business and university men have been collecting the proven fundamental principles of charting. These have now been completed in simple, easy to understand form and instantly usable style.

This complete work is now offered you by the Business Charting Institute, No. 5, No. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, at a very moderate cost.

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MAIL Coupon for FREE Pamphlet

"How President Wilson Frightened the Lords at Midnight", and a NEW FOLDER telling all about this wonderful writing machine that gives --

The POWER of EMPHASIS

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Any one of which may be substituted in a few seconds: "Just turn the Knob"

Notethe samples of Multiplex type in the paragraphs above.

This marvelous, INSTANTLY interchangeable type feature is only one of the sixteen reasons why thousands of prominent men and women in all walks of life prefer and personally use the Multiplex.

Let us send you the free folders, which explain the 16 unique features of the Multiplex. They will prove an education in writing machines to you, and we are glad to send them to any interested reader of this publication.

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Fill out the Coupon and mail to us now—before you turn this page and possibly forget. You incur no obligation.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER CO.
538 East 69th Street New York City

Name

Address

Please write your occupation below.

Another Scrap of Paper?

(Continued from page 426)

at the Peace Conference, Italy was entitled to anticipate that her moderate requests, corresponding to no more than her rights and necessities, and sanctioned by the majority of the people involved, should be fully accepted.

But in spite of this Italy must now suffer the indignity of having her rights disputed and discussed, not even on a ground of intrinsic or objective reasoning, but merely to comply with the claims of the same Slavs who, up to the last moment, contributed toward the defense of the common enemy and dedicated all their forces and energies to battle against Italy. On the basis of a principle which has been violated, with the manifest consent of the very ones who established it, in favor of France in the Sarre Valley, of England in Europe, in Africa and in Asia, of Japan in Shantung, of Serbia in Macedonia and in Hungary, Italy is notified that the treaty, which she signed in good faith, must be considered merely as a scrap of paper.

And because, on the basis of that same principle, Fiume, which has for many centuries waived its right to self-determination, has finally decided to join the Italian Kingdom, a threat is made to blockade Fiume and to commercially boycott Italy, should she insist on supporting the just aspiration of the Fiumans.

If the Italian people and the Italians of Fiume have said that which the London correspondent attributed to the tongue of Signor Nitti, and even if they have said it in ruder and far less parliamentary manner, they are not, after all, entirely to blame.

"Scrap of paper" is a contemptuous phrase too widely used by France and England during the war to incite hatred against Germany, and we are sure that neither France nor Great Britain would greatly relish the rebound of this accusation. We believe that even Clemenceau was in all good faith when he telegraphed to Signor Luzzatti, the most peaceable of all Italian statesmen, saying: "We will never consider as a scrap of paper any treaty which bears our signature."

Concerning the threat of boycott we believe that it did not make a very serious impression on the Italian people. The boycott threatened has actually been in effect against Italy since last year. No credit has been granted to her; the American Red Cross has been ordered to remove all its units from Italy and station them in Yugoslavia; national charity works have been administratively sabotaged, as well as the shipments of foodstuffs and coal, and nevertheless the Italian people has not died of hunger nor has it yet surrendered to the menacing current of Bolshevism.

The blockade, however, is a slightly different matter. It is true that recently there has been, in all the countries of the world, such a decided deviation from the proper discrimination between justice and injustice, lawfulness and

unlawfulness, liberty and tyranny, that in the face of it the nations are assuming, in their diplomatic relations, a crudeness and incivility which would be intolerable between individuals of even mediocre breeding. But a blockade is unmistakably an act of war which can compare with submarine warfare, and we do not believe that either the Allies or their associate would dare to commit a deliberate act of war against Fiume without the consent of their legislative bodies.

Let us be concise: We think they would not dare to do this, not for fear of being accused of wrongdoing—diplomacy has the power to commit greater and far more sinister crimes without running the risk of a reckoning—but because they dread the ridiculous light in which they would be placed by such an action. Fancy the roar of laughter which would shake the world at the announcement that the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy and Serbia, naturally, had declared war on the 40,000 Italians of Fiume!

There is no doubt that the dread of the ridiculous must have stimulated the minds of the diplomats, who, like so many Olympian divinities, had grown living among the clouds. They rubbed their eyes, looked hard at the chaos they had brought about, and at the late moment perceived that neither Yugoslavs nor Italians had accepted the proposals of December 9. Neither country seemed to be interested in the suggested free State of Fiume.

"The President," said a New York paper which is anything but anti-Wilsonian, "now recognizes the force of this argument by expressing his willingness to let Italy and Yugoslavia settle the matter between themselves. provided the two do not attain agreement at the expense of a third party. The reference is here to Albania."

At last! After sixteen months of long deviation and harsh disputes, here we are at the point from which we should have started. The road to an understanding between Yugoslavs and Italians would have been clear sixteen months ago, but is it so today with all the thorns, the stones and the mud cast upon it by diplomacy?

The general good will of the Italian delegates cannot be doubted. Count is now no longer kept of the proposals which they, the Italians, have accepted and which have been rejected by the Yugoslavs. Signor Nitti's good intentions are above all suspicion, and we believe unquestioningly the cables which announce that he has already consented to enter into direct negotiations with the Yugoslav Government.

Will this last attempt at conciliation be successful?

Positively not if the negotiations are to be made with Dr. Trumbich, the man who, on April 10, 1918, signed the Pact of Rome, according to which Italians and Yugoslavs bound themselves to settle all their differences by friendly arbitration, and the very next

day began a preposterous anti-Italian propaganda in the United States and in Europe, a campaign which he carried within the very walls of the Peace Conference; the man who refused each and every compromise suggested by the Italians, by the Allies and by their associate; the very man who prides himself of having the support of financiers, politicians and editors, and boasts of an unflinching pull with the White House.

Perhaps it will be successful if things are left in the hands of the Serbian Minister Pasich, provided, of course, that he still remembers his statement of August 6, 1916: "We cannot deny the incontestable right of Italy to the hegemony of both sides of the Adriatic. We are only looking for an economic outlet . . ." adding that he considered this economic outlet more than sufficiently represented by a three-mile strip of territory between Ragusa and Cattaro.

Perhaps a satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at if Mr. Pasich is still the man who, when recently interviewed in Paris, declared: "Italy and Serbia will find in the Adriatic not a boundary line, but the highway which will connect them for the development of their reciprocal trade."

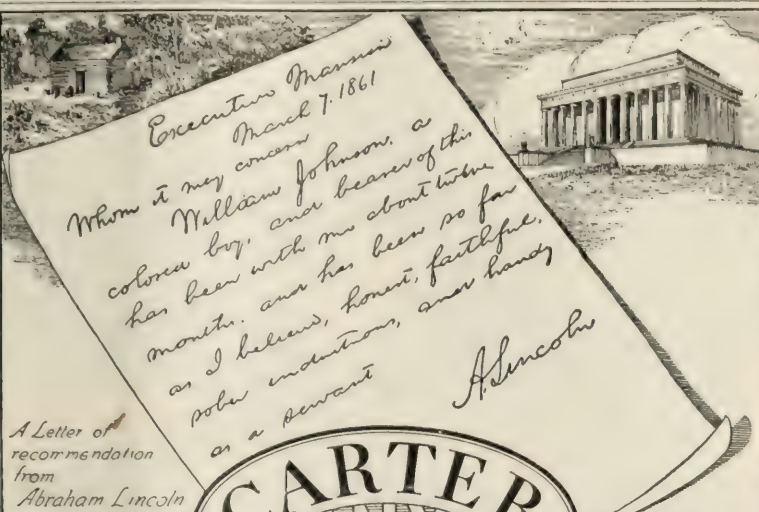
But most certainly a happy solution of the Italian and Yugoslav controversy would be forthcoming if the Allies and associate should join in making plain to internal agitators and speculating outsiders that they will permit neither the questioning of the validity of a treaty made and interpreted in all good faith, nor the denial to the Fiumans of their sacred right to choose their own destiny.

It is clear that France and Great Britain intend to do it. From the latest communication of Lloyd George and Millerand to the State Department it is evident that if the Yugoslavs should remain stubborn in their refusal to modify their claims, the Allies shall be forced to present once more before the Government at Belgrade, in form of ultimatum, the dilemma which provoked the recent notes from their associate.

They could take no other action. The reception given by the Senate of the United States, which is the rightful guardian of the spirit and text of the Constitution, to the proposed Triple Alliance and the League of Nations as it is drafted, has convinced the Allies that Italy's help in the future evolution of European affairs is indispensable. They have understood, tho rather late, that peace cannot be assured without a sincere agreement between France and Italy, and that the latter will be able to decide her future political course only after having received the legitimate satisfactions and guarantees which are due her.

The majority of the American public, with its unflinching sense of justice, has realized that it would be ungenerous to force upon the Italian people the disillusionment of a diplomatic defeat in lieu of the compensation due in acknowledgment of their enormous sacrifices and magnificent victory.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS—No. I



A Letter of
recommendation
from
Abraham Lincoln

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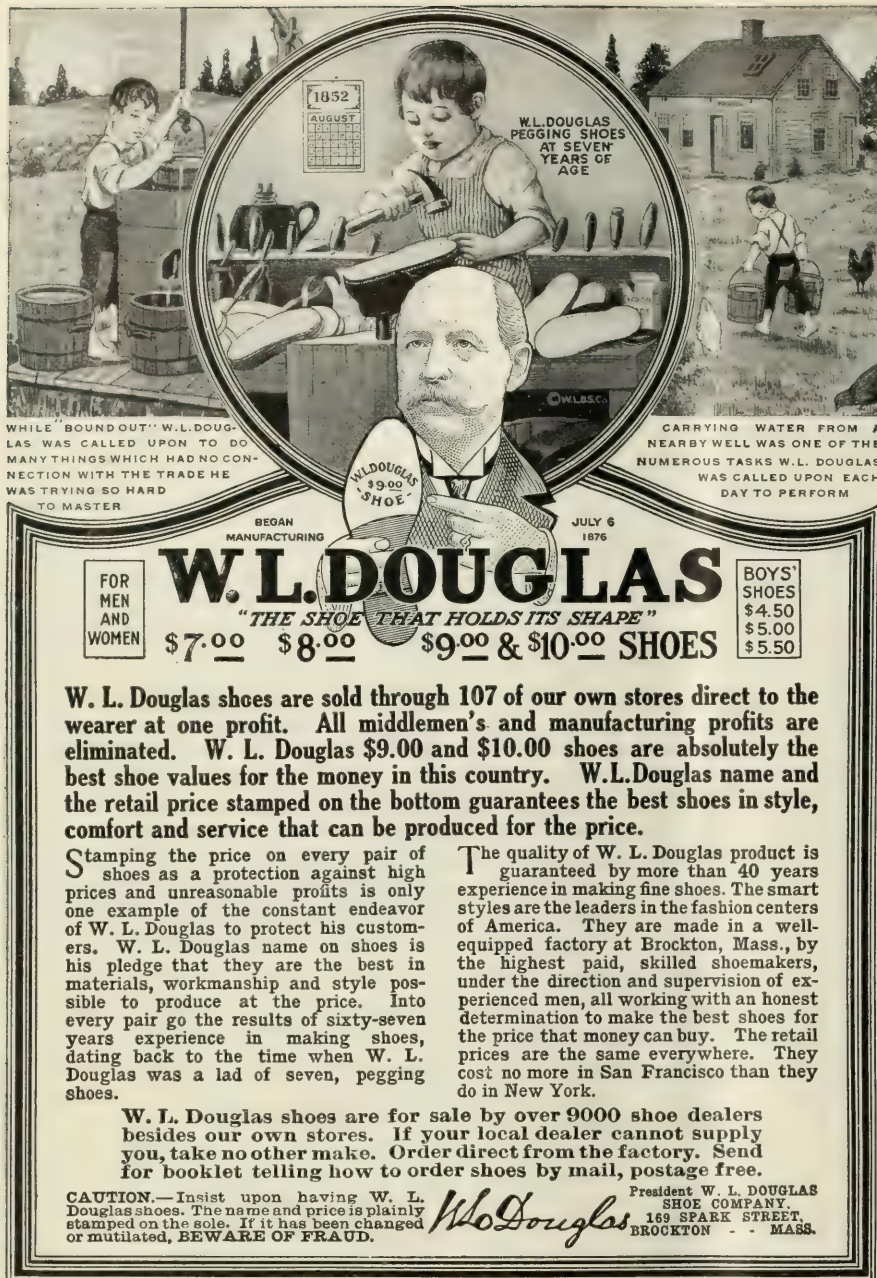
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AUGUST

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AT SEVEN
YEARS OF
AGE

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CARRYING WATER FROM A NEARBY WELL WAS ONE OF THE NUMEROUS TASKS W.L. DOUGLAS WAS CALLED UPON EACH DAY TO PERFORM

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JULY 6 1876

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W. L. Douglas shoes are for sale by over 9000 shoe dealers besides our own stores. If your local dealer cannot supply you, take no other make. Order direct from the factory. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. If it has been changed or mutilated, BEWARE OF FRAUD.

President W. L. DOUGLAS
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And finally, President Wilson himself, in his recent note, has, with his words admonishing against infringement of the rights of Albania, sounded a warning to the Yugoslav leaders. The President knows better than anyone else how large a share Italy has taken in the improvement of conditions in Albania. Schools have been built, factories established, roads and bridges constructed, hospitals founded, marsh lands drained and sanitary conditions improved all thru Italy's efforts. But it is not in the interest of Italy to own Albania, while it is in her interest that Albania should not be owned by any unscrupulous neighbor.

"The flag of Italy stands now for the right of the Albanian nationality and the warding off of enemy influences alongside of the scarlet flag of Scanderbeg, a guarantee and an anticipation of time when the latter will fly securely from the Albanian heights for a United and Independent Shkiperia, such as her poets, her warriors and her patriots have dreamed of for centuries." (From a letter written from Albania by Miss Amy Bernardy).

The Italians have therefore reason to believe that their patience and compliance will, at length, be justly appreciated and compensated, and that the Yugoslavs themselves will acknowledge that Italy has never aimed at anything if not to strengthen her bonds of friendship with Serbia, friendship of which Italy has given tangible proofs before, during and after the recent war. The materialization of the Italian hope will end forever the Adriatic dispute and secure to Europe a lasting peace.

At any rate, it is our opinion that the Adriatic question might be considered closed even if Italy should receive a new and keener disillusionment, due to a new change in the policy of France and Great Britain.

The Italian people realize the necessity for a period of tireless work. They intend and want to assure for their country an economic future which they have already shown themselves able to achieve.

But the soul of the Italian laborer will not be illumined by a vision of peace. The heat of glowing furnaces will only perpetuate the memory of the burning affront received in payment for the priceless blood shed generously on a common battlefield. Tho he forgets the plowshare, the man at the anvil will not forget how to temper the sword or how to mold the cannon, and his thought will be one with that of millions of other workers, and will be that of other peoples who have been forced to yield, but will never consider themselves defeated.

Would this state of mind constitute a firm foundation for an effective League of Nations?

New York, March 2, 1920

"Before we were married he had a standing order with a florist to send me a bunch of roses every morning."

"And since marriage?"

"He has a standing order with an employment agency to send me a cook."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

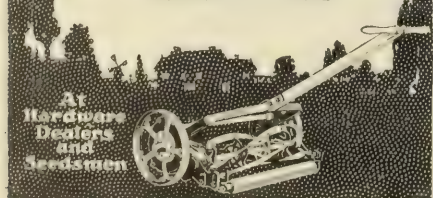
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Pebbles

Where there's a still, there's a way.—*Detroit News.*

"You say Simpkins has become a miser?"

"Yes; every night he counts his bottles."—*Judge.*

"Do you play bridge?" she asked him as they stopped before the swollen brook.—*Purple Cow.*

Tim—I've got to work hard next year.

Tam—Why, aren't you coming back to college?—*Gargyle.*

We don't mind feeding the small nations, but we should like them to stop fighting between meals.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

It looks as if repairedness were going to cost Germany more than preparedness did. *Columbia (Ohio) State Journal.*

It still looks in this League of Nations business as tho Wilson may have had the vision, but the Senate is going to insist upon having the revision.—*Manila Bulletin.*

S. S. Teacher—Now, boys, who can tell me who the apostles were?

Wide-awake Willie—I can. They were the wives of the epistles.—*California Wampus.*

Black is the principal shade in the new German flags. It serves the double duty of signifying that nationality's record and its mourning for the consequences.—*Baltimore American.*

Dean—What is density?

Hausen—I can't define it, but I can give an illustration.

Dean—The illustration is good, sit down. *Arguean.*

"I'm applying for that job—and can recommend myself as a man of unflagging industry."

"You won't do—we want a man to stop trains."—*Yale Record.*

Maid—Oh, madam!—the master is lying unconscious in the hall with a large box beside him and crushing a paper in his hand!

Mistress—Then my new hat has arrived at last.—*Passing Show.*

Fond Mother—Tommy, where did you get that black eye? Didn't I tell you good little boys never fight?

Tommy—Yes, and I believe you, ma. I thought he was a good little boy until I hit him, then I found he wasn't.—*London Opinion.*

"Daddy," asked a mite of eight summers, "God makes us do the good things, doesn't he?"

"Yes," replied the father.

"And Satan makes us do the naughty things?"

Again, yes.

"Well, who makes us do all the funny ones?"—*London Post.*

"Young man," said the fond father, "in giving you my daughter I have entrusted you with the dearest treasure of my life."

The young man was duly impressed. Then, during the few minutes of impressive silence that followed, he heard the patter of rain against the window pane.

"Gracious me!" he exclaimed, "it's raining, and I haven't my umbrella. May I borrow yours to get to the station?"

"Young man," said the fond parent, "I wouldn't trust anybody on earth with my umbrella."—*Blighly.*

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We authorize your dealer to refund the purchase price if you try a can of Univernish and it turns white or otherwise fails to please you.

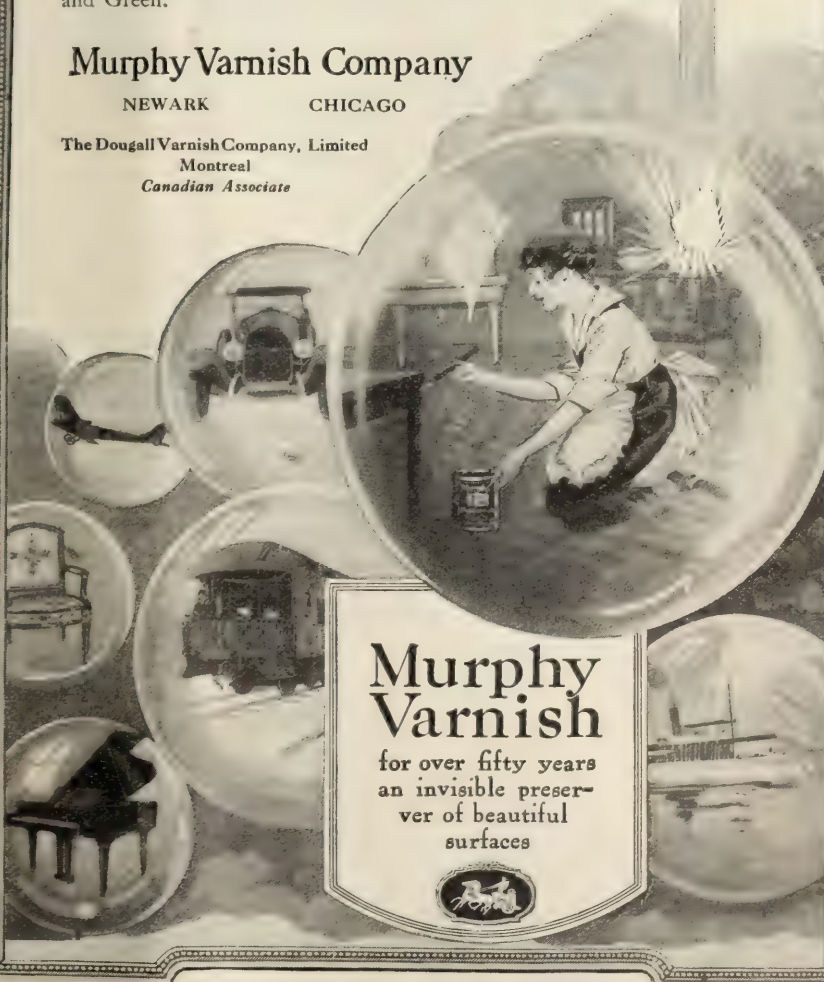
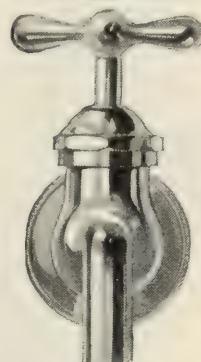
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A Number of Things

By Edwin E. Slosson

Kipling must be happy now that his poem, "The Bear That Walks Like a Man," is again popular and appropriate after having been for five years tabooed in English society as impolite to a noble and loyal ally.

In cases where a professor complains that he has been fired from a university for heresy, religious or political, it is promptly proved by the trustees that the real reason for the dismissal was what the divorce courts call "incompatibility of temper." But trustees should bear in mind that the world cannot well get along *without* certain gifted individuals whom it is quite impossible to get along *with*.

The disappearance in such swift succession of Generals Kolchak, Denikin, Yudenitch and Petliura, and the simultaneous expansion of Soviet Russia in four directions, reminds me—or anyhow I am not likely to have a better chance to lug the story in of the tragic tale of "Algy and the Bear." The story is told in three chapters, *viz.*:

Chapter I—Algy met the bear.

Chapter II—The bear was bulgy.

Chapter III—The bulge was Algy.

Here is a chance for big game hunters from the London Times of December 17, 1919:

GENUINE OFFER BRONTOSAURUS.—Four ex-infantry officers will UNDERTAKE an EXPEDITION in SEARCH of the ABOVE REPTILE provided expenses are paid by wealthy interested person.—W. G., Box V.462, The Times.

What a pity Roosevelt is gone! He would have been delighted to lead such an expedition and the 42-centimeter gun would have been just the weapon for the job.

In the good old days English law allowed the husband the use of a stick "no thicker than his thumb" in keeping his wife under the necessary discipline. Now an Englishwoman in suing for divorce on the ground of cruelty alleges that her husband threw a pillow at her. Thus one by one husbands are being robbed of their historic rights and deprived of the means to compel that obedience to which the wife is pledged by the marriage service. If the married state is not a League to Enforce Peace what is it?

All right, friend Slosson, we will endeavor to stand "A Number of Things," such as "Live Remarks by Dead Authors," on one condition and that is that you explain to us whether "Widow Cruce's oil" (which did not appear in your article as quoted and therefore cannot be attributed to someone else), is a joke, a blunder of the compositor, that scapegoat of all literary Israelites, or merely a *lapis lazuli*.

South Bend, Indiana

J. D. L.

No, that biblical allusion was not a *lapis lazuli* or typographical error, but one of the stories with which it was allowable to alleviate the solemnity of a Sunday afternoon in my childhood. Its quotation marks were worn away long ago.

There are various ways of sizing up applicants for positions of trust. Gideon selected his band by noticing whether the men drank up or drank down. Csarni selected his band by the color of the eyes. Csarni was commissioned by Bela Kun to organize a group of two hundred terrorists to start the Bolshevik revolution. He rejected all candidates with blue eyes because, he said, "I know men and I know that blue-eyed men are prone to steal."

So it seems that those of us who have the misfortune to have been born with blue eyes must remain outside the inner circle of the Bolsheviks. We are not honest enough. Now if it were only our hair that stood in the way of advancement we could use silver nitrate on that. But our eyes predestine us to belong to the bourgeoisie.

The young son of the professor had reached the collecting age. He took a whim to moths and soon had a drawerful. His father, watching the development of his passion, and seizing upon the psychological moment when the perceptive mass was at its maximum and the will to learn had been aroused, suggested to him to go down to the public library and get some books on the subject. The boy did so and came back with a couple of volumes which he set about reading with great eagerness. But they failed to interest him and after running over the leaves with increasing dissatisfaction he threw them aside. His watchful parent then approached and asked:

"Didn't you find what you wanted?"

"Nope."

"Why not?"

"Don't seem to be anything about moths in 'em."

"Did you pick out the right books?" asked the professor.

"Sure, I did," replied his son. "I looked up the names in the card catalog. One of them is 'Moths' by Ouida, and the other is 'Advice to Young Mothers' by some doctor."

Stephen Leacock has a double reputation. He is a professor of economics and a writer of nonsense. For a long time he was able to keep his two vocations sufficiently separate but now they seem to be getting mixed. We have not so far noticed any admixture of economics in his "Further Foolishness" or the "Larger Lunacy," but on the other hand listen to this from his recent article on the advance of prohibition in one of the most serious of British reviews:

Let the employer wait a year or two and then see how social discontent will spread like a wave in the wake of prohibition. The drinkless workman, robbed of the simple comforts of life, will angrily demand its luxuries. A new envy will enter his breast. The glaring inequalities of society will stand revealed to him as never before. See to it that he does not turn Bolshevik.

It is dangerous to let out such secrets. What if one of these vile social-

istic sheets should happen to see this and publish it as a confession that the capitalists were keeping the workman blind drunk so that he cannot discern "the glaring inequalities of society," lest he should, when sufficiently sober, angrily demand, for the first time, the luxuries of life!

As a matter of fact when a community adopts prohibition the horny handed son of toil does not angrily demand the luxuries of his betters. He goes and buys 'em. Take Kansas for instance. Before 1890 there was a wave of social discontent, known as Populism which sounded as scary as Bolshevism does now. But after the people adopted prohibition the poorhouses and jails gradually closed up, and now the drinkless workman rides around in his own automobile and "the glaring inequalities of society" have practically vanished.

But the funniest thing about Leacock is that the Bolsheviks are prohibitionists! If a Russian workman got thirsty he had to desert to the other side where Kolchak was setting up the vodka to all comers. Perhaps that is why his soldiers could not stand their ground.

Having dictated a dozen letters to my stenographer, I turn for a change to the latest volume of the Loeb Classical Library laid on my desk for review. It is the works of Ausonius, whom, I am obliged to confess, I never heard of before, but it appears that he was a Roman rhetorician who lived in Gaul in three hundred and something A. D. As I run over the pages, I think how those old codgers would open their eyes if they could see our modern inventions and time-saving devices, such as shorthand, for instance. Then my eye lights upon this poem:

Puer, notarum praepetum
sellers minister, advola.
bipatens pugillar expedi,
cui multa fandi copia,
punctis peracta singulis,
ut una vox absolvitur.

But I will not pretend that I read the left hand page of these Loeb classics. Of course I could—that is, if I had had a classical education—but to save time I read the right hand page and so—to save the reader's time—I will quote from that version:

Hi, boy! My secretary, skilled in dashing shorthand, make haste and come! Open your folding tablets wherein a world of words is compassed in a few signs and finished off as it were a single phrase. I ponder words of generous scope; and thick and fast like hail the words tumble off my tongue. And yet your ears are not at fault nor your page crowded, and your right hand, moving easily, speeds over the waxen surface of your tablet. When I declaim, as now, at greatest speed, talking in circles round my theme, you have the thoughts of my heart already set in wax almost before they are uttered. I would my mind had given me power to think as swiftly as you outstrip me when I speak, and as your dashing hand leaves my words behind. Who has already told you what I was but now thinking to say?

Now, what I want to know is where old Ausonius got that stenographer and how much he had to pay him and what system of shorthand he used.

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And Your Easter Message Will LIVE!

Whose Birthday comes in

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9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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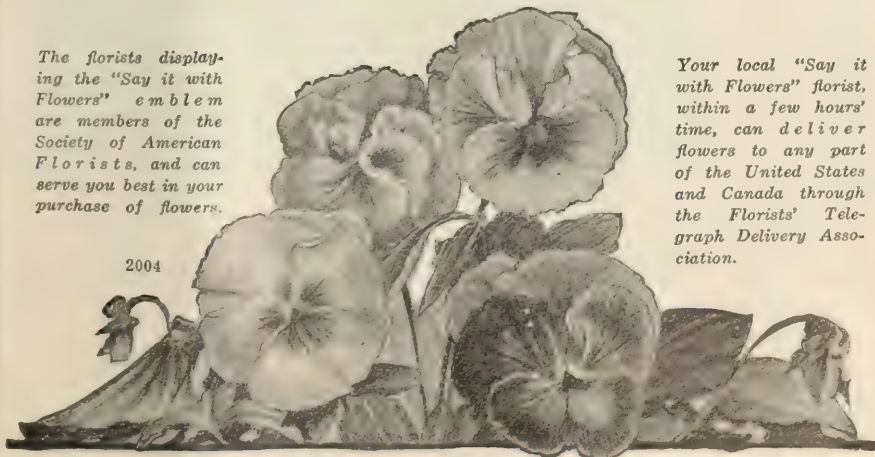
EASTER and flowers—how inseparable! Through countless ages, the unfolding of bud and blossom has symbolized the life reborn.

Lilies of immaculate loveliness—roses in the glory of their beauty—flowering plants that perpetuate their joyous message—all are most appropriate tokens for Easter-tide.

The florists displaying the "Say it with Flowers" emblem are members of the Society of American Florists, and can serve you best in your purchase of flowers.

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When Will Taxes Come Down?

(Continued from page 425)

our war debt amounting to some \$30,000,000. A part of this debt will be paid from other sources, but the larger proportion can be cleared only by taxation. Shall it be cleared by this generation, or are we justified in passing it on to our children and their children's children to be paid off in easy installments? To answer this question we first must know—if we mean to be just—what we got out of the war: Whether we shall pass on to generations to come benefits gained by our sacrifices in blood that give us the right to ask that they make up our sacrifices in money.

The war was fought "to end war." It was the inspiration of this holy cause that gave to us and our allies the victory. Will this purpose be achieved as a result of this generation's suffering? It is still too early to answer, but we soon shall have some evidence upon which to base our judgment.

Looking back we must realize that no more difficult task ever engaged the minds of men than that attempted by President Wilson and his colleagues at Paris. The difficulties they encountered in their effort to realize in a treaty of peace the things for which the war was fought were so formidable that a perfect result was impossible. However, in every great reform a beginning must be made—and a beginning toward permanent peace was made at Paris. A world constitution for peace was given by the conference to the peoples. It is in some respects inadequate and imperfect, but is, nevertheless, capable of expansion and perfection and I firmly believe the ultimate accomplishment of its purpose.

We can draw light for our guidance at this juncture from our first experience as a nation. The loose collection of peace treaties that existed before the European war I think we can compare to our own Articles of Confederation, and to the inadequate tribunal established at The Hague, we can compare our first Continental Congress.

The basis for preserving peace and establishing a situation in which men and states could move with confidence was made useless in both cases by the conflicting interests and the selfishness of the states and nations represented. The Confederacy was a compact of compromise under which life soon became intolerable. The people were without confidence in the Federal Government and suspicion existed everywhere.

Finally there was called the constitutional convention of 1787. This convention, like the conference assembled at Paris for drafting a world constitution of peace, engaged upon what seemed to be a hopeless task. But in the end, after many trials and threats of disruption, the present constitution of the United States was brought forth.

In its entirety the constitution was not acceptable to any of the contending factions. It was far more bitterly attacked when laid before the state legislatures for ratification than the

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League of Nations Covenant has ever been. Ultimately it was adopted by the thirteen States—and it began immediately to gather strength. The people were not wholly satisfied by any means, but tried to make the best of it, and by doing so greatly improved the constitution. In the course of years our constitution has been materially altered thru interpretation and formal amendment.

The American Constitution today is no academic paper. It has endured for a century and a half and has successfully sustained free government thru a period of time in which more changes have taken place than in a thousand years before. Essentially it was sound and true when adopted and it is essentially sound and true today—and so, I believe, it always will be.

This other constitution—the world constitution of peace given the nations by the conference at Paris—needs only the same loyal support from the peoples of the world that was given the American Constitution by the American people to make it capable of sustaining free government without war thruout the world. Its fundamental principles are right. Gradually those details that need correction will be corrected, if we boldly take the first step and give it our adherence.

It is not the League of Nations in itself that will prevent the recurrence of war, but the confidence of the people that it will have this effect. If we ratify without destroying this constitution, it seems to me there will be no reason why we should not reduce taxation for this generation and permit the generations to follow to contribute something for the benefits we shall have handed down to them.

If, on the other hand, the war we have fought turns out to have gained us nothing but a temporary respite from armed conflict and aggression, how then can we ask our children to share the burden we have laid upon our country? The wise thing to do, and the just thing to do, if the League of Nations is not brought into being, will be to increase our taxes and pay off the war debt as quickly as possible, in order that future generations may be left free to prepare for the wars they will have to fight.

Washington, D. C.

From a college girl's letter: "We have even been able to keep Trotsky's picture above the mantelpiece in the red room, but in this case Miss X adopted a subterfuge which seems to me rather questionable. She told H. 3d that it was a portrait of Nicholas Murray Butler."—*New York Tribune.*

The train was crowded, and a woman, not content with a seat for herself, had spread her belongings over another.

A man, when a courteous request to clear the seat met with no response, cleared it very carefully himself and then sat down. "I should like you to know," she said, "that I am one of the directors' wives."

"Can't help it, madam," he replied. "If you were the director's only wife I should do the same again."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.*

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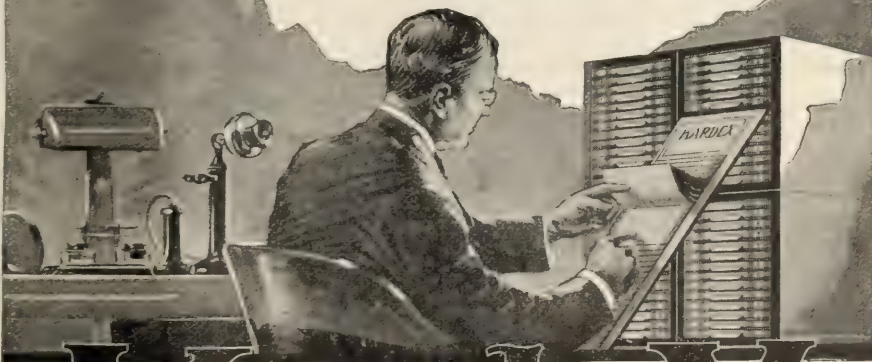
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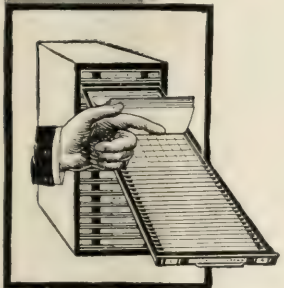
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A GOOD FLORIDA (17c) LUNCHEON

Along about Christmas time a little town in Florida held a Farmers' Rally, and the Clubwomen were able to give the 500 persons in attendance a splendid Noon-luncheon, according to press reports—for 17 cents per plate. Most of the articles appearing on the Menu were home-grown.

The High-Cost-of-Living today is bearing down most heavily on salaried folks—office managers, clerks, professional men, and others of that class. According to Bradstreet's, living costs stood last December at 131 per cent above pre-war level. Profiteering, extravagance and inflation of the currency all have their effect, but the real, fundamental, underlying cause of our troubles is UNDER-PRODUCTION.

Florida growers, however, need worry but little about their own living costs, when you consider the big prices they receive for luxuries shipped north in mid-winter. The Christmas strawberries brought them from 90c to \$1.00 and as high as \$1.46 per quart, after shipping and selling expenses were paid. In December Green String Beans brought close to \$6.00 per hamper in New York. Tomatoes shipped to Northern markets brought \$2.75 to \$4.00 per crate, and Peppers \$3.25.

The Leesburg Commercial states: "We visited a twelve acre farm Saturday—ten acres in fruit and the crop sold on the trees this season for \$10,000 cash. Cost of production was \$1,100, leaving \$8,900 for interest on the investment—nearly 18 per cent on a value of \$5,000 per acre."

These are not "Pipe Dreams"; they are **Florida Facts**. Grove land that is at present in an uncultivated state will not last forever in Florida—note the lesson of California. I own and am offering for sale in Orange County some of the finest orange and trucking lands in the state.

Truck gardeners near Orlando cleared as high as \$1,500 an acre from head lettuce last year. We have copies of their signed testimonial letters in our book. Many of these truck gardeners are Northern men and they know our summer climate is cool and more pleasant than in Northern states.

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(NOTE: Mr. Wilson is Treasurer and principal owner of the Produce Reporter Company, Chicago, publishers of the "Blue Book" which is to the Fruit and Produce Trade what Dun's and Bradstreet are in other commercial fields.)

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In All Leathers

Independent Opinions

The possibility of acquiring some of the tropical territory in America now held by European powers is attracting more attention than ever before because of the opportunity for expansion in this direction. We have loaned billions to England and France on which we cannot even collect interest, and these Governments should welcome a proposal to liquidate part of their obligations by the transfer to the United States with the consent of the native population of the American possessions which are of little use to them, but which would be of inestimable value to us. Here is a letter from an American business man on this point:

Five years ago I was in the West India Islands and Demerara. British Guiana is hardly scratched and is a wonderful sugar country. If we had it we could build a railway across it to Brazil and wake up both countries. The closer we get to Brazil the better for both of us. Every island on the Caribbean would surely be an asset if we owned them. No other country can make so much of them: Their trade is naturally only in the United States. Barbados is a wonderful cross roads. Now it has only an open roadstead but it could easily and at not much expense be made into a fine safe harbor, by building around from a point one-half mile below the present small harbor entrance. England fooled away \$10,000,000 on barracks at St. Lucia; enough to make the harbor at Barbados; and used them just one year. There they stand idle. Last winter I went to Venezuela and stopped both ways at the Dutch islands of Curacao. This is only an hour's sail from Venezuela or Colombia and both are liable to cause us trouble. Curacao has a wonderful inner harbor about one by ten miles, deep water. The entrance from sea goes thru the city, 300 feet wide and probably 1800 feet long. Opens south, so no sea ever comes in as winds always last. The banks around the lake like harbor are high enough so the whole United States navy could hide there and not be seen from the sea. Here the coffee is brought by stream from Lake Maracaibo and transferred to the larger boats for New York. Big boats cannot get into Lake Maracaibo. The climate of Curacao is very good; no high hills so wind blows freely over it.

A. G. SHERRY

Troy, New York

Now that America is washing her hands of all foreign responsibilities and refusing to support the independence of the Asiatic peoples whom we helped to free from the Turk, it is time for us to dig out of our circulation files a letter from an American missionary who tells of what he saw in the region that was once the earthly Paradise, but under the Ottoman has become quite the opposite. In reply to his letter complaining of not receiving *The Independent* regularly we wrote on April 19, 1918, asking for a better address and our letter reached him at Bagdad a year later, to which he answered:

I am sorry you had trouble in getting *The Independent* to me, and I appreciate your request for a better address—which I hope to have soon. Now the war is over and we can make confessions. I confess to the weakness of having often wished for a

better address for myself and family, and a safer one for we have been living in hell, tho it is not spelled that way on the maps, and being a respectable paper *The Independent* was not allowed to come in. Those of us, who have lived where the races mingle but do not mix and where the hatred is older than the oldest antiques they sell have seen, I think, the worst features of the war.

To the civilian in that section hell is that period which elapses between evacuation and occupation, when one devil is going out and another devil is coming in and the imps are without a commanding officer. That is when hell holds holiday.

Another hell is when the pestilence gets loose in a besieged throng of refugees cowering in their hiding places, packed as closely as an Arab packs dates in a skin. We were in that hell, too. Half of the ten thousand people were down with typhoid or typhus at one time and half of the other half were just convalescing. Three doctors, God bless them, they have all since died of cholera, tended the five thousand sick. Under the taunts and gibes of the enemy we carried out our dead daily. They were buried in big pits where we placed them in layers of a hundred and spread a little earth over each layer. Passing thru the ranks of the enemy the dead were robbed of their winding-sheets and spit upon while the half-dead bearers were kicked like dogs, and more than once the diggers of the grave had to hide among the dead to escape the rain of bullets that were poured in upon the lifeless bodies.

And we had another hell of civil war and famine. This was not the scarcity of food kind of famine. It was the real thing one reads about in the ancient histories of the race. A woman gave her grand piano for 72 pounds of poor flour. When grain became scarce cats and dogs disappeared from the land, then the newly buried dead were taken from their graves and children were stolen for food. In those days the streets of the city were littered with the dead and passersby thought nothing of it. No, *The Independent* could not get in there. There was a great gulf fixed; no one came in; no one went out. Then came the time when the people tried to get to the British lines running and fighting thru enemy territory and that was perhaps the worst hell of all. They started out 70,000 strong a broken, frightened, uncontrolled throng of families with not more than 10,000 rifles untrained, undisciplined. Families were divided and lost: they died of famine and thirst, by plague, fever and the sword and the bones of half of them lie bleaching along the 500 miles of their march over mountains and valleys and deserts. A nation lost.

Dear frind i am dropping you a few lines to ask you a little about writing a story i wold like to know a little about it i am writing one now and i thot maby thar is some thing about writeing one for it will be a good one after i get it wrote it will be a few days befor i will have it Wrote but it will be a good one it is about a boy that was white out a mother after he was 8 years of age and after i get done white this one i have a few moor that i wold like to Write and i wold love to know a little about writeing them i thot maby thar was some thing i shold know about Writeing a story wold it is all i know what to Write so i will close

We fear that our friend needs to know more about authorship than we have space to tell him.

The Firm That Saved One Client \$1,000,000 a Year

(Continued from page 429)

furnished from the most suitable mine of the company's field, extending over an area of six States. News of late developments, economies and improvements is supplied to the customer in the form of practical recommendations, that he may handle fuel problems in the most expeditious and least expensive way.

Now as to method. A Peabody coal mine is a beautiful piece of work. The seam of coal is "undercut" along the bottom, then drilled and charged in two places, to get more uniform and complete results when explosion occurs. The track of the car into which miners load coal follows the progress of the work, being extended as the mines develop, so that pit cars can always be run right up to the coal to be loaded, with no time or energy lost in superfluous hand labor. An electric motor hauls the train of ten to twenty loaded cars to the elevator. The construction of this provides for a double hoist. Cars returning empty on the hoist are automatically and promptly pushed off by the loaded cars being pushed on. A steel and concrete floor at the opening of the mines renders the track stable and gives a weatherproof, easy footing for the miner.

Coal is dumped from pit cars in the tippie onto screens, which by the law of gravity and a shaking motion of their own classify and deliver coal in various sizes. Inspectors stand at the screens or picking tables to clean the coal further as it passes to the cars. Great care is necessary to avoid breakage after the coal is screened. Chutes leading down from the tippie to the railroad cars are lowered clear into the cars, dropping the coal a very short distance. The modern tippie, made of steel, concrete and sheet metal, accommodates five tracks underneath, rendering possible the screening and loading of five different sizes of coal at the same time. A permanent fan house of brick supplies good ventilation.

But the main object of our visit to the company was to secure expert opinion for the lay reader on the entire coal situation, so that everybody could, by taking thought and action for himself, be a committee of one to save coal, prevent shortage and reduce prices. We had first consulted editors of national coal trade journals and other neutral authorities, who agreed that the Peabody officials were the best qualified of any body of men to furnish this advice.

"When a coal shortage occurs, people naturally think the mines are running out. They are not. The mines of America can supply 40 per cent more coal than the possible demand of this country. Five classes of people are involved; the operator, the miner, the dealer, the Government official, and the purchaser or consumer, are each partly responsible for the crisis that lately developed in the coal fields. The only way to avert a coal famine is by a long

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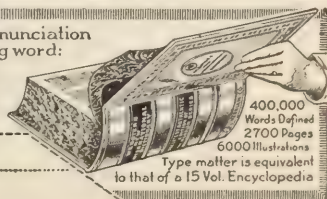
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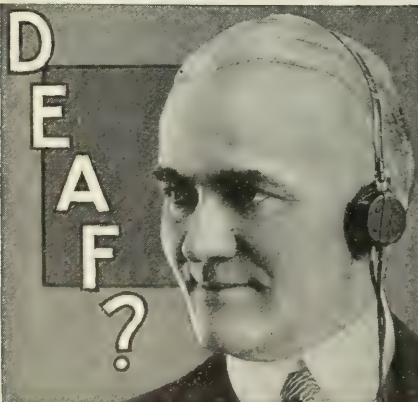
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pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether, in the direction of more production and less waste. The five individuals concerned have each a number of things to do in the case.

"The operator should first make sure that his mine will pay for working at all, and become a satisfactory, permanent investment. High cost mines are of three sorts: Those with poor quality or deficient quantity of coal, those with bad location relative to the market, and those economically good but handicapped by inefficient management. The first two classes are hopeless; the third class may often be rendered highly productive thru a change of management, or improvement of mining methods, or installation of modern machinery, or location of a better market. There are too many operating mines in existence. The poor ones are a drag on the country.

"The operator should know that he has minimum costs and maximum production, as compared with the records of other mines and the possibilities of his own. These facts and figures may be had only from personal investigation by engineers of broad training and experience. The fact that preliminary consultation is usually, and always should be, given free puts the responsibility squarely up to every owner and operator. A typical example of waste occurs in leaving large amounts of coal in the mines, in the form of roofing and pillars to support the roof. After the mine has been worked out or abandoned for a time, it is impossible to recover such coal. Probable dangers of liability and loss should be recognized and prevented in advance of opening every mine.

"The operator should see that his workmen have comfortable homes, facilities for recreation, prompt and skillful medical attention wherever needed from accident or illness. One reason why so many coal miners demand such high pay is that money is about all they get from their employers. Industrial conditions and relations are inferior to those of the modern factory. When you treat men like beasts you may expect them to grab and snarl in the manner of beasts. The problem of the floater is also concerned here; every man must be made to feel at home in the place where he works. A coal miner is a human being. His employer dare not overlook the fact.

"The operator should improve conditions for himself by joining regional and national movements and associations of other operators. The geographical position of the coal producer and the nature of his work tends to keep him out of touch with the trade leaders, by whose concerted action alone can business organization and Government coöperation be made effective.

"The miner has responsibilities unlike those of the operator, but equally important. He should do some thinking before he talks or acts in a way to cause a strike or other stoppage of industry. He must remember that thousands of German spies, Bolsheviks and I. W. W. anarchists, whose

function is to serve as human bombs and destroy everything in sight, have been planted in American mines, factories, railroads and shops, and have been chiefly responsible for most of the strikes since the war. He should reflect that United States secret service men have caught prominent agitators with large sums of German money paid them for agitation; it is probable that the fellow who talks loudest against the operator is laughing up his sleeve at the stupidity of the miner in listening to such talk, and will laugh louder if he succeeds in shutting down the mines and making the operator and the miner both lose money.

"The miner should be fair to the operator, as he expects the operator to be fair to him. Numbers of coal producers have testified before investigating committees that last year they ran their mines at a loss in conforming to the Government program of wages and prices. In the period since the war the comparative earnings of miners have been greater than those of operators. The miner should be content with an honest wage. He should not be willing to be a profiteer, and thus force his employer to be one also, or fail to earn a living. A late report from the Southern Operators' Association compiling figures on ten Illinois mines shows that the average daily earning of the machine operator was \$9.53, while the pick miner made \$8.51, and even the loader received \$8.08 per day. There were 207 working days in the year, so the worker who ran the machine earned \$1,972.71, the man who wielded the pick earned \$1,761.57, and each had 158 idle days in the year! About two-thirds of the loaders, diggers and machine men received \$8 or more every day they worked. This was about twice the average full-time salary of professional men like preachers and ministers, who have spent long years and large sums of money in preparation for their life work. Is it fair? Should the miner, any more than the producer, take selfish advantage from the fact that people must have coal? Less rule of gold and more Golden Rule is needed thruout all industry.

"The dealer also has a vital part to play. He should always handle coal prepared by modern methods to insure quality, purity, fair price and prompt delivery; not only will he keep his trade thus, but he will help create demand for the coal guaranteed best by nature and process, to the discouragement of incompetent producers who are marketing inferior grades. He must select coal for his customers not only by size but also by sources and the mineral content. Certain mines from certain localities produce desirable coal for steam use, others for domestic use, others for the blacksmith, others for the gas or coke manufacturer, others for the metallurgical chemist. A Pure Coal Law is needed for industries as much as a Pure Food Law was needed for the individual. The retailer is the only man at present in a position to serve as investigator and inspector of the method and output of the operator.

"The Government officials, of one kind

or another, should make several moves to relieve the situation. The best way to conserve the coal supply is to pass laws correcting the wasteful methods of mining; natural resources belong under the jurisdiction of the country possessing them, and if squandered by any class of citizens, they should be conserved by law. All would gladly conform to reasonable, scientific regulations.

"Other abuses, in the opinion of many operators, are the chronic shortage of cars and indefinite hold-up of shipments, the diverting or side-tracking of cars, and the confiscation of coal by the Railroad Administration. As high as 50 per cent of the shipments of a certain company, the officials declared, recently went to the wrong consignees, and as low as 25 per cent of the normal car supply further demoralized the business.

"How can a man safely produce goods when the time, destination, amount and cost of delivery are uncertain? The Government could, and we believe should, empower a commission of representative character to do for the whole bituminous industry what the Roosevelt commission did in 1902 for the anthracite.

"Before taking up the final point, that of the consumer's share in the solution of the nation's coal problems, we would state the chief problem fully. *More regular operating time* would lower cost and price, raise output, insure delivery and hasten satisfaction to everybody. The average operating time of all mines in the United States before the war was less than 200 days. For various technical reasons mines cannot be closed a third of the time without large expenses that raise prices, or danger of losing the property altogether. Most people buy coal for the year in the fall or winter, and cease to buy in the spring and summer. This unequal demand creates shortage in cold weather and stoppage in warm. Coal mines are generally in a mountainous region where space for storage is not to be had, so the product can be dug only as fast as shipped, and shipped only when ordered.

"The railroads haven't enough cars to move the tremendous quantities of coal now bought from September to March. The operators cannot pay overhead and wages to keep the mines workable yet not working 100 days in the year, without putting up the price in winter. The miners are discontented with so many idle unproductive days, and wouldn't be human if they didn't make trouble, or leave and disorganize the work. And the consumers, getting too little coal or paying too much for it, really cause the chief trouble themselves!

"Last year The National Coal Association spent a good many thousands of dollars in advertising to all consumers the patriotic and selfish wisdom of buying coal early. Some responded, more did not. I would make this my first point in my list of suggestions to readers at large.

"1. The consumer should buy half his coal for the year in April, May or

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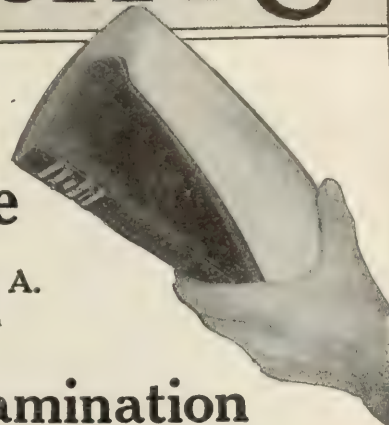
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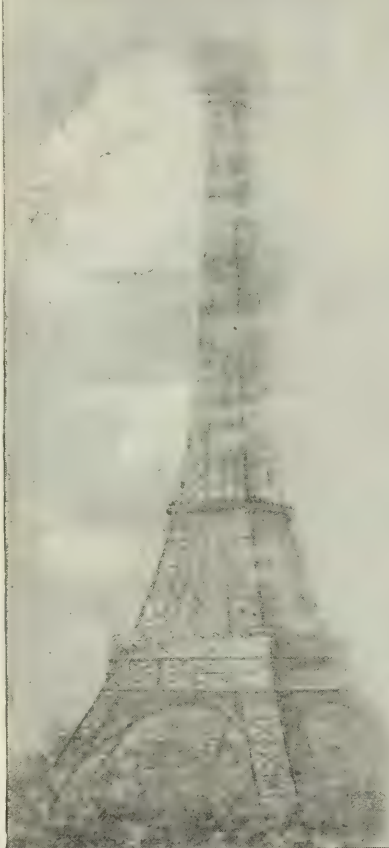
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June. He will save about 10 cents to 50 cents a ton, as the price goes up, starting with June, approximately 10 cents per ton per month. He can store the year's supply with safety: the danger of fire in the few varieties of coal that ignite thru spontaneous combustion has been overcome by storage in water in specially constructed pits. Coal should be stored always at the point of consumption, never at the point of production. Many grades will stand in the open for years with but slight, if any, deterioration.

"2. The consumer should buy from a dealer who fully describes the superiority of his method and product of mining so as to be convincing, who invites comparison with other products and prices, and who sells coal from a mine with resources, construction and management such as to guarantee permanency of fuel supply.

"3. The consumer should freely consult the dealer on all problems relating to coal. If the dealer cannot or will not offer a solution directly or by introduction to authorities who can, it is time to seek another dealer better informed and intentioned.

"4. The consumer should investigate all heating devices on the market said to promote economy by conserving waste heat. About 40 per cent of the national coal supply is lost thru defective combustion, circulation, ventilation or equipment. Most of this waste can be prevented.

"5. The consumer should obtain free literature on the entire subject from the great fuel experts, now to be had from the U. S. Fuel Administration, and the Bureau of Mines, also from The National Coal Association, headquarters, Washington, D. C. Our Government supplies the most and best literature on practical, scientific themes of any in the world; many of our personal problems would be solved for us if we would consult Federal authorities more frequently and fully. To cooperate with such agencies for the benefit of the public is a fixed purpose of this company."

May we add a word? To aid economy and production, we ask our readers to observe two requests. First, every one who in his or her home or place of work gets heat, light or power from coal, put on your calendar memorandum for next April, May or June: "*Buy next year's coal now.*" Second, everybody, whether in this class or not, think of one acquaintance who is a large or even a small consumer of coal, hand this article to him, and mark the sentence above. Little things; but fraught with great results if each of our several hundred thousand readers will only do them. Will you?

Mother—Shame on you, Dorothy! The idea of letting a boy whom you've known only a week, kiss you! Why, when I was your age a girl was considered vulgar who would let a boy even hold her hand until he'd known her several months.

Daughter (innocently)—And didn't you say once, mother, that it used to take you two weeks to go from New York to Chicago?—*Yale Record.*

The Best Person in Our Town

(Continued from page 427)

your line with central again?" I ventured. "No, and I'm not going to until some crooked work I know of is straightened out."

When the United States became involved in the world struggle, a son of Mr. Hayden and two sons of his wife (he had married a second time, one of our beloved church members) entered the United States service. Mrs. Hayden's boys were both married and one of them left a wife and three little children. The homestead doors of our "best man" were opened wide for war widows and war orphans, and all their wants were supplied during the long years of warfare.

Nor were they allowed to consider themselves a burden. While "daddy" fought for democracy in France, and the other two boys were in camp ready to go, "grandpa" never faltered. One of the brave sons succumbed to pneumonia in camp, was brought home and buried in the home cemetery with military honors, and the widow was made to feel solid ground of helpful sympathy beneath her feet. Love and goodwill toward these dependents were manifest in every act. Those children love and respect their grandpa as much as they do their father and now that the latter is "home again from a foreign shore," they are loath to leave the shelter of grandpa's fireside for their own.

I am sure our community will be slow to recognize the personality of my "best man" and surer still that he himself will be shocked if he ever sees this. But if "pure religion, undefiled, is to visit the widow and the fatherless in their affliction," the genuine article is his.

Wife—When you walk, why do you make so much noise, John?

Hubby—I've got my heavy underwear on.—*Medley.*

To Whom It May Concern—Of, pertaining to, and concerning the redundant terminology, superfluous nomenclature, excessive wordiness, and abundant tautology of law, equity, jurisprudence, or legal science, be it stated, affirmed, and declared that the purpose, aim, intent, design, end, effect, and consequence, thereof, therefrom, therein, and thereon is completely, entirely, totally, and perfectly to befuddle, puzzle, bewilder, confuse, nonplus, and mystify the layman's intellect, understanding, reason, and mind.—*The Docket.*


A doughboy brings this ship story home with him. Among the passengers on the ship was a man who stuttered badly. One day he hurried up to the captain and started: "Th-the-the—"

"I'm very busy now," interrupted the captain. "Tell the mate here."

But the mate also was busy, and the stutterer finally came back to the captain. "Look here, man, sing it! That's the only way," urged the officer.

So, beginning in a tragic voice, he chanted—

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot and never brought to mind? The blooming cook fell overboard and is 20 miles behind."—*Capper's Weekly.*




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Influenza or Gripe

Cause, Prevention and Cure
Walter J. N. Livingston, M.D.

Constipation

Childhood's Worst Habit
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How to Study This Number

The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

I. A Message from the United States Government. When Will the Taxes Come Down? By Daniel C. Roper.

1. Does the article contain any one sentence that presents the writer's principal thought? If it does, point out the sentence, and explain its meaning. If it does not, write a sentence that will give Mr. Roper's principal thought.
2. Write an original short sketch that will show, by the narration of a specific instance, how an individual contributes directly or indirectly to the Government's revenues.
3. Find examples of balanced construction in sentence formation.
4. Give the syntax of any five infinitives that occur in the article.
5. Point out interrogative sentences that are used for emphasis.
6. "The cost of government is high." Write an original short story that will show clearly, without your saying so in words, that good government is worth paying for.

II. Another Scrap of Paper? By Alessandro Sapelli.

1. Write a short, but emphatically worded brief, that will show the course of the writer's thought.
2. Write a similar brief that will show the thought of people who do not agree with the writer.
3. Define the following words: insistent, impetuous, renunciation, redemption, sanction.
4. Find, in a large dictionary, the derivation, or history, of every one of the words named above.
5. At one place the writer says: "Let us be concise." Imagine that you are the managing editor of a periodical. Prepare a set of rules that will aid your writers in being concise.
6. "Diplomats, like so many Olympian divinities, had lived among the clouds." Explain the reference to "Olympian divinities" and "clouds."
7. Name the Olympian divinities who take part in the story of "The Odyssey." What are the personal characteristics of every such divinity?

III. Master Workshops of America. The Firm That Saved One Client \$1,000,000 a Year. By Edward Earle Purinton.

1. After you have read the article write a letter, as if to a friend who is about to start in business, and tell him how he can make his shop a "master workshop."
2. Explain the figure, "The telescope of principle—and the microscope of method."
3. Give a short talk in which you explain what is meant by "Brains properly filled and minds properly open."
4. Write a short story that will tell of the success of a person with "brain properly filled and mind properly open," or of the failure of a person of an opposite type.
5. Explain how it is possible to apply the principles mentioned in the article to the conduct of a newspaper stand.

IV. What Is Americanism? By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. Formulate Dr. Slosson's definition of "The true spirit of Americanism."
2. Give Dr. Slosson's interpretation of "The Melting Pot Metaphor."
3. Explain the sentence, "The United States is a synthetic nation."
4. Point out sentences that are strikingly original and emphatic.
5. Point out metaphorical expressions.
6. Read aloud any paragraph that you think especially worthy. Give a short talk in which you explain and emphasize the thought of the paragraph.

V. The Best Person in Our Town.

1. After you have read the article write a somewhat similar short composition on "The Best Student in Our School."
2. Imagine that you were invited to spend a week with "The Best Person in Our Town." Write an interesting account of your visit, narrating incidents that will illustrate the man's character.

VI. The Story of the Week.

1. Select from the news of the week an article that especially appeals to you. In that article find a long, exceedingly expressive sentence. Explain the meaning of the sentence. Then give the syntax of every word in the sentence.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. The Problem of Taxation—"When Will Taxes Come Down?" "Stock Dividends Are Not Income."

1. Under what provisions of the Constitution are the present Federal taxes levied?
2. What were the chief sources of revenue under the revenue laws of ten years ago? What are the chief sources now?
3. What, according to Commissioner Roper, are the indirect benefits of the present revenue law?
4. How does the commissioner answer the question put in the title of his article?
5. Upon what grounds did the Supreme Court declare the stock dividend tax unconstitutional? What will be the effect of the decision?

II. Basic American Principles—"Why We Have Representative Government," "What Is Americanism?"

1. What is the distinction between "representative government" and "direct democracy"?
2. Upon what ground does Professor Giddings assert that "... experience indicates that the best working system is a combination of direct democracy with representative government"?
3. Pick out the topic sentence in each of Dr. Slosson's paragraphs and develop the topic in your own words.
4. "The logical solution would not stop at municipal home rule, but would make the greater city a separate state." State the advantages and the disadvantages of such action. What steps would have to be taken to bring about this result?

III. Italy, The Allies and The United States—"Another Scrap of Paper?" "Italy's Claims in Africa," "The Partition of the German African Colonies."

1. How does Signor Sapelli justify the Secret Treaty of 1915? How does he propose to settle the dispute over Fiume and the Adriatic coast?
2. What claims does Italy make to territory in Africa? How are these claims met by England and France?
3. Indicate on a map the proposed divisions of African territory. How will these accessions of territory benefit the English, the Italians and the French?

IV. Candidates for President—"Reluctant Democrats," "Palmer Is Willing."

1. Why is the Democratic Party finding it difficult to get candidates to declare themselves?
2. Which of the three candidates discussed in these articles is the most available Democratic candidate?
3. Draw up a platform upon which each could run.

V. Master Workshops of America.

1. What general impressions do you get from reading this article?
2. "Every business needs a telescope of principle and a microscope of method." How does the Peabody Coal Company illustrate this statement?
3. Discuss the mutual obligations of operators and coal miners as set forth in the article. The obligations of the Government.
4. Summarize the advice given to coal consumers.

VI. The Farmer's Viewpoint on Daylight Saving.

1. What are the economic and social advantages of daylight saving?
2. What is the basis for the farmer's opposition to the law?
3. In view of the arguments on both sides, what action would you recommend?
4. Is there any one arrangement that would equally suit the country and the city dweller?
5. Should or should not cities have daylight saving? Please back up your statement with five reasons.

The Independent

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Remarkable Remarks

HERBERT C. HOOVER—Money is nothing.
LADY ASTOR, M. P.—I hate the word prohibition.

SENATOR CALDER—I want to be nominated for the Vice-Presidency.

BLASCO IBANEZ—American women should be large and eat a great deal.

PRESIDENT LAWRENCE LOWELL—Democracy is despotism tempered by insanity.

ELIZABETH CONE—The more loving the woman the sooner she gets what she wants.

GEN. ROBERT LEE BULLARD—Governors Island is nothing but a series of hen houses.

HEALTH COMMISSIONER COPELAND—There is no excuse for the rise in the price of coffee.

JAMES GIBBONS HUNEKER—If Wagner had been alive today he would have written *vers libre*.

SECRETARY FRANKLIN K. LANE—Everybody in Washington seems to be afraid of everyone.

W. J. BRYAN—The average New Yorker thinks he is taking a journey if he goes 100 miles.

EX-SECRETARY WILLIAM C. REDFIELD—It does not pay to order food over the telephone.

KING GEORGE—I am glad that prices in these islands are appreciably lower than elsewhere.

CARDINAL O'CONNELL—The man by every nature and divine right is the head of the family.

OLIVER HERFORD—It is a pity that London has no sky-scrapers for no sky needs scraping more.

ADMIRAL LORD FISHER—Every fool knows that every war begins where the last one left off.

PROF. ALBERT BUSHNELL HART—Look at General Wood's face and you will know that he is a big man.

FRANK B. GILBRETH—People don't realize the amount of time that is lost in getting ready to do things.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.—The whole social, and business and financial structure is built on truth and honesty.

SENATOR J. HAMILTON LEWIS—The ambition of every Englishman is to have a railway compartment to himself.

SIR OLIVER LODGE—I believe that the destiny of the human race on the planet is largely in the hands of America.

MISS KEITH CLARK—The Italians are not a romantic, sentimental people living on moonlight, roses and nightingales.

LENIN—Out of one hundred supposed Bolsheviks one will find one Bolshevik, thirty-nine criminals and sixty fools.

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RABBI LEO M. FRANKLIN—Our work is godless, our pleasure is godless, our homes are godless, our hearts also are godless.

HON. MISS HELEN SCOTT-MONTAGUE—Nowhere in the world do women wear such foolish and senseless underwear as in America.

JAMES M. BECK—The dead Washington is a more potent force in controlling the destinies of the American people than the living Wilson.

BERNARD SHAW—The conscientious objectors can pass the Kantian test: "Would it be well for all the world if everyone did as I am doing?"

REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN WILL H. HAYS—The duty of the Chairman of the National Committee is to elect the candidate and not select him.

ROGER W. BABSON—As purely a statistician, I wish to say that statistics have taught us conclusively that the greatest factor in business life today is religion.

MINNIE MADDERN FISKE—It is difficult to believe that the woman lives who would consent to wear trapped furs if she was obliged to witness the tragedy of their procuring.

DEAL R. O'HARA—Give the Dames control of the post office for twenty-four hours and they will have Mary Pickford, Carrie Nation, and Lydia Pinkham on postage stamps.

The Cover

The Victory Medal which is reproduced on the cover of this issue is to be awarded to commemorate the service of every man who fought in the United States Army for the cause of the Allies in the Great War. The illustration shows the reverse of the medal; on the obverse is the figure of a Winged Victory resembling somewhat our Statue of Liberty. The medal is to be of bronze, suspended on a ribbon of double rainbow design symbolizing the dawn of a new era of peace after storm.

Plans for this Victory Medal were begun in the spring of 1918, while hostilities were still at their height, by an agreement among representatives of the various allied and associated nations at war to adopt a single service medal for all combatants, symbolizing the union and solidarity of purpose which animated the countries fighting against Germany and her allies.

After the armistice an interallied commission met in Paris and decided to abandon the original plan of an identical medal for all the Allies, but to keep an identical ribbon, allowing each nation to design its own medal from general specifications drawn up by the commission.

The design accepted by the United States Government was made by J. El. Fraser and published for the first time in the Military Insignia Number of the *National Geographic Magazine*.



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The Independent

March 27, 1920

Up the Line from Cantigny

The First Complete Story of Our Combat Operations

By Captain Joseph Mills Hanson

STANDING in the beautiful American cemetery at Suresnes, where the Stars and Stripes wave in the shadow of the Tricolor on Fort Mont du Valerien, and looking across the winding Seine and the tree tops of the Bois de Boulogne to the far panorama of Paris along the eastern sky, the majestic breadth of the scene is so impressive that sense of detail is lost in the vastness and sweep of it. So it is, but in immeasurably greater degree, when one contemplates the history of the world war as, emerging from the smoke and thunder of the actual conflict, it recedes slowly into the past. The sense of detail is baffled by its stupendous proportions, its infinite complexity. In a struggle in which virtually all the nations of the earth were in battle array, in which armies were almost as numerous as regiments had been in previous wars and in which a Gettysburg or a Waterloo might figure as little more than a skirmish, it is only by detaching a well-defined segment from the whole that any examination remotely approaching a detailed study can be made. The part played by the United States forms such a segment.

The United States participated in the war during the last eighteen of the fifty-two months of its continuance; United States troops were in the fighting line, aside from their presence in training sectors, during only the final six months of that time. Yet, altho her national resources were less strained and altho she placed in the field fewer men than any one of her three chief allies, America, in that brief period, marshalled in the olive-drab uniform of her armies nearly 3,700,000 men, of whom she actually threw into the arena of her last and greatest battle about 1,200,000 troops; an army in itself about four times as large as any that had existed in the authentic history of the world up to the beginning of the great war.

In undertaking a study of the operations of such vast forces in the comparatively limited space of a series of magazine

articles, it is apparent that, even tho it be strictly limited to their combat activities, little attention can be devoted to minor details on the one hand, or, on the other, to broad aspects of the war as it involved the efforts of our Allies. While endeavoring to avoid the impression of distortion liable to be created in dealing with only one portion of a subject, attention must nevertheless be focused upon the work of the American troops themselves, whether they were serving, as was often the case, under British or French higher command or were gathered together in armies wholly American in composition.

The combat operations of the American forces in Europe naturally divide themselves into several phases, some of them determined by the progressive development of the American army itself under the command of General Pershing, and some by the location of certain detached American divisions operating with the Allied armies. Practically all new divisions, after their arrival in Europe, underwent a final period of combat training in stabilized sectors somewhere along the Western front. These combat training periods, altho often intensely interesting in detail, presenting many stirring episodes of trench warfare and not a few such spirited engagements as the repulse by the 26th Division of the German attack on Seicheprey, in the St. Mihiel Salient, on April 20, 1918, did not, naturally, exercise a determinative influence upon the progress of the war and they will not be discussed in these articles. The phases of American battle operations proper were as follows:

1st.—The period, which may conveniently be considered in one article, during which, by their first large scale attack, at Cantigny, American troops proved to the world their aggressiveness and striking power and also during which several American divisions fighting defensively in the Marne salient gave equally decisive proof of their grim tenacity in defense by contributing in large

The American Troops Never Retreated

From the time the Yanks went into battle until the armistice was signed theirs was an unflinching, forward march to victory. That record makes an inspiring story—one that every American should know by heart.

We accordingly asked Captain Hanson months ago to write for The Independent readers a thoro-going, authoritative account of just what our troops did on the battle line in France. Written from full access to the official war records, after careful research, and with the background of his own experience overseas, the series of articles by Captain Hanson which begins in this issue of The Independent presents the first complete story in true perspective of just what the Yanks did over there.

Captain Hanson will tell the story in ten chapters, to be published monthly, each one in itself a complete narrative of one of the "American Battles"—Cantigny, the Marne defensive, the Aisne-Marne counter-offensive, the St. Mihiel operation, the Meuse-Argonne operation—Part I, the Meuse-Argonne operation—Part II, operations east of the Meuse, Blanc Mont, the Battle of the Hindenburg Line, operations in Belgium. The articles will be illustrated by official maps and photographs taken from the war records by the United States Signal Corps.

measure to the halting of the formidable German advance on Paris.

2nd.—The Aisne-Marne counter-offensive, in which four American divisions furnished the main driving power that broke down the German salient on the Marne and decisively turned the tide of the war and in which five other American divisions, after assisting to repulse the last great German attack, bore a conspicuous part in the pursuit of the enemy to the Vesle.

3rd.—The capture of St. Mihiel salient, in which the newly created First American Army achieved in its first operation one of the most startling and brilliant victories of the entire war.

4th.—The battle of the Meuse-Argonne, by far the greatest single battle in the history of America, in which the hinge of the German Western front was slowly crushed in and the surrender of Germany rendered inevitable.

6th.—The operations east of the Meuse, by which the fortress of Verdun was finally extricated from its close investment of four years and the enemy driven from his mighty defenses on the Heights of the Meuse.

7th.—The capture of Blanc Mont, in which the 2nd and 36th United States Divisions, acting with the French army of General Gouraud, captured one of the most formidable positions of the enemy on the Champagne front and hastened his retreat to the Aisne.

8th.—The battle of the Hindenburg Line, in which the 27th and 30th United States Divisions took a vital

share in the storming of that reputedly impregnable position north of St. Quentin by General Rawlinson's Fourth British Army and the subsequent pursuit of the enemy to the Sambre River.

9th.—Operations in Belgium, in which the 37th and 91st United States Divisions, fighting with the Sixth French Army of General de Boissoudy, cleared the watershed between the Lys and the Escaut rivers, captured Audenarde and forced the passage of the Escaut.

Taking up, now, the first phase of American operations as outlined above, it is only necessary for one to recall that dark and anxious spring of 1918 to remember that probably never during the three years and ten months in which the world had been at war had the situation of the allied powers of civilization been so obviously critical, if not desperate, as it was at the end of May, 1918. So long and desperate had the conflict already been that both the Central Powers and the Allies were, in a moral sense, nearly at the point of exhaustion. But, with the collapse of Russia, Germany had been enabled to marshal practically her entire combat army on the Western front where, rushing the fight with all the fury of her final concentration of strength, she had nearly overwhelmed first the British and then the French armies by her terrific drives into the Amiens, the Armentieres and the Marne salients.

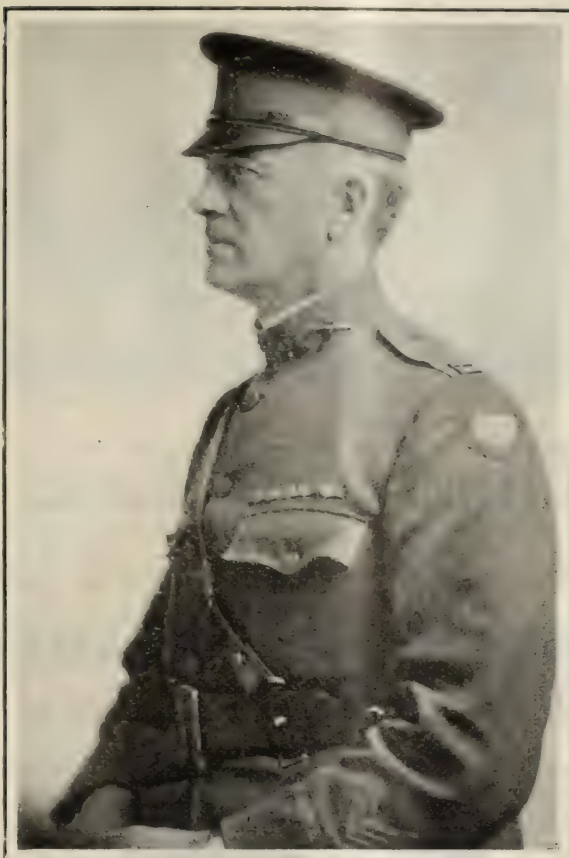
To offset the disastrous fact of the loss of Russia the Allies had only a glittering hope—America. At the



Part of the operation map used in the engagement of the First Division at Cantigny on May 28, 1918. The oval shaped lines indicate the zones of operation of the various battalions. The irregular line running thru the map at the right is the front line trench with the successive support lines behind it. The sector had been attained by the Germans in their March offensive

end of May, 1918, America had been in the war for more than a year. But carried away, as America at her best can be, by the fervor of a splendid inspiration, she had begun by laying the foundations of her effort so broad and deep that she would be able eventually to beat Germany singlehanded if necessary, and on March 21, when the enemy broke thru on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front, of the vast host of American troops in training or ready for training at home, only about 300,000 had actually reached Europe. Electrified by the mighty German lunge and responding instantly to the urgent appeals of her allies for men, America then began pouring her troops overseas in such increasing volume that in nine weeks she had doubled her army in France, having 600,000 men there at the end of May.

But, altho in numbers this was a formidable mass of troops, one vital question concerning them still remained to be answered: how well could they fight? Four American divisions had already served with credit in quiet, stabilized sectors, but none had taken part in a great battle, either defensive or offensive. No American, knowing his countrymen, could doubt for an instant that when put to the supreme test they would acquit themselves as well as the best. But it was not surprising if the mass of Frenchmen and Englishmen, both in the armies and at home, unfamiliar with the past record of Americans as soldiers, but aware thru bitter experience of the terrible nature of present day warfare, should have hung upon the answer to that question with grave anxiety. It so happened that the answer, decisively favorable beyond the most sanguine hopes, was to be given during that gloomy period of



Captain Joseph Mills Hanson, commissioned in the Field Artillery of the United States Army, was in overseas service a year and a half, took part in three major engagements, and after the signing of the armistice was assigned to write for *The Stars and Stripes* the story of what part each American division had taken in the fighting. He has had unusual opportunities, in preparing these articles for *The Independent*, of making a thoro study of the official records at the War Department in Washington and at General Pershing's headquarters

late May and early June when morale, all thru the Allied armies and nations, was at its lowest ebb; when a final proof of American valor and determination could exercise its most heartening effect upon drooping spirits in France and England and bring the greatest dismay to that German overconfidence which, at the moment, was giving itself typical expression in the press of the Empire in a torrent of sneering arrogance.

The circumstances leading up to the dispatch of the First American Division to the Cantigny sector, north of Paris—the first active sector to be occupied by American troops—require a word of explanation. From the hour of his arrival in France until the hour in which the armistice was signed, the unswerving purpose of General Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, supported by the weight of competent American military opinion, was the formation of a unified American army; working always in the closest coöperation with the French and British armies but operating with its own bases, communications and supplies upon its own sector of the Western front. He was firmly convinced that only by

so operating could the maximum efficiency of American arms be developed and the maximum results of the American effort be obtained for the common cause. It was difficult for him to always adhere to this purpose because the British and French authorities, owing to the sad depletion of their own man power in the long struggle, were often importunate that he dissipate his troops in small units, even as replacements, among their diminished organizations. But he never lost sight of his aim and his wisdom in [Continued on page 490]



U. S. Official Photographs

The objective of America's first battle in the Great War—Cantigny, captured by troops of the First Division on May 28, 1918, in thirty-five minutes of smashing attack, and held thru seven counter-attacks by the enemy



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The Inside Facts

On Government Control of Railroads

A Message from the United States Government

By Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads

FEDERAL control of railroads was a temporary war measure, adopted on short notice, carried forward under extraordinary difficulties, and terminated as soon as Congress could adopt legislation. It would be greatly in the interest of clear thinking on the part of the public to view the work of the Railroad Administration on its own merits, but it is undoubtedly difficult to avoid being misled by outside or incomplete factors which largely occupy the public thought.

A large class approaches the matter in a state of mind which insists that the Railroad Administration must have been a political machine (altho it was wholly free from politics), must have been a Government bureaucracy made up of office-seekers without interest in the public service (altho its organization was made up almost entirely of expert railroad men and earnestly sought to render the best service possible under the difficult conditions), and must have been a failure because it was a form of Government ownership (altho it had, generally speaking, neither the characteristic advantages nor the characteristic disadvantages which would have come from Government ownership). A large class sees only increased costs, labor unrest, despite increase in wages, and inadequate facilities. In every other activity it sees the same things and correctly attributes them to the war. In the case of railroads, it attributes them to Federal control.

A large class sees a deficit in railroad operations. It does not inquire whether the deficit was due to the cost being larger than under private control or merely to the policy of refraining from sudden and premature rate increases. It regards a deficit, even tho the cost is



Paul Thompson

General Director Hines took over the management of the railroads for perhaps the most difficult period of their term under Government control, when the war stimulus was gone and the problems of reconstruction were crowding for solution. This photograph of Mr. Hines was taken on the platform of his private car during one of his tours of railroad inspection

reasonable and the reasons for avoiding a rate increase are good, as conclusive proof that the public has sustained a burden which would not have been sustained if the public had been made to pay the same burden thru increases in rates.

With such confused cross-currents of reasoning on the subject, it is difficult to obtain a correct estimate at the present time of the results of Federal control. Nevertheless those results are important and creditable.

The results of Federal control have been: It made practicable a war transportation service that could not have been otherwise obtained; its unification practices have increased the utilization of the inadequate supply of equipment so that an exceptionally large transportation service has been performed in the busy periods of 1919 with a minimum of congestion; it met the emergency of the unprecedented coal strike in a way which private control could not have done and absorbed a heavy financial loss on that account which would have proved highly disturbing to private control; it provided more additions and betterments and equipment than private control could have provided during the difficult financial period of 1918 and 1919; it dealt fairly with labor and gave it the

benefit of improved and stabilized working conditions which were clearly right; it not only did not cost more than private control would have cost during the same period, but cost considerably less on account of the economies growing out of unifications, and the total burden put upon the public (thru rates and taxes) on account of railroad costs was substantially less than would have been necessary if the railroads had remained in private control and rates had been raised

enough to preserve their credit; it protected the investment in railroad properties, whereas without Federal control those investments would have been endangered; and it turns the railroads back to private control functioning effectively, with a record of exceptional performance in an exceptionally difficult winter, despite the disruption caused by the coal strike, and in condition to function still more effectively with the normal improvement to be expected in the weather and in other conditions.

The passenger service during Federal control has exceeded all previous records. The service in 1917 was far ahead of any year up to that time, but each of the two succeeding years showed a far greater service. Stated in round figures, there were 39,000,000,000 passenger miles in 1917, 42,000,000,000 in 1918 and 46,000,000,000 in 1919. A substantial part of the movement in the last two years was the movement of the 4,000,000 troops to camps, between camps, to embarkation ports, and from the debarkation ports thru the

various processes of demobilization, home. But as the troop travel fell off the civilian travel increased in greater proportion.

Since there have been virtually no additions to passenger or sleeping car equipment in the last two years, the trains were inevitably crowded to a large extent. Altho the trains were heavier than before, on the average the percentage of trains on time and making up time was as good as in the past when travel was more normal, and on some important lines was better.

The freight service presented unusual fluctuations. The year 1918 represented the maximum freight service ever performed. The year 1919 was a combination of "feast and famine." On account of the readjustment, and to a large extent stoppage, of industrial activity after the armistice, there was an abnormal and highly costly slump in freight business in the first six months of 1919. This resulted in a very large demand for transportation being postponed and held in abeyance and this delayed demand mani- [Continued on page 495]

We Are Desperate!

A First-hand Story of the Present Situation in the Near East
By General Antranik
The Armenian Leader

IN the name of all those Armenians, whose story you can read in more than a million nameless graves and in the name of the million of living Armenians, I express my thanks to the Americans for their interest in my country. But I must also endeavor to make you see that while we sit here, hundreds of Christian women are in captivity under the very guns of the Allied fleet in the harbor of Constantinople; and every Armenian in the valleys and mountains of our country is in danger of death.

The plan of the Turks is the complete extermination of all Armenians. The world knows the unspeakable methods used. We know they have been buying ammunition in large quantities. We hear they are mobilizing. They plan to finish their horrible work in the spring. Only America can prevent their doing so.

You must understand that our nationhood is just as precious to us as yours to you. We are a very old people. We have given much to the cause of freedom, far more, in proportion to our numbers, than any other belligerent in the Great War.

We cast our lot with the Allies at the beginning. We remained faithful to the end. To illustrate, my detachment of volunteers fought with-



General Antranik is worshipped by his countrymen for his heroic fighting in their defense against the Turks. During the first two years of the war he organized seven Armenian battalions which formed the backbone of as many Russian divisions, each taking part in from thirty to forty battles against the Turks. After the Russian revolution these Armenian troops, left alone in Turkish Armenia, mobilized 25,000 soldiers from the refugees and for three months in continuous battle kept the Turks out of the Caucasus. Later in Persia these same ragged, starving soldiers under General Antranik fought another hard campaign against the Turks. Will America let them be annihilated now?

out interruption from the first days of the war. After the collapse of Russia and the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, deceived and abandoned by the Georgians, betrayed by the Tartars, we defended the front alone for seven months, and retarded the Turkish advance, and rendered signal service to the British Army in Mesopotamia, as Lord Robert Cecil officially testified. We were fighting to protect our refugees long after the armistice was signed. Now, eighteen months after the armistice was signed, the Turks and others go on exterminating our people because they are Christians.

Our people, of whom a majority are peasants, are hard-working. It has always been so. They have always been thrifty and proud. They have always earned their own livelihood. They want to go back to their hearthstones. Scattered everywhere they await word. We expected in the settlement of the Armenian question that the Allies would not desert us. If all now desert us, I say again, after what we have done in the past, we shall take up arms once more and continue fighting for our liberty until the last Armenian is dead.

By raising her mighty hand, even semi-officially, America can save Armenia and the East. In the name of all the martyred

hosts of my countrymen, in the name of three million Armenians, I pray it can and will.

According to the Allies, we were to expect help from America in the reconstruction of Armenia. We expected that America would accept a mandate for Armenia. We put our great hope in America. We expected troops and officers and administrators to help us reorganize our country. The help and voice of America would help Armenia to stand on her feet. We would have a chance. We could reconstruct the country. We are accustomed to doing things. Our people are accustomed to responsibilities and influence. But how shall we begin when our country is as now, surrounded and invaded by enemies?

Again, we were led to expect a mandate for Armenia, but it is eighteen months since the armistice was signed and the Turks are preparing, without interference, to destroy our people.

In a very short time the Bolsheviki will occupy Baku, the great petroleum and railroad center. The Georgian people, in the Old Russian border lands, are partly Bolsheviki; and their centers are in the hands of the German reds. The Georgians know the Russians are coming and want to seem in sympathy with them.

The Russians wish to believe in the integrity of America. I do not believe America would harm any small republic in the East.

The Russians, in the old days, built the railroad lines centering in Baku. They are opposed to the British in the East. If the British, whose soldiers, like the French, are very tired, interfere, they will bring a big force and smash them, and Persia and India will rise against the British.

You can see, if America comes forward, even semi-officially, and says that Armenia should be free, the Russians will not interfere, nor will the British or French or Italians. In that case the Turks will not offer opposition and no fighting will happen.

There is no other salvation for our people in the East. The Turks are so situated it is impossible for us to have any peace, for five-sixths of Armenia is in Turkey. The Turks are encouraged by the delay in America. The delay also endangers the strength of the British in the East, and the settlement of all questions there. If America were playing a part in the League, she would be in better position to help in such matters.

If America cannot help us diplomatically, then, I beseech you, let us defend ourselves against the Turks and Kurds and Tartars, the enemies of Christianity. We fought during the war with antiquated Russian ammunition. We fought well. If we had ammunition and supplies we could raise 100,000 men, 50,000 in Turkish Armenia, 50,000 Russian Armenians. The first month, I could mobilize 20,000 Turkish Armenians. In three months, 40,000 or even 60,000 would be ready and most of them would be expert soldiers. Here in America there are 10,000 to 15,000 young Armenians ready to go to the defense of their country. But before we can do this, we need some officers to help train our men, and supplies. Everything all over the world is in the hands of the Americans. The little we need to take a stand for our country and our flag would make no difference.

When I speak of officers, I mean soldiers; also, I mean administrators to help our own administrators. We have many Armenians who are expert administrators, but, in the situation, we need some to help them, for a time.

The English-speaking people in the country are many. More than 50,000 speak English, and many speak Italian. We have writers, clerks, technical men, merchants, so on. But they need an outside force to help them organize themselves. During the first few years we must keep an army to protect our country, but its size can be decreased step by step. Even a few Americans would help greatly now. They might be brought back in a year and others might be sent. In five years, we would, I think, be ready to go ahead alone. Then Armenia would be free. It would mean little to America; it would mean as much to Armenians as the freedom of America means to you. And in the end America would be repaid, economically, even, many fold. We have many products, some industries you have not. We will have our country then. Armenians from all over the world will gather there again, and our sacrifices for the Allies would not have been without fruit.

This Spring we are without hope unless America intervenes. The Turks are preparing. We have news that they are already mobilizing. The Near East will be in a turmoil unless America raises her mighty voice before it is too late. My personal judgment is that America alone can prevent disaster.



So gruesome a picture as this would be taboo in *The Independent* if the seriousness of the situation in Armenia now did not demand forceful illustration. These victims of a Turkish massacre typify thousands of Christian Armenians slaughtered by the Turks since the signing of the armistice. General Antranik's article does not overstate Armenia's need for immediate aid from America

The Best Person in Our Town

These are the second and third prize articles in The Independent contest on "The Best Man or Woman in Your Town." The article that won the first prize was published in last week's issue; several other articles judged worthy of a prize will appear from week to week

Ask Mr. Fred!

"MOTHER! May I ride with Mr. Fred? He's at the corner."

"Yes, child," glancing at the dancing blue figure in the doorway. "Only be back in time for dinner."

Blue suit is off like a flash, and mother turns to her Saturday baking with an easy mind, knowing he is safe and happy for the rest of the morning.

Mr. Fred delivers groceries to a village of less than a thousand. But that bald statement gives no notion of his value to society. He used to drive a placid horse; but Mr. Fred was not the man to take chances with mothers' pets, of whom he carried loads daily. "I tie him every place I stop," he assured anxious parents. Now that the horse is replaced by an auto truck, new complications have arisen. I grieved to hear that Mr. Fred had been obliged to stop taking the children because they meddled with the levers and distracted his mind. But when I questioned him he replied, unruffled:

"There was one boy meddled with the starter, and I knew he might get hurt, so I told him he'd have to get out this time. I didn't jaw him, I just told him. And next time he was all right." Mr. Fred has added child training to his other manifold duties!

Old ladies who want to spend the day with friends at the other end of the village watch for our accommodating grocer's man, who sets them into his auto, chair and all, and takes them to their desired haven. Clad in his blue apron, hatless, coatless, too, till late in the fall, hailed by all who have garden sass to sell, or lawn mowers to mend, or errands to be done or questions asked, he goes his blessed way. It is he who breaks the news of birth or death from door to door, and many a neighborhood happen-

ing is spread abroad by his kindly lips that were never heard to speak ill of man, woman or child.

If you need a nurse or a hired girl or a washwoman or a seamstress or a man to clean the cistern, you tell Mr. Fred and he finds one for you. If you have forgotten how to measure a cord of wood, you ask Mr. Fred. He brings your express parcels, he totes your washing, he amuses your children by the hour. The sure cure for all perplexities is "Ask Mr. Fred." I have been guilty of hastily telephoning an order to his store just for the comfort of having him drive up and inspect my chimney when it had caught fire, and tell me it was all right.

Mr. Fred has two favorite recreations. They are putting out fires and climbing great heights. He has a genius for arriving at the point of danger in the nick of time. One morning, entering Professor A's kitchen, he found the walls in flames [Continued on page 485]

Mrs. Oliver Made Good



Mrs. Oliver evidently finds time in her busy career to help hunt gophers, one of the pests of North Dakota

WHEN America shook itself and uttered a deep roar nearly three years ago, signifying to the wide world that the slumbering giant had been goaded a bit too far, the vibration was felt in every remote part of the big fellow's system. To shift the figure of speech, the bugle call was heard in the quiet hamlets of the vast interior, where the war was only a vague dream. Such a little town was Hansboro, North Dakota, way up near the Canadian boundary, with a weekly newspaper edited by F. J. Oliver, Chief Quartermaster Fleet Naval Reserve, and his wife, Edith.

Oliver was promptly called to active duty.

Mrs. Oliver thereupon assumed entire charge of the paper, which means in plain United States that she not only edited it, but set type, mailed copies, ran presses, and rustled for news and advertising. Anyone who has had experience in running a newspaper knows what is expected of the "editor." Mrs. Oliver performed all these tasks practically unaided, from the time war was declared. Her severest test came late in August, 1918. She issued the paper alone one Friday, distributed the type and collected all day Saturday, and at 4 a. m. Sunday morning baby Frances Mae was born. That week Mrs. Oliver edited the paper in bed, and the next following issue was partly set by her. She has the record of editing every issue since she took over the job and missing setting but one edition, finding time meanwhile to keep a home and be a mother to a very healthy little girl.

The Hansboro News, by the way, is a very creditable little newspaper, well filled with both local and world news, and boasting of the title "the county official paper." Thru the columns of [Continued on page 485]



Mr. Fred delivers groceries. But that bald statement gives no notion of his value to society. To the youngsters of the town, and to their mothers, he's the "deus ex machina"

Shall the Great War Fail?

By Thomas Steele

PERHAPS there never was a European conflict, even including the Great War itself, in which the interests of the American people were more involved than the present civil war in Germany. If the Prussian militarists or Communists should succeed in overthrowing constitutional government in Germany the liberties of the whole world would be once more at risk. The peace would become an armistice, the League of Nations a defensive alliance, the Treaty a scrap of paper, and a policy of intensive "preparedness" a necessity for every free nation on the earth.

The peril would be none the less real for not being immediate or obvious. While a large French army is stationed on the Rhine ready to seize Essen at the word of command no German Government will commit such folly as an open defiance of the Allies. Nor is it probable that an attempt will be made to restore the discredited Kaiser whose personal safety appears to depend on staying on neutral soil. A new Government may even remain republican in form for some time to come, as did the rule of the first and the third Napoleon in France. But one has only to know the men at the head of the counter-revolution to be aware that the wild beast of Prussian militarism which took five years and seven million lives to cage has once more broken loose in central Europe.

The greatest sin of the Peace Conference is one that critics, even of the liberal school, have strangely overlooked. To be sure it was only a sin of omission, but nations have incurred damnation for what they have failed to do as surely as for what they have done amiss. In all the eighty thousand words of the Treaty with Germany there is not one which guarantees the maintenance of democratic and liberal government in Germany or offers it the slightest encouragement. Presumably the former Kaiser cannot be restored, since the Treaty embodies an indictment against him, but there is nothing to prevent the restoration of the Hohenzollern dynasty under some other Prince. There is nothing to prevent the restoration of monarchical rule in every one of the German States or even the establishment of absolute military dictatorships and the extinction of every constitutional liberty. By the terms of the Treaty which they have signed and ratified the Allies are debarred from lifting a finger against the new outburst of Prussian militarism unless it overflows the boundaries of Germany.

Had they been dealing with a nation which cherished freedom the Allies might have been justified in leaving German constitutions to German wills. But until the revolution of 1918 Germany had never breathed a single breath of free air. Economically on a level with England or the United States, Germany was politically on a level with Mexico or Venezuela. A military dictatorship, which has never been thinkable in this country and which even volatile France has never tolerated since 1870, was only too evident a danger in the inexperienced German Republic. New born constitutions are fragile and their mortality is great. After long centuries of dynasticism the German mind was but partly awakened to the possibilities of democracy. The army still regarded itself as the master rather than the servant of the people.

The internal condition of Germany is of vital concern to all who would make the world safe for democracy. Reaction in Germany will bring reaction in all the neighboring republics as surely as one rotten apple in the middle of a barrel spoils the rest. Already Hungary, moved by the same spirit as that which strives for mastery in Germany, is thinking of crowning a Habsburg ruler of the

once republican Magyars. German Austria cannot escape the reverberations of a counter-revolution among the other German States. Poland, with its aristocratic traditions, might be induced to "dignify" and "stabilize" its government with a crown. When Russia ceases to be Bolshevik it will be much more apt to become Czarist if its most powerful neighbor once more submits to the yoke of the Junkers. The little republics of Finland and the Baltic, vacillating between German, Russian and Swedish influences, will be continually tempted to become monarchies like the neighboring Powers. Even democratic Czechoslovakia has recently been discussing the establishment of a life Presidency, which is but one step from hereditary rule.

If the Kings came back alone the harm might not be so great. But with them, or even in advance of them, will come militarism, aristocratic privilege, caste and court tradition, the restoration of the landed estate, and the whole bureaucratic machinery of the old régime. In 1848 half of Europe was swept bare of every vestige of rank and title, but within two years nothing remained of the great revolution save a few half-hearted constitutional reforms. Restoration never quite restores, but revolution may lose nine-tenths of what it has momentarily won. 1918 was 1848 repeated; will 1920 be 1850?

Within a few days the German counter-revolution has been trampled under foot by the men whom the German people freely chose to represent them and we hope that so severe a lesson will be given to the usurpers that never again will any German faction dare to appeal from the ballot box to the sword. But should this not be the case the Allies, who cannot interfere directly, should hold the new Government to strict accountability for the fulfillment of every letter of the Treaty. Indulgence to German dignity and to the economic needs of the country has rightly been advocated of late in Washington and London, but such indulgence is only the due of a democratic and liberal Government which by its very existence helps to strengthen the new won liberties of the other democracies of central and eastern Europe. To the Prussian Junkers we owe no mercy. Rigid justice is good enough for them. If this policy is announced and enforced the German people will find that the choice between domestic liberty and slavery is also the choice between a friendly and a hostile world. Let the United States be the first to give a word of encouragement to the struggling German people and a word of warning to their old oppressors who seek once more to ride and ruin Europe.

To a Live Nation

The embalmed heart of Kosciuszko, which has been enshrined in a bronze urn in the chapel of the Chateau Rapperswil near Zurich, is now to be brought back to Poland in state. When will people become Christian enough to distinguish the soul from the body? Or when will they become scientific enough to know that the cardiac muscle of a dead patriot is of no value to a live nation?

The Supreme Menace

By Franklin H. Giddings

THERE is apprehension in the hearts of men. A sense of undefined danger pervades civilization. Where the peril is or what it is, the bearers of rumor do not agree. One tells us that militarism was only defeated, not vanquished, in the European war, that it bides its time, and

Red Dawn in the Land of the Rising Sun?



One of the most important events in Japan during the last half century is the recent movement for universal suffrage. This parade in Tokio was the expression of a nationwide agitation combining the labor forces, the so-called "intellectuals," and the Reds



The originator of the universal suffrage movement in Japan, Mr. Yoshiyuki Imai—"John the Baptist" is the popular name he goes by among his followers. Mr. Imai was formerly a professor in the Imperial University, and an author. He is considered the brains of the campaign for democratic suffrage in Japan now



The Gompers of Japan is Mr. Bunji Suzuki, president of Seiyu Kai, the Japanese Labor Party, which has a membership of half a million. Mr. Suzuki, who is a radical, represented Japanese labor at the peace conference



"Free speech" is the slogan of this banner in the foreground of a mass meeting demanding universal suffrage in Japan. Under the present laws there are such property and educational qualifications that only about ten per cent of the men vote. The recent agitation asks that both property and educational qualifications be abolished and that women vote as well as men. In the center of this circle is the most significant banner, the insignia of the Workingmen's Council



The photograph at the right is significant, said a Japanese commentator, in showing the impression that the suffrage agitation has made. The authorities did not think it wise to suppress the demonstration, but the police guard is far out of proportion to the requirements of an ordinary meeting

Red was the predominant color in the Japanese suffrage demonstrations. Besides the official banners there were many impromptu displays such as this red mat mounted on a bamboo pole carried by a sudden convert

will come back. Another tells us that the old social order has broken down, that Bolshevistic revolution is only the beginning of disintegration, and that chaos and famine impend. Commingled with these forecasts of evil we detect notes of worse despair. The human mind itself, they seem to say, has lost poise and integrity. The clearness of vision and the firmness of grasp which in the nineteenth century read the riddles of nature and directed her energies upon the attainment of human ends have failed, and once more educated men are drifting back to the creeds and the superstitions of savagery, babbling of the occult, and gibbering of ghosts. Yet no one is sure that these voices are real, or that the warnings which they seem to speak have cause. The fear of the world is like the shuddering of nature before the typhoon, the approach of which is felt but not otherwise known.

The barometer, it is true, foretells the tempest, but few there be that read it.

Strangest thing of all is the cause of the dread. It is in the will of the people that fear. It is not a Freudian complex. Rather it is a failure of resolution, a hesitation and faltering, a paralysis, akin to prostration. Men are not facing the facts of life. They are not doing the things that are "up to them" to do. They are not conscious of dereliction, but derelict they are and failure fills them with uneasiness.

The facts that they should face and meet are these:

More than half of the population of the world is still barbaric in feeling and in purpose. It has not become humane or peace loving. It loves pomp and rude splendors. It is cruel and ruthless. It reacts in wild tumult to the excitements of war. It passionately loves power, and dreams of domination.

Centuries must pass, milleniums perhaps, before the process of education and moral evolution can so far do their work as to fit this part of the world's inhabitants to be counted on to keep the peace from inward impulse, and, from motives of conscience and reason, to strive for the higher achievements of civilization.

Into the hands of barbarians science has placed weapons of terrible effectiveness: arts of military organization and maneuver, explosives of terrific force, deadly gases, aeroplanes and submarines. Barbarism is equipped, or soon will be equipped, to try out its plan to conquer and to dominate.

The barbarism here meant is not exclusively identified with entire nations and peoples. It is a sinister element in every nation. It is a part of every people. The barbaric nations as such hope to fly their flags thruout the earth. The barbaric classes hope by revolution to set up their dictatorship thruout western civilization.

A powerful barbarism is an appalling menace; but it is not the supreme menace that threatens civilization at this hour. The supreme menace is the indifferentism, the negligence, and the procrastination, the paralysis of will that seems to be affecting the civilized minority of the world's population.

This minority should at this moment be facing and mastering the facts. It should be developing and marshaling resources. It should be preparing all citizens for intelligent action in peace or in war, as fate may decree. And it should be perfecting an organization thru which the total power, military and industrial, legal and educational, intellectual and moral, that civilization can command, could be brought to bear at a moment's notice to meet barbarian attack.

A carefully constituted League of Nations would be the beginning of such organization and of such preparedness. It might save mankind from another thousand years of darkness. Does civilization intend to make the beginning? Can it arouse itself from lethargy? Does America intend to do its part? Can America awake?

?

Lots of people who believe in Hoover are puzzled to know what Hoover believes in.

An American City-State

By William Brand

THE American State is not as efficient a unit of local public spirit as it should be. Carved out, somewhat arbitrarily, along lines of latitude and longitude, the states but rarely correspond to natural units of settlement. This does not matter very much where the population is agricultural. North Dakota may not be very appreciably different from South Dakota, but it is not divided against itself, it is a typical and uniform slice from the great wheat belt of the upper Mississippi. But the development of great industrial and commercial centers in states still mainly agricultural creates internal frictions of serious import. The great cities, half conscious of their needs, demand municipal "Home Rule," concentrate their attention on municipal politics, and grow indifferent to the general affairs of the state which touch them so remotely. Perhaps this is one reason why the legislatures of such states as New York, Illinois and Pennsylvania reach so low a level of civic patriotism.

The case of New York is the most striking. "Up-state" and "the city" are about equal in population and in every way are contrasted. The common language of politics recognizes this sharp difference, as when a Republican candidate comes "down to the Bronx" with a majority sufficient to overcome the city vote, which is cast against him as a matter of course. Urban New York is a cosmopolitan center with a population largely Irish, Jewish and Italian. It is wholly devoted to commerce and industry. It is Democratic in politics, with a strong Socialist minority. It is, like other great cities, very lax in its ideas on the liquor question, Sunday amusements and the like. It has an oceanic climate. It regards the State Government at Albany as an incubus rather than as an aid and its voters are incomparably more interested in the election of a mayor than in the election of a Governor and legislature.

Rural New York is exactly the opposite. It is mainly agricultural, for the industries of the up-state cities do not eclipse in importance the dairies and orchards which surround them. Its population is mainly of old Dutch or Yankee stock. It is Republican in politics and has a panic fear of the very word "Socialism." It is strict and Puritanic on the liquor question and Sunday amusements. It has an inland climate, very cold in winter; more like that of New England than that of New York City. It is greatly interested in state politics and the state government is able to do a good deal for its welfare.

The logical solution would not stop at municipal Home Rule, but would make the greater city a separate State. Two governments, national and municipal, are adequate to all the needs of New York City and the elimination of an intermediate set of state officials would simplify administration. New York City would be free from the rule of the "Albany ring" and rural New York from the menace of Tammany Hall; each would suffer only from the evils for which it was directly responsible.

There are ample precedents for the city-state. One of the best features of the German constitution was the independence of the Hansa Towns of Hamburg, Bremen and Lübeck, self-governing in all things save for the concerns of the whole Empire. If we disdain to borrow a good idea from our enemies, we may copy the Swiss cantons, some of which are rural districts and others strictly urban. The very large city has problems which are of a totally different order from those of the country or the middle-sized town, and the conditions of urban life develop a dis-

tinctive attitude on the part of city dwellers toward those problems.

How many American cities should be made into independent states is perhaps a question. New York is a clear case, tho at just what point the city limits should cease may rightfully be debated in Yonkers and rural Long Island. Chicago and Philadelphia have certainly sufficient population to be ranked among the greater states. The test in every case should be the wishes of the local population, for it would not be right to put asunder urban and rural communities which a common state patriotism may join together. But there should be no objection to a constitutional amendment permitting any community of at least a million population to constitute itself by plebiscite a sovereign commonwealth within the Union.

The Newly Poor

Reduced to its lowest terms the industrial problem resolves itself into these three factors: the proletariat and the profiteeriat are trying to expropriate each other, and the salariat is getting squeezed out in between.

Which Is the Working Class?

By Preston Slosson

NOW that the eight-hour day in industry has been written into the statute books of many states and nations and even into the Treaty of Peace with Germany, the radical wing of labor unionism is demanding the six-hour day as the next logical advance; reformers being always fond of even numbers, there has not been much talk of compromise on the basis of seven hours! British and American coal miners, always in the forefront of an industrial movement, are urging the combination of the six-hour day and the five-day week; giving thirty hours of work to 138 leisure every week.

Be it well understood that nobody begrudges the miner, steel worker or engineer as much leisure as the advance of the sciences of industrial production will permit, nor is it the present purpose to guess where that limit lies. It is intended only to point out that there are neglected classes of the community, a submerged "seven-tenths" as it were, who have not shared the shortening of the industrial week. If radical labor proposes to create a new leisured class it is one thing; if it intends to give leisure to all classes the task is an ambitious one indeed.

We do not have exact statistics for the working week of any but workers in the mines, workshops and factories. If such statistics existed, we venture to say, the difficulty of a universal thirty-hour week would appear more evident than when we think only in terms of trades-unionized labor. Let us glance for a moment at a few random samples from the unorganized branches of the American "working class":

1. *The Farmer.* Agricultural labor still occupies more than a third of the population listed in the census as "gainfully employed" and thus the farmer's working week is the most important of all from the viewpoint of the greatest good to the greatest number. Whether employing hired labor or not the average farmer is a hard worker and he usually manages to keep his employees and the other members of his family busy too. On dairy farms the working day begins before daylight and closes after sunset the year around and there is no real vacation. The farmer's labor varies greatly with the season; on some farms, especially those with but little livestock, the winter's work may be limited to a few routine chores, but the harvest season often brings with it a fifteen or sixteen hour day for weeks together. We cannot place the average working week of the American farmer at less than sixty hours, or twice the week now demanded by radical union labor.

2. *The Housewife.* The majority of married American

women do most of their own housework without assistance. Because the census foolishly labels the work of the wife and mother as "no occupation," we tend to overlook this large and important class of labor. The saying is that "Man works from morn to set of sun, But Woman's work is never done," and there have been many American mothers who have kept as close to the twenty-four hour day as nature will permit. But the invention of improved methods of housekeeping has won some leisure for women, especially in the cities, and there are usually two or three hours free in the afternoon for visiting and two or three evenings a week which may be devoted to the theater or to parties. Perhaps seventy hours a week in rural districts and fifty in towns will hit the American average, altho a wider variation exists in this class than any other.

3. *The Clerk.* Bookkeepers, store clerks, cashiers, stenographers, shipping clerks and minor public officials average close to the standard forty-four hour week, at least in large business houses or in public employ. In country stores they work longer hours, but perhaps less intensively. The chief grievance of this class from the standpoint of hours is that whenever business is too active, or the personnel insufficient, there must be overtime work to bring "the books" up to date; and this overtime is usually unpaid.

4. *The Shopkeeper.* In the United States the small shop in town or country opens at eight or nine in the morning and keeps open continuously (save on Sundays and perhaps Saturday afternoons) till eight or nine in the evening. It is not so in France, where fashionable Paris shops are open from nine to twelve and from two to five; thus realizing the six-hour day. Are we willing to adopt this Paris custom?

5. *The Business Man.* Barring housewives, Presidents and farmers in haytime, no American works either so intensely or for such unreasonable hours as the business executive. Very few successful enterprizers average less than fifty hours a week, and many, and those the wealthiest, work every waking hour and dream business at night. It is probable that the "dollar-a-year-men" at Washington during the war averaged a ninety-hour week, and that even in private life they exceeded seventy hours. That is why so many die of heart-failure ten years before they ought to!

6. *The Teacher.* We hear a great deal about "academic leisure" and common opinion reckons the short day of the teacher as some compensation for his or her short wages. It is true that vacations are long, unless the teacher fills them with other work, such as tutoring, writing books or professional study. But the working week during the academic year is always from two to three times the number of hours actually spent in classroom, because lessons must be prepared and thought out in advance, examination papers must be corrected, and innumerable reports must be made.

7. *The College Student.* He is commonly believed to be the most leisured of human beings, and sometimes he is. But in any case he spends from fifteen to twenty-five hours a week in classroom or laboratory, and if he expects to win good grades he must spend at least an equal length of time in preparation. About half of the college students of the country, it is probable, are partly or wholly self-supporting, and must add five or ten hours a week of gainful labor to their academic program. It seems fair to say the college student's working week varies from a minimum of thirty to a maximum of more than sixty hours; counting all "extra-curricular" campus activities as leisure.

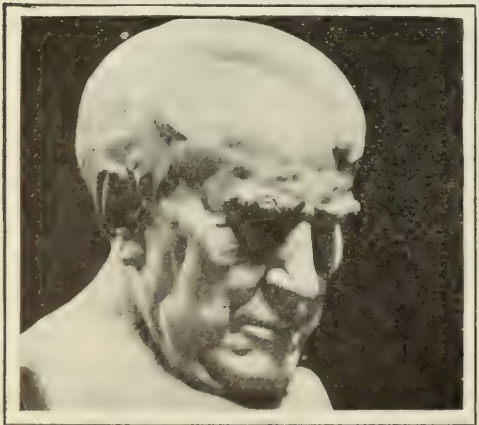
8. *The Soldier.* Here is another case of the variable work. In a sense always on duty, the soldier may, in peace time or in a "rest" camp behind the lines in war, be limited to six or seven hours of duty, not including his nights of sentry work. But at the front work is continuous to the point of physical exhaustion; nor is fighting always the easiest kind of work. They say it annoyed soldiers after being un-

Statues That People Are Talking of Now



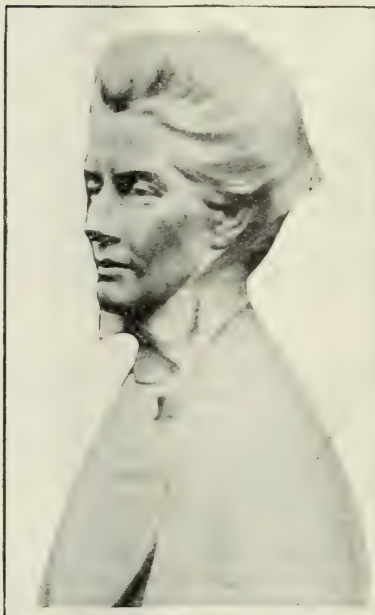
International

Perhaps the foremost of the statues to the American soldier in the Great War. It was designed by Peter Montana, a young American



Underwood & Underwood

Thomas A. Edison—a bust designed to celebrate the seventy-third birthday of the great inventor



© Kadel & Herbert

This head of Edith Cavell, designed by Sir George Frampton, is soon to be unveiled on the great monument erected in London to the memory of the nurse who became a martyr for the cause of the Allies in Belgium



© Keystone View

The Argentine Government ordered this gigantic statue of Christopher Columbus. It was designed by Arnaldo Zocchi of Italy



The St. Gaudens memorial (right) to the wife of Henry Adams

der fire for thirty-six hours to hear of strikes at home which hindered their food and ammunition from reaching them.

The Socialists, of course, will abolish the soldier and the business enterprizer, and perhaps he will find some way of reducing the hours of the teacher and the clerk. But we do not envy him the attempt to apply the thirty-hour week to every farm and every home. Yet until he does so, he should not speak of those who work the shortest hours as the only true "working class." There are many classes in the United States, if we choose so to designate each economic group, but a "working" class does not exist. There is only a working nation!

Another Boost for California

The English, in their endeavor to free their country from all dependence upon America, have started in to make All-British motion picture films—and have sent a company to Los Angeles to take them! The non-actinic atmosphere of the British Isles is no substitute for California sunshine.

Literature Versus the Law

By Allen Campbell

FROM the days of Robin Hood and the Grettir Saga to the latest film melodrama the outlaw has been the pet of the authors' guild. The bold buccaneer, the romantic road agent, the gentleman cracksmen, and the innocent suspect "hounded by the minions of the law" have in turn furnished hero timber to dramatist and novelist. It is true that, for once in a way, Conan Doyle made the detective Holmes as fine a figure in the eyes of youth as Dick Turpin, Raffles or Jesse James. But nine times out of ten the man "within the law" is represented as outside the pale of literary tolerance. The judge is frequently the oppressor; the detective, the sheriff and the scheming prosecuting attorney are sinister figures, and the policeman, alas, is comic relief.

In part this is due to the sound, old romantic tradition of piling up the odds against the hero. Obviously the criminal faces a formidable foe when he challenges the whole of organized society, and society is always unable to get as enthusiastic about itself and its defenders as it can over its daring challengers. The "enemy of the people" is the darling of the reading public, as Ibsen and Shaw discovered to their no little profit. But intermixed with this wholesome glorification of the Ishmaels of the world there is frequently a definitely propagandist tendency to dis-

credit the bench and bar and the whole machinery of law enforcement.

As a rule this propaganda is ruined by overstatement. That innocent men are sometimes convicted is not an argument against imprisoning the guilty but only for greater care in ascertaining who the guilty are. That judges are sometimes corrupt and prison wardens sometimes brutal proves nothing but that any system works badly when bad men are in power. It needs no witness from heaven to tell us that. Far more subtle and effective is the indictment when handled by a literary genius like Victor Hugo, Brioux or Galsworthy, to show the inhumanity of the legal system even under normal circumstances when the convict is not exceptionally virtuous and the men of law are not incredibly malevolent. The novels of Charles Reade and of Upton Sinclair, powerful as they are, leave the reader with the feeling "well, after all, things are seldom as bad as that." But Brioux's "Red Robe," recently given in New York as "The Letter of the Law," leaves the chill conviction that "things are as a rule like that." A man, probably but not certainly innocent, is acquitted after a trial in which the judge and prosecutor, bent on making a reputation, use every fair or unfair legal method to make certain a conviction. Such an incident might well occur in America as well as France and such moral overstrain on the prosecution may easily result in convictions secured by skill of presentation rather than by weight of the evidence.

In such studies of the inherent weakness of law literature fulfils one of its highest functions, as a court of appeal from human justice to poetic justice. But poetic justice is as liable to abuse as legal. Some radical sociologists have been tempted to make out a general case against the existence of any criminal law at all, which is certainly not supported by the literary evidence in the case. If the prison sentence of Jean Valjean had been proportioned to his actual offense and if the police had not continued to hold him as a suspect after he had once paid his debt to society, Hugo's indictment of Javert's ideal of rigid justice would lose much of its force. If solitary confinement had been abolished in English prisons we wonder if the weak and rather rascally convict hero of Galsworthy's "Justice" would command so much of our sympathy. If the French system of examination of the prisoner were altered far less wrong could have been done under cover of the "Red Robe." In short, the dramatists and novelists have more successfully waged war against the alterable incidents and details of criminal justice than against the principle itself. Even the law is entitled to its day in court.

Death A-Walkin'

By Will W. McCrae

Death came a-walkin' down de road—

Death did.

Death came a-walkin' down de road

Lifted from me my heavy load—

Death did.

Death foun' me at de ole washtub

Singin' 'bout Jesus an' his lub—

Death did.

Now Sistahs, dis am what He say;

"You'se been 'mancipated. Pray."

Death did.

*He took my han' an' led me out,
Den all de angels 'gan to shout;
An' as we rose troo heaben's blue*

He sent dis message back to you—

Dat if'n you work an' trust an' pray,

You'se gwine to shake dat tub some day—

Death did.

So staht like me de upward road

A-prayin' Him for to lif'n de load;

An' as you rise troo earf's black clouds

You'll fin' 'em full of cast-off shrouds.

But soon de dahkness you'll be troo

An' fin' all things am changed to new.

Den all earf's troubles—work an' things—

Will be forgotten, as on wings

You fly o'er heaben wif de blest

An' rest—an' rest—an' rest!

The Story of the Week

The German Counter-Revolution

THE democratic Government in Germany was temporarily ousted from Berlin by the most reactionary political group in the country. President Ebert and Premier Bauer were replaced, at least in those parts of the nation which went over to the new Government, by Dictator Wolfgang von Kapp and Chancellor Karl von Helfferich. On March 13, a military *coup d'état* of General von Lüttwitz at Berlin, followed by similar seizures of power in other important cities and by the arrest of several ministers of the constitutional Government, put the republic at the mercy of the militarists.

The causes of the counter-revolution are confused and complex. There had been, first of all, a stir of anti-foreign sentiment shown by frequent insults to members of Entente military missions in Germany. The Pan-Germans exploited this growing spirit of chauvinism by hints that a really "strong" Government would compel a revision of the terms of peace and would not permit such humiliations as the trial of German officers accused of violating the laws of war. In the second place, there was a sharp conflict of opinion between the Socialists and the other parties on the issue of confiscating the Hohenzollern property in Germany; the conservative and even the middle-class parties insisting that these enormous revenues were private property and must be left intact in spite of the overthrow of the dynasty.

A more important factor in the situation was the attempt of the conservative parties to make the German



Keystone View

THE MILITARY LEADER OF THE
COUP D'ETAT

The Ebert Government was expelled from Berlin by a revolt of the troops headed by Major General Baron von Lüttwitz, who became commander in chief of the Kapp Government. He was Military Governor of Belgium in the early days of the war, and in the last German advance, just two years ago, he commanded the corps that inflicted a fatal blow on the Fifth British Army under General Gough north of St. Quentin. He married in 1892 an American girl, Mary Cary of Chicago

President a powerful ruler elected directly by the people, whereas the Socialists preferred that he should be chosen, after the French style, by the National Assembly. The conservatives hoped that if the President were chosen by popular election General von Hindenburg would win by appealing to the public as a military hero and symbolic national leader, after the precedent of Napoleon Bonaparte, Louis Napoleon and General Boulanger. Many conservatives would doubtless be content with the strong government of a military dictator for a sufficient period of years to root out the tendencies toward Socialism arising in a period of poverty and defeat. Others of Hindenburg's supporters, however, considered him only a means to an end, the real object being the restoration of the Hohenzollern dynasty. They regarded him as a useful stop-gap until the time was ripe to restore the monarchy, as the French royalists considered Marshal MacMahon in the early days of the Third Republic, and as the Hungarian royalists have regarded Admiral Horthy.

But the German reactionaries were not sufficiently patient to await the elections scheduled for next autumn. They feared that the Socialists might succeed in their policy of subordinating the President to the National Assembly. They feared also that their conspiracy to turn the republic into a dictatorship, and, if possible, into a monarchy, might be discovered. On March 12 it was reported that War Minister Noske had ordered the arrest of Dr. Wolfgang Kapp and Captain Pabst on the charge of attempted counter-revolution. General von Lüttwitz and other military leaders were mentioned in the Socialist press as implicated in the movement. Noske struck at the right men, but he struck too late. The conspirators were already prepared and the next day witnessed the revolution.

The Insurgent Leaders

DICTATOR Wolfgang von Kapp was born in New York City, the son of Friedrich Kapp, a German liberal who emigrated to the United States after the unsuccessful revolution of 1848. As a boy young Wolfgang was even more Americanized than his father and annoyed him by refusing to speak any language but English. During the war he became noted as one of the leaders of the militarist faction in the Reichstag. He joined with Admiral von Tirpitz in the demand for unrestricted submarine warfare and also in organizing the so-called "Fatherland Party," the most chauvinistic of political groups.

Chancellor Karl von Helfferich, Finance Minister under the monarchist régime, recently acquired fresh distinction by entering into a lawsuit against his republican successor in office, the Catholic leader Erzberger, whom he accused of deceit and political corruption. Helfferich was fined 300 marks for falsely charging Erzberger with the intention of handing him over to the Entente Powers, but Judge Baumbach ruled that his other charges against Erzberger were valid. This decision placed a weapon in the hands of the militarists, who were able to cite the Erzberger case as evidence of the dishonesty of the republican politicians whom they intended to sweep out of power.

Other leaders of the new revolution are also, practically without exception, men who had held power in the days of the monarchy. General von Lüttwitz, the Commander in Chief, was at one time Military Governor of Belgium. Foreign Minister von Jagow held his present office during the

early days of the Great War. In spite of their sinister antecedents, the leaders of the counter-revolution have disclaimed any intention of endangering the peace of Europe or restoring the Hohenzollerns. In a proclamation issued by Dictator Kapp foreign nations were assured that the new Government will carry out the Peace Treaty "as nearly as the execution of the treaty is possible and does not mean self-destruction."

Rallying Round the Republic

IN spite of the careful planning and energetic action of the conspirators the German Government seem to have succeeded in the attempt to save the liberties of the nation. They replied to the proclamation of Dictator Kapp with a counter-appeal to the workers to join in a general strike. In Berlin and other cities the labor unions responded and the usurping Government was seriously embarrassed by the paralysis of industry in the very centers of its power. Unable to carry on the Government, von Kapp and his colleagues resigned.

Other parts of Germany, especially in the more democratic west and south, refused to join the counter-revolution. Officials of the constitutional Government who had escaped arrest established a temporary capital in Stuttgart and were soon in touch with all parts of the country. In a few towns the reaction against the counter-revolution was so strong that attempts were made to establish Soviet rule. Spartacism, crushed a year ago, is now once more a factor in German politics. In general the Socialist party, the liberal republicans, organized labor and non-Prussian Germany refused to recognize the new Government, which drew its strength from the army and from the conservative and royalist parties of the old Kingdom of Prussia.

The counter-revolution received even less encouragement abroad than in Germany. No nation recognized the Kapp Government. The Supreme Council did not intervene directly, but notified the Netherlands Government that the Allies expected a close watch kept on the Kaiser to prevent any restoration of the Hohenzollern dynasty. The French were especially alarmed at the new menace, and the imperialistic portion of the press took advantage of the occasion to preach the necessity of detaching the Rhineland from the rest of Germany.

Serious conflicts took place between the forces of the two governments in Dresden, Hamburg, Leipsic and many other cities. A German cruiser is reported to have bombarded the workingmen's quarter at Kiel, killing hundreds of persons. Altho the counter-revolution was largely in the interest of Hindenburg it does not appear that the Field-Marshal committed himself to the Kapp Government.

Flensburg Stays German

A first canvass of the vote in the second plebiscite zone in Schleswig shows 48,148 Germans to 13,025 Danes. The election was held on Sunday, March 14, nearly five weeks after the first Schleswig zone had voted to rejoin Denmark.

The result of the vote is not altogether surprising,



THE SCHLESWIG PLEBISCITE
The shaded area north of the first black line is now Danish. The second zone shown on the map has voted to remain German

since the Danes were doubtful of success in the second zone and refused to contest any part of Schleswig south of this zone, altho the Paris Peace Conference had offered to constitute a third plebiscite zone. The vote vindicates the judgment of the Danes, since southern Schleswig is even more strongly German than central Schleswig, and a vote in the south would have been but a useless formality.

The German strength was concentrated in the city of Flensburg, the largest city in central Schleswig, which voted for Germany by a majority of 7495 to 1358. In the more rural sections the Danes were stronger and some rural communes along the northern border of the second zone may be added to Denmark as a result of the election. The new frontier will be delimited by an International Commission acting under the authority of the Supreme Council at Paris. The commission will assign northern Schleswig definitely to Denmark

and draw a line thru central Schleswig corresponding as closely as is practicable to the preferences of the different communes of this region as revealed by the plebiscite. Flensburg will almost certainly be assigned to Germany.

The Danes accept the result of the election, but they have many complaints to make of the manner in which the Germans conducted themselves while the voting was going on. A police officer is said to have been drowned by a German mob at Horsboel and the office of a Flensburg newspaper, friendly to Denmark, was wrecked by political enemies. Allowance must be made, however, for the fact that



PRESIDENT AND MRS. EBERT

The former harness maker has maintained the government of the German republic in spite of attacks from both the reactionary uprising under Wolfgang von Kapp and from the Communists' threats of a general strike and revolution at the other extreme

at the time of the election Germany was convulsed with civil war and political excitement was thus at a higher pitch than even the plebiscite by itself could have brought about.

The Victory of the White Eagles

THE Russian Bolsheviks are now attempting to renew negotiations with Poland and Finland looking toward a peace such as was concluded with the Baltic States. Victorious over Russian counter-revolutionists, the Reds have not yet attained military superiority over the Poles. If we are to believe the optimistic accounts from Warsaw the battle of Mozir may rank among the decisive conflicts of the present age. Mozir is an important railway junction southeast of Minsk and its capture threatens the whole line of communication between the Bolshevik forces in the central and in the southwestern parts of Russia.

The Poles captured about a thousand Bolshevik prisoners, a number of cannon, an armored train and a great store of military material and railway supplies. The Red army retreated in great disorder across the Dnieper river. According to accounts of the battle both sides made use of armored river gunboats. A number of these are listed among the war booty which fell into the hands of the Poles as a result of the victory.

The Finns also have repelled Bolshevik attacks in Karelia and a successful counter-attack pierced the Russian lines. The Bolshevik Government announces that it is ready to open negotiations for peace with Finland. The chief question at issue is whether the frontiers of Finland shall be limited to those of the ancient Grand Duchy or extend to cover the Finnish-speaking peoples of Karelia on the east. With Poland the case is reversed, as the historical boundaries of the nation are wider than the ethnographic and the Poles wish to realize some kind of union with the Lithuanians, white Russians and Ukrainians who inhabit the eastern parts of what was the Commonwealth of Poland before the first partition of what was once extensive territory.



© Underwood & Underwood.

The master of the situation now in new Poland is General Joseph Pilsudski, appointed commander-in-chief when the Polish territories were evacuated by the Germans. This photograph shows him receiving bread and salt from the Jews of the delivered country according to their ancient custom. General Pilsudski represents the radical faction of the Poles, while Paderewski represented the aristocratic faction, but the two men have worked together for the regeneration of Poland. It is interesting to recall that General Pilsudski organized a Polish legion which coöperated with the Austrian army against Russia early in the war



Keystone View.

Proclaimed King of Syria, Prince Feisal, son of the King of the Hedjaz, is said to have been selected by the Syrians as the ruler of the Kingdom of Syria which they have set up in defiance of the Allies. The Prince has been considered a protégé of the British, but of late he seems to be leaning toward the French

Syrians Declare Independence

A national congress of Syrians held at Damascus proclaimed Syria to be an independent state on March 8, and it is reported that Prince Feisal will be made King. Prince Feisal is son of the Emir of Mecca, whom the British made King of the Hedjaz. Colonel Lawrence, a young Oxford orientalist, aided Prince Feisal in organizing an army and sweeping back the Turks and Germans on the eastern side of the Jordan while General Allenby on the western side advanced northward thru Palestine. Whether Feisal has broken with the British and gone over to the French or is determined to play a lone hand, or has made a bargain with the Turkish Nationalists, is not yet apparent. The last seems possible for the Arab troops have recently taken an aggressive attitude toward the British in Mesopotamia on the east and toward the French in Armenia on the west. They have forced the British out of towns they had occupied on the upper Euphrates and they helped expel the French and Armenians from Marash.

This new nationalism may seriously upset the plans made for the partition of Turkey in the treaty now being prepared by the Allied Powers. For the Syrian Nationalists claim Mesopotamia, which has been assigned to the British, Palestine, which has been assigned to the Jews, and Cilicia, Alexandretta Beirut and Lebanon, which have been assigned to the French. The French military in their occupation of the Syrian coast since the armistice have often offended both the Christian and Mohammedan population and many of the Christian Syrians are said to support the independence movement. A Syrian congress was held in Cairo on December 15, which declared in favor of a united Syria stretching from the Gulf of Akaba on the south to the Taurus mountains on the north, and from the Mediterranean on the west to Mesopotamia on the east, with a democratic federal government giving equal rights to all religions. The Cairo congress expressly reserved the question of independence or a mandate, but the Damascus congress has gone farther and claims complete independence.

The Supreme Council in its official *communiqué* places

upon America the responsibility for the troubles of Armenia:

While the indeterminate attitude of the United States toward Turkey presents evident difficulties, it may be said that the American Government has been urged to take part in the measures for the protection of the Armenians, and that leading statesmen are painfully conscious that without American coöperation no ideal solution of the Turkish problem can be expected.

England and France are heavily overburdened with the duties they have already accepted and are faced with the possibility—thru their efforts to bring some order out of this chaos—of new troubles such as America has never to fear. They will suffer for their faults, but if the remnant of the Armenian race should suffer further some responsibility must fall also upon the nation which, associated with this problem by many fine traditions, is for such a purpose the strongest and freest of all.

On account of the massacre of Armenians about Marash the Allied Powers have decided to discipline the Sultan by an occupation of Constantinople, tho it is not apparent how this will differ from the present situation for the city has been garrisoned by Allied troops ever since the armistice.

The French and British have agreed in deference to Mohammedan sensibilities to allow the Sultan to retain nominal sovereignty over Constantinople, altho the Straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles are to be kept under international control. Former Premier Birand accuses the British of privately negotiating with the Sultan to secure their own interests in Turkey and he publishes in his paper, *Eclair*, a secret treaty which was concluded last September and of which a copy, he says, has fallen into the hands of the French Foreign Office. According to this the Sultan is to remain in Constantinople on condition

that he renounces in favor of the English all claims to Cyprus, Egypt, Mesopotamia and Kurdistan and accepts a British mandate for the rest of Turkey. These proposals the British delegates were to support at the Peace Conference.

The Partition of Turkey

IT is easy to say "let the subject nationalities under Ottoman rule be given independence," but when it comes to carrying out such a plan the difficulty arises that these nationalities are in a minority in most of the territory which they claim. That they may have been reduced to minorities by wholesale massacres and deportations by the Turks does not alleviate the situation, however much it may arouse our sympathy for them and increase our aversion for the oppressors. A minority government may of course be set up by force of foreign arms, but this can hardly be regarded as an extension of democracy or favorable to permanent peace. Altho we may well think that the Moslems have forfeited all claim to consideration, yet they remain as an alien and unassimilable majority of the population in many places. The United States Senate declared by a rising vote that Thrace should be turned over to the Greeks, yet the Greeks are a minority of the entire population of this peninsula. The same is true of the Smyrna district, which the Greeks claim. Palestine, that has been promised to the Jews as a national home, contains only about one-eighth Hebrews. Everybody favors an independent Armenia, but it is impossible to draw the boundaries of any considerable area in which the Armenians will be



THE DISSECTED MAP OF TURKEY

A look at this puzzle map will show why the peace treaty with Turkey is not yet ready to deliver for signature altho sixteen months have elapsed since the armistice. The Allies cannot agree among themselves, to say nothing of agreeing with the Turks. By tracing out the boundary lines it will be seen that the various claims overlap, as they do in an oil field during the boom. For instance, a congress of Syrians at Damascus has proclaimed the independence of united Syria extending from the Gulf of Akaba on the south to the Taurus Mountains on the north and from the Mediterranean on the west to Mesopotamia on the east. This territory, however, is also claimed in part by the British, the French, the Arabs, the Armenians, the Turks, and the Jews



Thomas in Detroit News

Tired of waiting

in the majority. The Arabs are in a minority in a considerable part of the Syrian territory which Prince Feisal claims. Moslems form a large majority of the inhabitants of Constantinople and this interferes with the plans of those who desire to have the city placed under the control of one or more of the Christian powers. There are few Frenchmen in Cilicia and the Syrian coast, which France demands, and few Italians in Adalia and the Dodecanese which Italy demands.

Doubtless a certain voluntary segregation would follow partition for the scattered nationals would be drawn to the country under their own control. For instance, after 1912 when the Greeks, Bulgars and Serbs annexed the most of European Turkey large numbers of the Turks migrated, more or less willingly, into the regions remaining to them in Thrace and Asia Minor. But such migrations, however much they may be facilitated or enforced, will never result in securing pure populations and eliminating the question of subject races, for the Armenians, Greeks and Jews belong to the trading classes and will in any case scatter among the cities of the Levant whatever the sovereignty. It is evident that the Turkish problem cannot be solved by the simple plan of parceling out the country among the various nationalities. Some method, then, will have to be devised to protect both minority and majority rights and allow for the gradual development of liberal and democratic institutions.

President Wilson on Russia

IN a note to the Premiers of Great Britain, France and Italy, President Wilson proposes a conference on March 20 concerning the resumption of trade relations with Russia. In this note the President proposes the abolition of all restrictive measures on trade and expresses the opinion that the blockade of Russia was a purely war measure which is no longer justified. The American Government, however, while not prohibiting citizens of the United States from trading with Russia, warns them that they do so at their own risk under existing conditions.

Official recognition of the Soviet Government by the United States is still withheld because of the uncertainty of reform in the Bolshevik régime and the difficulty which experience has shown in diplomatic dealings with it. "The United States does not even think it possible to resume with Moscow the semi-official relations which were prolonged until 1918."

President Wilson's statement brings the United States into line with the present Russian policy advocated by the leading statesmen of France, Britain and Italy. This policy is one of economic intercourse with Russia, preferably through cooperative associations not directly affiliated with any Government, combined with refusal to grant political recognition to the Bolshevik Government or any other Government claiming authority in Muscovite Russia.

Completing the League

THE United States and Venezuela have still to enter the League of Nations. Certain other nations, notably Germany, Soviet Russia, Turkey, Austria, Hungary and Mexico, have not yet been invited. The rest of the world is adhering to the Covenant. Within the last few days Denmark, Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Persia and Spain have added themselves to the League. All of these nations were strictly neutral during the Great War and were therefore not among the "charter members" who entered the League of Nations by reason of being represented at the Paris Peace Conference, but they have accepted the invitation to join which was extended to them in the Peace Treaty. It is true that among the belligerent Allies a few have been slow to ratify the Treaty, but none save the United States alone delayed because of the provisions of the Covenant.

A precedent for American reservations may perhaps be found in the special assurances requested by Norway and Switzerland before joining the League. Norway inquired if the League required its members to keep up a military establishment. Lord Robert Cecil assured the Norwegians that the Covenant "was never meant to put on any member of the League the burden and duty to keep up military forces." In other words the League may agree on limitation of armament but cannot limit the extent of disarmament.

Switzerland asked that her policy of permanent neutrality be considered compatible with membership in the League and that her adhesion be subject to the approval of a popular plebiscite. This plebiscite will be held in a few weeks and that it will result in an affirmative answer is hardly in doubt.

The League of Nations

Invited and Accepted

France.
Great Britain.
Italy.
Japan.
Belgium.
Brazil.
Denmark.
Greece.
Netherlands.
Norway.
Spain.
Sweden.
Switzerland.
British Dominions.
India.
Nineteen other belligerents.
Six other neutrals.

Invited But Have Not Accepted

United States.
Venezuela.

Not Invited

Germany.
Austria.
Hungary.
Turkey.
Russia.
Bulgaria.
Mexico.



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ALICE IN BLUNDERLAND

Lodge Triumphs

ARTICLE X of the Covenant of the League of Nations has been tagged with the Lodge reservation. This reservation, in its final form, reads as follows:

The United States assumes no obligations to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country by the employment of its military or naval forces, its resources or any form of economic discrimination or to interfere in any way in controversies between nations, including all controversies relating to territorial integrity or political independence, whether members of the League or not, under the provisions of Article X, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States, under any article of the Treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress, which under the Constitution has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall, in the exercise of full liberty of action, by act or joint resolution, so provide.

All attempts to reach a compromise were unavailing and several substitute reservations were rejected. Finally the amended Lodge reservation was offered. The Senate first voted to substitute it for the original resolution and then to adopt it as a condition for the ratification of the treaty. On the final roll call the reservation was carried by 56 votes to 26. The remarkable feature of the vote was that Senator Lodge succeeded in rallying to its support the entire body of Republicans, including both the "mild reservationists," who would have accepted a much more moderate limitation of Article X, and the "bitter-enders," who intended to vote against ratification even with reservations. The majority was made up of forty-two Republicans and fourteen Democrats; the minority of twenty-six Democrats.

President Wilson let it be known that he regarded the proposed reservation as entirely unacceptable, and his decision prevented the more loyal Administration senators from surrendering to the Republicans on Article X in order to save the treaty from destruction. The Democratic minority who rebelled against the Administration position include two very different sections: those who, like Senator Reed, of Missouri, are enemies of the Covenant and favor all reservations which will limit it, and those, such as Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, who favored the Lodge reservation as the only way to get the treaty ratified and thus make possible American participation in the League of Nations.

West Virginia to the Rescue

THE most romantic chapter in the ratification of the equal suffrage amendment by the state legislatures has been provided by West Virginia. This was one of the few states which both friends and opponents of the amendment placed in the doubtful column. The House of Delegates favored suffrage by the narrow margin of 47 votes to 40, but in the Senate there was an unbreakable tie of 14 votes to 14. It proved impossible to effect any transfer of votes from one side to the other and therefore each looked for outside aid. Two Senators were absent. Jesse A. Bloch, in favor of woman suffrage, was spending a winter vacation in California. A. R. Montgomery, a convinced opponent, had moved to Illinois.

Senator Bloch was informed that his vote was needed to break the tie and he thereupon made a lightning trip in special trains across the continent to save the situation. At one part of his course an aeroplane was offered for his use. The anti-suffragists, seeing that Senator Bloch would probably arrive in time, tried to offset his vote by that of Senator Montgomery, but the Senate voted that the latter had lost his residence in the state. This decision determined the fate of suffrage and it was duly carried on reconsideration in the Senate. The anti-suffragists threaten to contest the legality of the West Virginia ratification in the courts. There is also a legal question concerning the ratification of the amendment by Ohio.

The legislatures of Delaware and Washington meet on March 22. If they both act favorably, and if the legality of ratification is upheld by the courts in the states which have already ratified the nineteenth amendment, all constitutional requirements for the establishment of nationwide equal suffrage will be satisfied. This means that women will vote not only in the coming Presidential and Congressional elections but in most of the spring primaries.

All of the leading candidates for President in both political parties favor woman suffrage. Among those who have recently returned favorable in answers to a questionnaire of the National Woman's Party are General Wood, Governor Lowden, Senator Harding, Senator Johnson, Senator Poindexter, Attorney-General Palmer, William G. McAdoo, James W. Gerard and William Jennings Bryan.



The Harbor of Delfshaven as it appeared to the Pilgrims. It was from the East India House (right) that "The Speedwell" sailed

Europe Celebrates "The Mayflower"

Four nations are to participate in celebrating the Tercentenary of the sailing of the Pilgrim Fathers. Holland will open the festivities on August 29 at Leyden, the city from which the Pilgrims emigrated on July 31, 1620, and continue them until September 4. Delfshaven, Rotterdam and Amsterdam are to share in the ceremonies.

The English portion of the program will follow immediately after that of the Netherlands and will last one week. The observance of the United States and Canada, which calls for mass meetings in seventy American cities, will occur during Thanksgiving week (November 21-29), terminating with a national gathering at Madison Square Garden, New York, to which representative citizens from the entire country, as well as from abroad, will be invited. November 21 is to be observed as Mayflower Sunday.

From a national standpoint the purpose which it is hoped to achieve by this celebration is the emphasizing of the spiritual significance of the westward journey of the Pilgrims and the reinterpretation of their ideals in terms of democracy. This should make a strong appeal to the spirit of heroism as expressed in service in striving to help meet America's present problems. From an international aspect it is not to be forgotten that this coöperative observance affords an excellent

opportunity of cementing the bonds of inter-racial goodwill already implanted.

The Netherlands program provides for a two-day "Congress" at Leyden University, which will be addressed by American and Dutch orators. On September 2 it is the purpose to carry the American members part way to Delfshaven by canal, traversing the route followed by their ancestors. At Delfshaven a popular concert of American and Dutch sacred music will be rendered in the Cathedral of St. Lawrence, one of the most impressive churches in Holland, seating 5000 people. This is to be the crowning event of the celebration in this country.

It is expected that this celebration will have a tremendous appeal to the imagination and emotions of the Hollanders, such as no event which the present generation has lived thru can equal. Acknowledgment will be made for the inception in the minds of the Pilgrims of the ideas of states rights and federal government by their twelve year sojourn in the land of freedom. It is hoped that a permanent memorial may be erected at Delfshaven.

The Netherlands committee includes several Ministers of State, an ex-Premier, the chief burgomasters and the leading governors of provinces, representatives of universities—especially Leyden—and historians. Dr. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton and Dr.

J. Rendel Harris of Manchester, and Viscount Bryce, champion of American institutions in Europe, represent America and England.

The American Mayflower Council is headed by President Wilson and ex-President Taft as honorary chairmen; Dr. Van Dyke is honorary secretary; President Henry Churchill King of Oberlin College is chairman. Various vice presidents represent different sections of the United States and Canada. Mr. Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent, is treasurer.

Japanese Proverbs of Women

(Compiled by Mr. Akimoto Shun)

"New" women are created to replace good women.

If you want to love women begin by spending money.

Women who remember shop signs and trademarks make good wives.

Pride goes before a fall, especially in beautiful women.

Women and mountains should be looked on at a distance.

Women fall in love with their protectors, men with women.

Men who can neither brag nor flatter need not fear being loved by women.

Rather than make love in clumsy language bite your tongue out.

Plain women bewail their misfortune in proportion to their learning.

When marriage agents praise any woman for her virtues you may be certain that it is another way of saying that she is ugly.

Women who seek liberty too often lose it.

A wife who does not know how to please her husband makes him commit no end of blunders.

Men who like to take photos with their wives are henpecked.

'Tis women who know they are ugly that powder their faces.

Women admire women of their own type.

The secret of winning the woman who jilts you is—perseverance.

Women understand men; those who understand women are also women.

Poisonous flies carry shiny wings, bad women pretty faces.

Men laugh with their hearts, women only with their mouths.

A Four-Legged Tree

The possibilities of influencing tree-growth are amusingly illustrated by an American or white elm which stands near the State highway in the town of Bridgewater, Mass. The man



Parson Brewster's first sermon to the Pilgrims after landing. The military figure standing with bowed head in the foreground is Captain Miles Standish

who "constructed" this tree as an entrance to his home was laughed at for his pains, but time has demonstrated that his faith was not misplaced. He took four sapling elms and planted them in a group, binding them closely together about twelve or fifteen feet from the ground. In time the trunks grew together, giving them the appearance of a single tree "on stilts." It is known as the "wishing tree," and small boys and girls in the locality believe that by walking in and out among the four legs of the trunk, a wish made in the process will come true.



This home-made wishing tree was trained the way it should go when it was young, and when it was old it did not depart from it.

Gospel Salesmanship

Once the United Simultaneous Evangelistic Campaign gains momentum Billy Sunday may be replaced as a headline news feature in the daily and religious press. Not that there is to be any resort to the same rip-roaring, devil-damning dramatic methods by National Campaign Director Theodore S. Henderson or any of his teammates. On the contrary the proposed plan of action calls for a sober and sensible stimulation of individual effort, but in its comprehensiveness—taking in the entire country and including, as it does, several coöperating agencies—the present campaign is in somewhat the same relation to a tabernacle gathering as smashing of the Hindenburg line compares to hitting a homer over the garden wall.

The psychology of this Lenten campaign is founded upon the principle of salesmanship rather than an appeal to prejudice or the emotions. "Gospel Salesmanship" and "take someone your size" are terms frequently employed to convey the idea of obligation for each one to get into the game and enthrall his every-day associates for better living.

"Every Christian an evangelist and every church a center for evangelism" is the general slogan of the campaign.

The pith of the message to industrial workers is contained in the caption, "The workingmen of America for the Master Workingman of Galilee."

Specialists in various types of religious work, representing several different societies and boards, met with Bishop Henderson of the Interchurch World Movement in New York on February 28 and 29 to listen to addresses and draw up recommendations.

Dollar-a-year-men have been proposed as the executive heads of states, one of their duties to be the enlistment of business men. Other plans call for shop meetings for employees; noonday business men's theater meetings; Lenten teas for women; evangelistic letter writing, parlor meetings, evangelistic salesman's classes to study methods of reaching men on the same basis as one would sell life insurance or automobiles.

"We must raise the spiritual temperature of the church," says Bishop Henderson. "A religious revival will not come so much by organization as by communication."

Cut Out and Read Once a Week

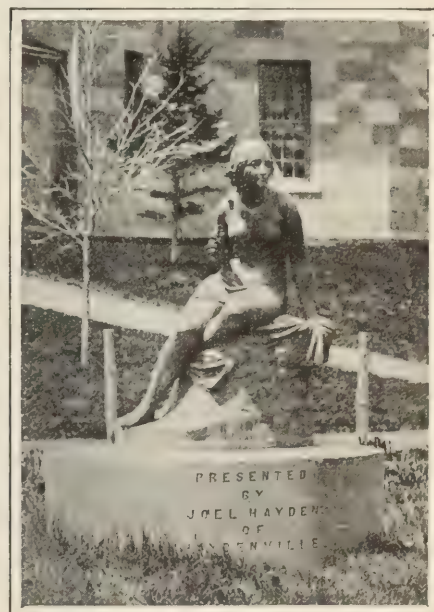
Never be idle.
Make few promises.
Always speak the truth.
Never speak ill of any one.
Keep good company or none.
Live up to your engagements.
Be just before you are generous.
Earn money before you spend it.
Drink no kind of intoxicating drinks.
Good character is above all things else.
Keep your own secrets if you have any.
Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it.
Never play at any kind of games of chance.
Keep your promises if you would be happy.
Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper.
When you speak to a person, look him in the face.
Save when you are young, to spend when you are old.
Never run in debt unless you see a way to get out again.
Avoid temptation, thru fear you may not withstand it.
Ever live (misfortune excepted) within your income.
Small and steady gains give competency and tranquillity of mind.
Good company and good conversation are the sinews of virtue.
Your character cannot be essentially injured except by yourself.
If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that none will believe him.
If your hands cannot be usefully employed attend to the cultivation of your mind.

Odds on Sabrina!

Sabrina, the traditional goddess of the Amherst College even classes, and for thirty years the object of the keenest interclass rivalry, has at last been captured by the odd classmen. Almost immediately after the appearance of the statue at the recent Amherst Alumni Banquet at Boston she fell into the hands of the odds, crowning many

years of continued endeavor with the brightest success. Since 1893, the famous statue of the river nymph, around which centers one of the most unique college traditions in the country, had been in the safe keeping of the even classes.

The Copley Plaza banquet hall was turned into an uproar when suddenly during one of the last speeches, two large doors were flung open and the 300 pound statue of Sabrina, under a huge awning in the shape of a champagne bottle, was rolled out on the platform. As unceremoniously as she appeared, so she disappeared, with pursuit effectually prevented from the inside by the strenuous efforts of the even classmen. A truck was waiting without to convey the goddess once more to a safe, secluded haunt, but her guardians too lightly estimated the sleuths of the odd classes. The truck had not proceeded far when it came upon a blockade of hostile cars, and vainly seeking safety thru a snowdrift, it became firmly stalled. The Sabrina guardians were quickly overpowered by a superior number of the odds, the goddess transferred to a waiting car, and Sabrina was soon speeding across



Sabrina, the river goddess over whom Amherst undergraduates have fought for thirty years or more, was captured by the odd classes this spring after twenty-seven years' possession by the even classes

Harvard bridge, thru Cambridge, and out into the country and the unknown.

Early in the morning the tolling of the chapel bell, the roar of a fraternity canon, and the reports of pistols announced to Amherst College the fact that Sabrina had fallen into the hands of the odd classmen. A huge bonfire was built on the campus, and the night resounded with the frenzied shouts and celebrations of the odd classmen. For the first time in twenty-seven years Amherst awoke to hear the Sabrina song chanted by the odds. In chapel the strains of the Doxology gave way to the stirring air of "All Hail Sabrina," and the odd classmen marched

out in a body, declaring a Sabrina Day and no classes. The capture of Sabrina was due chiefly to the efforts of members of the class of 1919, and the College body had little to do with it.

The famous bronze goddess, representing the British river nymph celebrated in Milton's "Comus," was presented to Amherst College in the eighties and long occupied a place on the campus. The presence of the grace-

ful goddess, however, was too much for the humorous tendencies of the Amherst student, and the statue was subjected to many ridiculous indignities. Vari-colored coats of paint, and various articles of clothing adorned her person on successive mornings, and at length '90 kidnapped her entirely to appear at a class banquet. Recaptured by '91, she was turned over to '93, who lost her when a member of '94 signed an ex-

press receipt for the statue after it had attended a '93 banquet at Springfield. Since then Sabrina has been kept without a break by the even classes, hidden in haunts that varied from the bottom of the Connecticut River to a lonely farmhouse in Vermont. A volume has been written about the adventures of Sabrina and the present episode has added another thrilling chapter to her history.

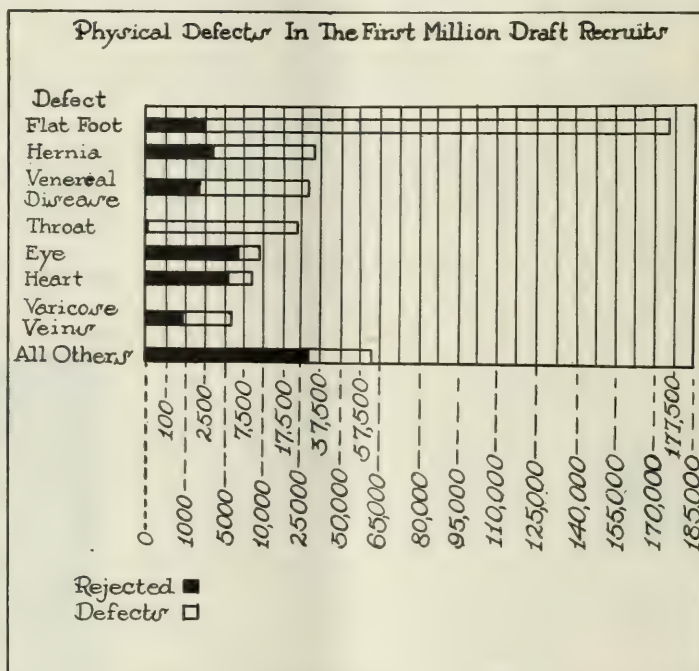
What the Draft Brought Out

By Professor William B. Bailey of Yale University

IT has been fifty years since there has been the war necessity of testing the physical fitness of the young men of this country. We had seen the death rates in this country decreasing and our success at the Olympic games had led us to think that we were preëminently a race of athletes. When the first selective draft of 1917 was made about 2,500,000 out of a total of about 10,000,000 young men between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, were examined physically by the local boards. Of these about 730,000, or 30 per cent, were rejected on physical grounds. Between June, 1917, and May, 1918, 867,877 of the accepted recruits were sent to mobilization camps, and

of these 37,959, or 4.37 per cent, after having been accepted as qualified by local boards, were rejected at the camps. In addition to this number, 126,329 who had been seen by the medical advisory board were sent to the camps, bringing the total to 994,206. Out of this million 52,918, or 5.32 per cent, were rejected. This does not mean that these young men would not have been able to enjoy good health and do good work in civil life. Flat foot or under weight may not have handicapped them for civil occupations, but they were not equal to the task of walking long distances daily and carrying a load of at least forty pounds on the back.

Slightly over half of the total defects was for flat foot and yet only about 2500, or 1.4 per cent of those with this impediment were rejected. In the same way, altho there were nearly 25,000 with throat defects, only sixteen were rejected. On the other hand, over 90 per cent of those suffering from nervous and mental diseases were rejected, and nearly as large a proportion from diseases of the heart and circulatory system. What we were after was men who could stand the stress and strain of army life, and men whose condition was such that they were likely to break down under



this tension must be rejected. After having the number of recruits reduced 30 per cent by the local boards, it was somewhat discouraging to find that over 50,000 of this selected million were rejected at the mobilization camps. It was, however, a cause of considerable satisfaction to learn that nearly 650,000 were accepted as qualified without defects.

Although rejections from certain causes were much more frequent among the recruits from the rural districts, the general results of the physical examinations of the urban and rural recruits showed a larger proportion accepted without defects from the rural districts.

	Urban Per Cent	Rural Per Cent
Accepted without defect....	61.74	66.74
Accepted with defect.....	33.49	28.30
Rejected	4.77	4.96

Kindling

In 1918 the five largest whaling firms in Japan caught 1900 whales.

The population of Australia has just been officially given as 5,030,000.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad has now installed ten Baldwin-Westinghouse electric locomotives for pas-

senger service on its Rocky Mountain Division.

The ordinary speed of a whale is five miles per hour. Fifteen is his limit when pressed.

The average coal miner in the United States mines 943 tons a year; the average British miner 236.

Seven girls from the Freshman class of a college in Kyoto, Japan, when questioned, had never heard of Christ.

A recent photograph of a new Polish postage stamp exhibits Paderewski with his locks trimmed a trifle.

The angle of 75 degrees has just been found by experiment to give the greatest degree of safety to a ladder.

Letter carriers in the state of Washington have affiliated themselves with the American Federation of Labor.

Within the past generation the average yield per acre of wheat in the United States has increased 25 per cent.

There are enough illiterates in the United States over ten years of age to make a state as populous as Illinois.

The telephone wires of the United States would encircle the earth at the equator one thousand times if laid end to end.

The petroleum supply of the United States, it is estimated, will be exhausted in thirty years at the present rate of consumption.

Edison's great-grandfather lived to be 104, his grandfather to be 102, and his father to be 94. He himself is a youngster of 73.

A press dispatch from Mexico City states that Dr. Benito Sanches has discovered a serum that cures typhus fever within forty-eight hours.

Seventy-five colleges and universities are conducting campaigns for increase of endowment funds amounting to more than \$200,000,000.

Ask Mr. Fred!

(Continued from page 469)

above the range and not a soul in the house. Stepping quickly outside he spoke to a mason who was provisionally mixing mortar next door. "If you'll hand me that hose and turn on the water," quoth he, conversationally, "I'll put out this fire." In two minutes he was off to the next customer.

A small boy alone in a house found an electric iron in a bed and in the innocence of his heart turned on the current. An hour later he ran to Mr. Fred's store shouting "Fire!" Mr. Fred knows the geography of every kitchen in town, and tho the smoke was blinding, he crawled along the floor to the sink and found the pail of water he was sure would be there, and another catastrophe was averted.

More spectacular was his exploit in climbing a sixteen foot wall, no ladder being handy, by gripping the corner boards with his strong fingers, aided only by the rubber soles of his shoes. The difficult part of the feat was getting onto the roof once he had reached it. Leaning back from the eaves, he flung himself upward and forward, with only the shingles to give a precarious hand-hold. It sounds as impossible as Jean Valjean's climbing the angle of the convent wall; but presently, behold! there stood Mr. Fred on the ridgepole, remarking casually, "Now if you fellows will hand me up a pail of water, I'll put out this fire."

Lately we had a visitor in our town; one who had long dwelt among us, well beloved, and was now a college president elsewhere. When he rose in the pulpit, he said, smiling upon us, "I thank you all for your kind invitations to dinner, but I had already promised Fred Campbell."

What is Mr. Fred's reward, aside from the glory of entertaining college presidents? "His reward is that he is that kind of a man." An Emersonian reward, but can you better it? The highest praise I have ever heard given a newcomer to our town was, "He's another Fred Campbell!"

He feeds the hungry. What could a Hoover more? He is beloved by his fellow townsmen, and his life is full of interests. He passes every one of G. Stanley Hall's four tests of "the aim of education": "To teach us to delight in what we should; to earn a living; to become a good neighbor; to enrich the life of our time."

MAFRA WRIGHT NEWHALL.

Olivet, Mich.

Mrs. Oliver Made Good

(Continued from page 469)

The News Mrs. Oliver actively aided the Red Cross, Liberty Loans, Recruiting Campaigns and War Workers. For her pluckiness and devotion to duty at a time when the country needed the assistance of all newspapers she has won the admiration of the whole community, and even the school children look up to her as "the best."

MRS. W. H. STAHL.

Hansboro, North Dakota



McCutcheon's Sweaters and Scarfs

A touch of bright color, a soft, harmonizing complement to the spring or summer costume—always an individual modish note can be introduced thru the popular sweater in its amazing variety of styles and shades.

Chiffon Alpaca, Tuxedo model, as illustrated, in Black, White, Navy, Henna, Rose, Copen, Purple, Jade, Lavender, Tan, and Corn, - - - - \$19.50

Chiffon Alpaca, slip-on model, V neck or with collar, in Navy, Henna, Copen, Purple, Lavender, Tan, Corn, Rose, Black or White, - - - - \$15.75

Shetland Weave, Tuxedo model, in Black, White, Navy, Camel, Copen, Rose, Wisteria, Purple, Black with White, Brown Heather, - - - - \$15.75

Shetland Weave, Mohair Yarn, slip-on model, V neck, Sash and pockets, in Black, White, Silver, Navy, Copen, Reindeer, Camel, Lavender, Turquoise, Brown and Green Heather, - - - \$12.50

Camel's Hair with brushed Tuxedo roll, natural color only, - - - - \$27.50

Practical Scarfs

Camel's Hair Scarfs, medium size, - - \$5.95

Striped Scarf of Camel and Brown, medium size - \$7.50

Large Size, - - - - \$16.50

White Mohair Scarf, medium size, \$6.75. Large size, - - - - \$8.50

Mail Orders receive our prompt and careful attention.

James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Avenue
New York



Reg. Trade Mark

34th and
33d Streets

"The White-Collar Poor"

The "High Cost of Living" is a misnomer, because with most people it is no longer "Living" but a mere **Existence**. An Economist of National reputation recently stated that the man with an income of \$2,000 is now actually drawing \$870 worth of purchasing power, compared with the value of the dollar in 1913.

The hardest hit class of people are those who have been designated recently by a prominent newspaper as "The White Collar Poor." It is estimated there are 4,000,000 workers in clerical occupations and professional services—clerks, office managers, salespeople, and small business men, who work with their brains rather than with their hands.

Why not work with your hands as well as your brains? Men are growing rich in our part of Florida, cultivating a bit of land. Some of them can hardly sign their names, yet they are making big money. Three and four profitable crops can be grown in one year from the same land.

I own and am offering for sale in Orange and Seminole Counties some of the finest orange and trucking lands in the State. The land now offered for sale is not in a solid body, but is interspersed with groves and farms, some of them worth from \$500 to \$1,000 an acre.

Buy your land NOW, on easy monthly payments—while it can be had at a reasonable price. You can develop it when you like. At the time this advertisement is being written (February 26), ordinary oranges are being sold at \$4.00 and \$4.25 per box—**on the tree**. Oranges in Central Florida cost about half as much to produce as in California.

We will plant and care for a grove for you, under our Ten-Per-Cent-Above-Cost-Development Plan, and effect a saving of nearly fifty per cent, as compared with prices now being charged by ordinary grove planting organizations.

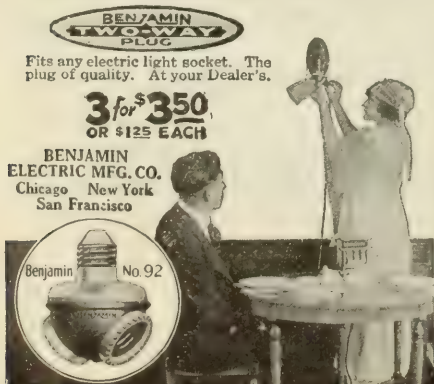
Truck gardeners near Orlando cleared as high as \$1,500 an acre from early vegetables last year. We have copies of their signed testimonial letters in our book. Many of these truck gardeners are Northern men, and they know our summer climate is cool and more pleasant than in Northern States.

Send for our Big Free Booklet—"TWENTY ACRES AND PLENTY." It tells all about our dollar-an-acre-per-month payments, sick-and-out-of-work clauses, and how your family, in the event of your death, will get your farm without the payment of another single penny, according to the terms of our contract. Address Sylvester E. Wilson, Dept. G5, Orlando Florida.

(NOTE: Mr. Wilson is Treasurer and Principal Owner of the Produce Reporter Company, Chicago, publisher of the "Blue Book" which is to the Fruit and Produce Trade what Dun's and Bradstreet are in other commercial fields.)

Double the Convenience of Your Electricity

Make every single electric socket do the work of two. Use one socket for light and appliance. **"Every wired home needs three or more."**



Fits any electric light socket. The plug of quality. At your Dealer's.

3 for \$3.50
OR \$1.25 EACH

BENJAMIN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.
Chicago New York San Francisco

Benjamin No. 92

How to Study This Number

The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

I. A Message from the United States Government. The Inside Facts. By Walker D. Hines.

1. Make a summary of "the inside facts" presented in the article. Number every point that you notice, and arrange the points so that they will at once appeal to the eyes, and will be emphatic.
2. Imagine that Mr. Hines is to prepare a debate on the subject of the article. Write the proposition on which he would debate. Write a short brief that will show the principal arguments that he would present in support of his proposition.
3. Prepare a numbered list of the principal arguments that his opponents might present.
4. Explain, by reference to the article, how Mr. Hines would refute the arguments of his opponents.
5. In a single paragraph explain what have been the results of Federal control of the railroads.
6. Prepare a formal announcement, such as the Railroad Administration might have prepared to announce its policy.
7. Give a clear explanation of the following sentence: "A common understanding between management and employees is of paramount importance in promoting justice." In order to make your explanation clear invent an illustration that everyone will understand.

II. Up the Line from Cantigny. By Captain Joseph Mills Hanson.

1. By what means does the writer make the opening of the article add to emphasis.
2. Prove that Captain Hanson wrote from a carefully prepared plan.
3. Show how the writer gives coherence to the article, and thus increases its clearness.
4. Draw from the article points that tend to increase one's pride in the United States.
5. Find a paragraph of vivid description. Read the paragraph aloud. Explain by what means the description has been made emphatic.
6. Find in the article mention of some personal incident. Imagine the details that have been omitted, and expand the incident into a well told narrative.
7. Summarize what the article tells you concerning the characteristics of American soldiers.

III. We Are Desperate. By General Antranik.

1. Imagine that you are General Antranik. Give, before your class, such a speech as he might give before any audience of American citizens.
2. Draw up a set of resolutions based on the article. Prepare to explain or defend any resolution that you make.
3. Imagine that you are the editor of an important daily paper. Write an editorial article based on what is said by General Antranik.

IV. Literature Versus the Law. By Allen Campbell.

1. Explain the following sentence: "Literature fulfils one of its highest functions as a court of appeal from human justice to poetic justice."
2. Tell the story of Jean Valjean. If you have not read "Les Misérables" consult Synopsis of Books in "The Warner Library of the World's Best Literature."
3. Tell the story of Robin Hood.
4. Consult any encyclopedia for information concerning Charles Reade. Then explain why he is mentioned in the article.

V. Odds on Sabrina!

1. Explain what part Sabrina plays in Milton's "Comus."
2. Tell the story of the statue of Sabrina, as the statue might tell it.

VI. Europe Celebrates the "Mayflower."

1. Write a picturesque description of one of the two pictures that illustrate the article.
2. Prepare a short address suitable for presentation on the Tercentenary celebration of the sailing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

VII. The Best Person in Our Town.

1. Explain in what respects the article, "Ask Mr. Fred!" is well written.
2. Write a similar article about someone you know who "Teaches you to delight in what you should; to earn a living; to become a good neighbor; to enrich the life of your time."

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. Up the Line from Cantigny.

1. Give a brief account of the history of the American army from the outbreak of the war to the date of the first American offensive at Cantigny on May 28, 1918.
2. According to Captain Hanson what were the nine phases of American operations during the war? Locate each of these operations on the map.
3. Describe briefly the battle conditions in the spring of 1918 before the Americans came into the line.
4. Reproduce Captain Hanson's description of the battle of Cantigny. What was the moral effect?

II. The Inside Facts.

1. What conditions led the President to take over the railroads in December, 1917? Did the results justify this executive act?
2. Outline the chief criticisms of the Federal railroad administration.
3. What, according to Director Hines, were the chief accomplishments during the period of Federal control?
4. Did the railroads degenerate or improve during the period of twenty-seven months?
5. "The railroads went back to private control on March 1 without the slightest hitch or confusion," etc. Under what conditions was this transfer made?

III. "The German Counter-Revolution," "The Insurgent Leaders," "Rallying Round the Republic."

1. Contrast the second revolution in Germany with the Bolshevik *coup d'état* in Russia. Why is the second revolution in Germany reactionary while the second revolution in Russia was radical?
2. Who are the leaders of the counter-revolution? Upon what classes do they depend for their support?
3. What were the causes of the counter-revolution? What are its chances for ultimate success?

IV. Conditions in the Near East—"We Are Desperate!" "Syrians Declare Independence," "Partition of Turkey."

1. What claims have the Armenians to the independence which they desire to have the United States guarantee?
2. If help does not come to Armenia what will be the political result?
3. If Syria becomes an independent state how will France, Great Britain and the new Jewish state in Palestine be affected?
4. What are the various nationalist claims in the Turkish empire? How can these claims be satisfied?

V. An American City-State.

1. Do the facts set forth in this editorial apply to the community in which you live?
2. Give some of the problems of local government which could be settled more easily if communities like New York City and Chicago were completely separated from the states of which they are a part?
3. "There are ample precedents for the city-state." What are some of these precedents? How did these communities govern themselves?
4. In view of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution is an amendment such as is suggested in the last sentence necessary?

VI. Europe Celebrates "The Mayflower."

1. What four nations may rightfully participate in a "Mayflower" celebration? What share has each of these four in the "spiritual significance of the westward journey of the Pilgrims"?
2. What facts will probably be emphasized in the Dutch celebration? The English celebration? The American celebration?

VII. Lodge Triumphs.

1. Read Article X of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Lodge reservation. What is the effect of the reservation?
2. What is your understanding of the terms "mild reservationists" and "bitter-enders"?
3. If the Senate ratified the Treaty what action will the President probably take?

VIII. West Virginia to the Rescue.

1. What is the present status of the nineteenth amendment? What further steps are necessary before the amendment becomes a part of the Constitution?
2. Compare the provisions of the proposed nineteenth amendment with those of the fifteenth amendment. Is there any likelihood that this amendment will be interpreted as the fifteenth amendment has been interpreted?

Independent Opinions

One of our subscribers has put to us some shrewd questions on the habits and customs of the species Politician. Without denying that the ways of this animal are still much debated by zoölogists, we have hazarded provisional answers. If any other reader can throw more light on the subject we would be grateful to hear from him thereon.

Q. What becomes of the scores of investigating committees appointed by Congress and of which we hear so little afterwards?

A. They die a natural death of ennui after completing an exhaustive report which nobody ever reads.

Q. Why a thrift week to educate the common people when the powers that be at Washington refuse to perfect a budget system and save millions for the country?

A. Because it's always easier for the other fellow to economize.

Q. Why so few Congressmen are present to respond to recall, when they are hired to make laws?

A. Because committee business is allowed to conflict with the time allotted, to business in full session, and committee business is an elastic term.

Q. Why so many Cabinet members resign because they cannot live on their salary, when they know at the beginning what their salary is?

A. Because the cost of living looks bigger when they get to Washington, D. C.

Q. Why so many ordinary citizens are wasting their time months in advance, laying their ropes for the nomination for President, when they should be attending to other business?

A. Because every child hopes to be President some day, and we are most of us still children.

Q. Has the office of President come to be so ordinary that any old thing thinks he can fill it?

A. The ordinary man usually thinks that he is the exceptional man.

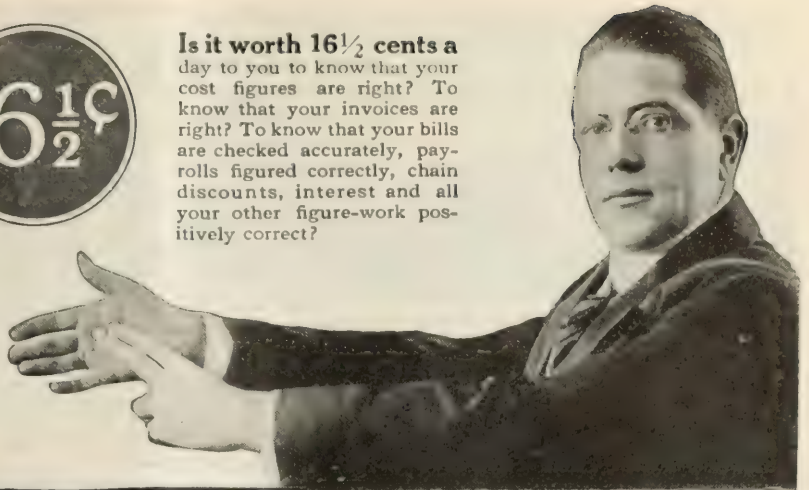
Why America should protect Armenia against massacre by the Turks and partition by the Allies is explained by the Director of the Armenian National Union of America in a letter from which we quote a few passages:

The recognition of integral Armenia as an independent state will prevent the division of Armenia among European powers. It is apparent that under the secret treaty of 1916, to which England, France and Russia are parties, Armenia was to have been divided between them, without, of course, consulting the wishes of the Armenians. The provisions of this treaty violate the principle enunciated by the President and incorporated in the Treaty with Germany, viz.: "Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached the stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory."

Armenia's contributions in the present war entitles her to independence. From the beginning of the war these people refused offers from the enemy and threw in their lot on the side of the Allies. Over 150,000 of them served on the eastern front with Russia. After the Russian collapse



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the Armenians, single-handed, resisted the Turko-German advance towards Baku in the Caucasus. They kept the Turks fighting in the Caucasus region, and, according to Lord Cecil, they thus helped the success of the British campaign in Mesopotamia and Syria. In France only one-tenth of the Armenians who joined the "Legion Etrangere" returned alive. Over 8000 Armenians, mostly volunteers from the United States, fought in Palestine under General Allenby, who has credited them with valor and glory. When the United States entered the war hundreds of Armenians in this country volunteered and thousands were drafted, and many of these died on the field of battle. "The Armenians have therefore been belligerents. Their losses, due to the war, which exceed a million (out of a nation of four and a half million souls) are proportionately much heavier than those of any other belligerent."

M. VARTAN MALCOM

Washington, D. C.

The mail service is getting worse and worse. Sometimes a letter is delayed in delivery for weeks and what is more remarkable we have just received the following news item which is apparently fourteen years ahead of time. But we are relieved to learn that Congress will by that time be improved by the application of Binet-Simon tests to eliminate the morons.

NINETY CONGRESSMEN FAIL TO PASS

Proved Inefficient by New Government Test

Washington, December 20, 1933 (Special).—The Federal Efficiency Commission has completed the grading of the examination papers of the new House of Congress, which was seated on the first Monday of December. The law providing for this test was passed by the last Congress under tremendous pressure from outside sources, and amid stormy scenes on the floor. It provides that every member of the lower branch of the national legislature must upon election, and within fifteen days after being provisionally seated, pass an efficiency examination to determine whether he is properly equipped to handle the affairs of Government with average intelligence.

The first trial of this law has already proved its usefulness. The Government is spared the humiliation of supporting ninety men in the national legislature who by their ignorance and inefficiency would only waste the people's time and money, and who would be certain to obscure every large issue by their unintelligent utterances. These men will be returned to their constituencies and the vacancies thus caused will be filled by special elections. This is the first time in the history of the country that Congress has been placed on the same high level of efficiency required of the Civil Service.

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"Yes; some of it all the way from our residence to hers."—*London Opinion.*

Tess—Jack says my mouth is the prettiest he has ever seen.

Bill—Indeed? Well, I'll put mine up against it any time.—*California Pelican.*

She (exasperated)—Upon my word, I often wish God had made me a man.

He (risking it)—Perhaps he has, Ger-tie. Haven't you ever thought about me?"—*Sydney Bulletin.*

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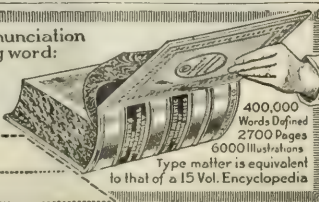
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Letters to the Great and the Near Great

By John Citizen

Postmaster-General Burleson,
Washington, D. C.,
Dear Sir:

Almost every member of President Wilson's cabinet of 1913 has resigned. Don't you think that Bryan, Garrison, Gregory, McAdoo, Glass, McReynolds, Redfield, Lansing and Lane have set you an awfully good example?

Inquisitively yours,
JOHN CITIZEN.

Comrade Nick Lenin,
Chaos-on-the-Blink, Russia,
Dear Comrade:

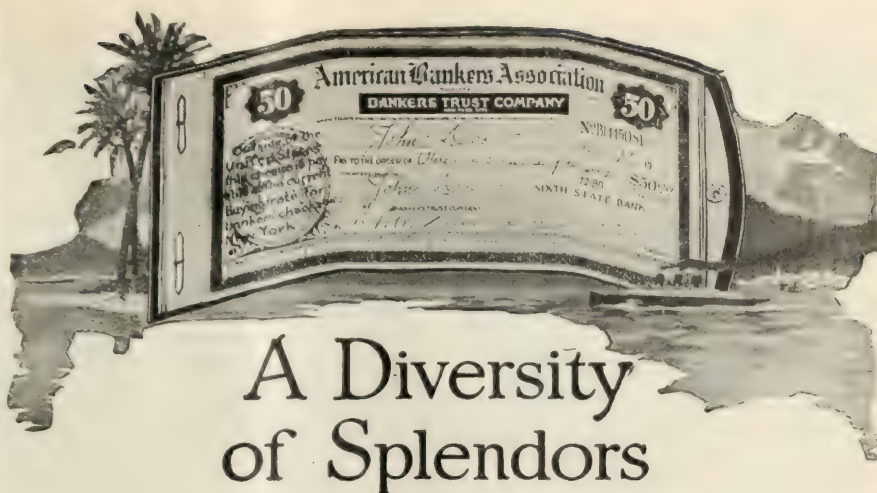
You are, I suppose, entitled to due meed of congratulation on the defeat of your opponents north, south, east and west on the borders of Soviet Russia. It is not equally clear that their defeat is your victory.

You dreamed no doubt of a world in which political government had ceased to be; all activities being carried on in loosely federated industrial communes. All men and women would be equal; all property would be common; all human activities would be free and unconstrained. In the meantime you would have nothing to do with bourgeois nations and Leagues of Nations and least of all with bourgeois trade.

The result is that you have established a highly centralized political government in which the Soviets have become little more than agents of your policy. Most of the property, especially the peasants' land, remains in private hands. You timidly predict that within twenty years or so electric power may be developed in the Urals in such a way as to enable the Government to undertake productive industry on a really considerable scale. To prevent production from ceasing altogether you have called in the services of bourgeois experts and paid them many times the wages of ordinary labor. You have done nothing to equalize the classes, but have only substituted a small, privileged group of town laborers for the old bureaucracy. You have not only begged peace from the bourgeois nations, but have attempted to buy it by promises of capitalistic commercial concessions in the very heart of your dominions. You have abandoned free speech, the free press, free assemblage, the right to strike, and all other liberties and have reintroduced compulsory military service and compulsory labor. Your communist Utopia turns out to be undistinguishable from a very backward and badly mismanaged Central American dictatorship, half mortgaged to foreign investors.

Was it worth while overturning the Socialist Government of Kerensky and carrying on more than two years of civil war to arrive at this result?

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Up the Line from Cantigny

(Continued from page 465)

keeping it ever before him was amply demonstrated in the end by the accomplishments of the American army at St. Mihiel and in the Meuse-Argonne campaign.

But, as regards the military situation in the whole theater of war, General Pershing had also always been a warm advocate of unity of command for the Allied armies on the Western front under one competent generalissimo. When, following the reverse to the right wing of the British armies on March 21, this vitally important end was at last realized by the appointment of Marshal Foch to the supreme command of the French, British and American armies on April 3, General Pershing at once gave the most practical proof of his faith in the value of the measure by placing all of his young divisions which were available at the disposal of the Marshal to help meet the crisis, either as complete units under French or British corps and army command, or, if they were insufficiently trained for that, then for use by brigades or regiments in French or British divisions. He made only one express stipulation: that at the earliest practicable moment they should be returned to him for incorporation in an American army.

Thus it was that, under the orders of Marshal Foch, the First Division went to the Amiens salient and, a little later, the Third, Second, 28th and 26th Divisions to the Marne salient and the 42nd to the Champagne front, all during the period in which the Allied armies were still on the defensive. Most of them were placed in positions of the highest importance because they were vigorous and unwearied; because they were large, each one containing about twice as many men as the average British or French divisions of the time, but, more than all, because in such important places they could demonstrate once and for all their military qualities and settle every doubt as to the part they would be able to play in the future prosecution of the war.

Altho it had undergone unusually rigorous experiences during an aggregate of about three months' service in "quiet sectors" near Toul and Nancy since its first arrival at the front in October, 1917, the First Division had never been in a place of such activity as it entered on April 25, 1918, when it took over the sector opposite Cantigny, about thirty kilometers southeast of Amiens, from two French divisions in the Sixth, later the Tenth Corps area of General Debeney's First French Army. The sector was at the most advanced point attained by the Germans in their March offensive and they had never relinquished here the threat of pushing on to the coast and cutting the last congested railway lines connecting La Havre with the British front. They maintained an unceasing and lively artillery fire upon the en-

tire American front and rear areas and indulged in a great deal of infantry activity. The sector was at the time, in short, one of the most sensitive on the entire front.

But the First Division was of a mettle to meet the enemy more than half-way in anything he might undertake. Its commander, Major General Robert Lee Bullard, who in the course of the next few months was to rise to the rank of Lieutenant General and the command of the Second American Army, was a man of that keen, nervously energetic type whose dry sense of humor humanized his high ideals of duty and his insistence upon strict discipline, while it enhanced his ability to command both the confidence and affection of his men. All of the brigade commanders were later to become the heads of corps or to occupy positions of equivalent responsibility; most of the regimental commanders were to have divisions and many of the majors and captains were destined eventually to command at least their own regiments. As for the enlisted personnel of the division, it had been picked from the best of the old regular army of the United States. The Germans soon learned the spirit of the newly arrived Americans, whose months in quiet sectors had not dulled their pugnacious desire to "go after" the enemy and who strove in bold trench raids and patrolling, both by day and night, to make conditions in this semi-stabilized sector as much like open warfare as possible.

The part of the front line taken over by the First Division extended from a point about four kilometers west of Montdidier on the highway between that city and Rouen, northward for five kilometers to the Montdidier-Amiens road at Hill 112. The American front ran over rolling ground which generally commanded lower ground before it excepting near the center of the sector, where a sharp pocket existed across a valley. On the crest north and east of this valley the enemy held the village of Cantigny, a place, formerly, of about 150 inhabitants. Large clusters of woodland behind Cantigny furnished convenient cover for the German supports, while the valley of the Avre River, about three kilometers east of the village, gave further good artillery and reserve positions. In a word, the enemy here possessed a strong point from which to project further attacks westward and by which to cover the approaches to the Avre, flowing northwest from Montdidier to Amiens; a stream for which he had fought hard in his March offensive. But the low-lying reentrant was a correspondingly weak link in the American front. So, after having measured strength with the Germans and found them by no means invulnerable, the American command planned a local offensive for straightening the reentrant by the capture of Cantigny and also for seizing its observatories.

No precautions were spared to insure the success of this first offensive operation of American troops in Europe, which, if it went thru smoothly, would have a very cheering effect upon the Allied armies, somewhat dispirited by recent reverses. Already the morale of the division rested upon the substantial foundation of training for offensive combat upon which the American commander-in-chief had insisted from the first. In the Allied armies nearly four years of trench warfare had somewhat blunted the offensive spirit, theoretically the basis of training in all armies. But, realizing that aggressiveness is at the root of the American character, General Pershing, as early as October, 1917, had announced that

all instruction must contemplate the assumption of a vigorous offensive. This purpose will be emphasized in every phase of training until it becomes a settled habit of thought. . . . The rifle and the bayonet are the principal weapons of the infantry soldier. He will be trained to a high degree of skill as a marksman. . . . An aggressive spirit must be developed until the soldier feels himself, as a bayonet fighter, invincible in battle.

Thus grounded, on the nights of May 23 and 24, the 28th Infantry, under the command of Colonel, afterward Major General, Hanson E. Ely, which had been selected to make the attack, was relieved in front line by Colonel Frank Parker's 18th Infantry and went back to a training area at Maisonnelle-St. Eusoye. Exhaustive study of maps, photographs and post-card views made before the war and examination of prisoners and, especially, of refugee inhabitants of Cantigny, had given to the American officers an intimate knowledge of the town, the turnings of its streets and the location and construction of practically every house, cellar and machine gun nest within its confines. In the training area, upon a terrain prepared beforehand in practically exact duplication of Cantigny and its approaches, Colonel Ely's regiment, accompanied by French auxiliary troops, went thru a complete rehearsal of the attack. It then returned to line, relieving the 18th Infantry on the nights of May 26 and 27.

The attacking troops were practically all in their jumping off positions by 3:30 a. m., May 28. They were to go over the top at 6:45 a. m., after an artillery preparation lasting for one hour. Of the three attack battalions, the one on the left was to strike due east, clearing the top of the hill crest north and northeast of Cantigny and keeping liaison with the flank of the 152nd French Division, on its left. The center battalion, supported by twelve French tanks and a platoon of French flame throwers, was to mop up Cantigny with its right companies while those on the left, regardless of fighting in the town, were to keep on across the plateau north of it and consolidate on the objective line in conjunction with the left battalion. Two companies of the right battalion were to assure the cleaning up of the south part of Cantigny, while its extreme right com-



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pany was to advance over the open ground south of the place and assure liaison with the American regiment next in line. One company of engineers was distributed along the front, one machine gun company was attached to each battalion and advanced with it, while two companies of the 18th Infantry, under Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., were subject to Colonel Ely's orders as reserves. In brief, the operation was arranged in accordance with all the latest and most approved theories for an attack with limited objectives. It remained to be seen whether the young troops from overseas, even with such painstaking arrangements, would be able to take their objectives or whether, having taken them, they would be able to perform the still more difficult task of holding them.

It was known that the enemy's front was occupied by the 271st and the 272nd Infantry regiments of the German 82nd Reserve Division, each with one battalion in front line, one in support and one in reserve. These regiments were reckoned as above the average of the German army in quality and size, their companies each numbering about 160 men.

At 5:45 a. m. there opened a terrific artillery preparation on Cantigny laid by about 250 guns, ranging in caliber from the 75s of General Summerall's divisional artillery to the 280s and other heavy guns of the French corps and army artillery. At 6:45 a. m., while the French artillery continued its fire of neutralization, the American light pieces pulled their fire back on the initial barrage line, 300 machine guns suddenly added a tempest of bullets to the flashing barrier of shells and the infantry, leaping from the shallow trenches, swept out close behind the barrage as it rolled forward.

From the American lines the spectacle was terrible and magnificent. Cantigny, crumbling beneath the rain of steel, lay with its falling walls and shattered trees half revealed thru the smoke and the dust and debris tossed aloft by the bursting shells, while down the slope of the shallow valley the blasting tempest of the barrage tore asunder the earth and the matted belts of German wire and behind it moved the olive-drab waves of infantry, engulfing like a rising tide, the successive lines of German trenches and their terrified defenders. With kindling eyes the observers, among whom were General Pershing, General Bullard and many other American as well as French officers, watched the triumphant progress of the attack which every moment was demonstrating more clearly the superb discipline and resistless spirit of the American troops.

The enemy, completely demoralized by the terrific bombardment, was unable to lay an effective counter-barrage and his infantry and machine gunners were overwhelmed by the American bayonets and by the tanks and flame throwers before they could rise from their shelters to offer resistance. Within thirty-five minutes the attacking line, overrunning and mopping

up Cantigny, had advanced to its objectives at all points and was consolidating the new front across the open ridge. With the ruins of Cantigny as a new strong point in the center, the American positions now commanded all the German lines on lower ground to the north and east. In the attack 225 prisoners, including five officers, had been taken, together with sixteen machine guns and about 500 rifles.

The young troops from overseas had worked the first part of their problem; they had taken their objectives in dashing style. The second and harder part of the problem was now before them; namely, the holding of these objectives. It could not be expected that the Germans would permit such a success of the raw Americans against their veteran battalions to go unchallenged. Nor did they.

Hardly ten minutes after completing their advance, Colonel Ely's men were attacked from the Bois de Fremicourt and the Bois de Lalval which, as has already been said, lying northeast of the new American front and close to it, furnished extensive cover for the massing of the German infantry. The attack was quickly repulsed, but before noon the enemy's artillery fire gradually grew heavier until it became a deluge which for the next seventy-two hours not only tore to pieces the newly conquered ground but swept the country in rear of it for several kilometers. Counter-attack after counter-attack by the German supports and reserves was hurled back, sometimes by the artillery alone, often only by the close fighting of the infantry. Many officers and enlisted men distinguished themselves by acts of individual heroism. Lieutenant Colonel Robert J. Maxey, 18th Infantry, went forward with the first wave and, tho mortally wounded, gave detailed instructions to his second in command and then caused himself to be carried back to his regimental commander with important information before he died. Captain Henry E. Mosher and First Lieutenant Robert B. Anderson, 28th Infantry, were both killed while consolidating the position with utter disregard for their own safety. Second Lieutenant Max C. Buchanan walked up and down in front of his line, instructing and encouraging his men, until killed by a shell. Corporal Lewis Kowaski captured a machine gun, used it in helping to break a German counter-attack and a little later led the way to a dugout which he had located in capturing the gun and assisted in taking nine prisoners. Corporal Robert Finnegan concealed the fact that he was mortally wounded and continued firing his automatic rifle until he became unconscious from exhaustion. Private Tony Lubeck lost his life in stalking enemy snipers in a wheat field. Corporal Leon E. Harlow, of the 7th Field Artillery, under smothering shell fire repaired the telephone line which carried information back to the batteries from the front, until, becoming disgusted with the frequency of the breaks, he proceeded to carry the messages himself thru the bursting shells.

By such deeds and uncounted other ones of equal luster did the young soldiers of the New World prove to foe and friend alike their ability to hold their own against any foe, while above them the planes of the French 42nd Aero Squadron, by night and day keeping the front lines in communication with the posts of command at the rear, observing the enemy and, in turn, holding the German air craft back from the American zone, were a constant reminder to them that their veteran allies of the French armies were shoulder to shoulder with them in the common struggle.

It was only on the morning of May 30, after seven distinct counter-attacks in which he had lost, so it was estimated, about 1000 men killed and wounded besides the 225 captured, that the enemy, finding further sacrifices utterly vain, at length resigned the palm of victory to the new foe from across the sea. The Americans had lost in the struggle 199 officers and men killed, 652 wounded and 16 missing. Every French corps and division commander in the vicinity of Cantigny hastened to General Bullard's headquarters to express to him and to General Pershing their enthusiasm and their admiration for the fine performance of the American troops, while Premier Clemenceau and General Petain, commander-in-chief of the French armies, gave the crowning evidence of the joy of France by journeying there to congratulate the victors. On the 30th of May the German hosts, having broken thru the Chemin des Dames front on the 27th and poured southward across the Vesle, were approaching the Marne between Rheims and Chateau-Thierry. But even in the hour of this seemingly crowning disaster, a thrill of exultation and hope passed thru every Allied country because of the victory of the First American Division, with its heartening promise for the future.

Washington, D. C.

He—Reggie's girl has money to burn.
She—Yes, I hear she's looking for a match.—*Princeton Tiger.*

Professor—What is your answer to the problem?

Student—Mine is two, sir.

Professor—Minus two. Correct.—*Froth.*

I nearly lost my ring in the bath tub last night while taking a bath.

That's nothing. I leave a ring in the tub every time I take a bath.—*Pillsbury Post.*

THAT HARVARD ACCENT AGAIN

There once was a student aladdin'
And he laughed till he started aughin'
And he laughed and he coughed,
And he coughed and he laughed,
Till they soon bore him off in his coffin.
—*Yale Record.*

Mrs. Morton (angrily)—Tommy Horton, what made you hit my little Jimmy?
Tommy—He struck me wid a brick.

Mrs. Morton (more angrily)—Well, never let me hear of you hitting him again. If he hits you, you come and tell me and I'll whip him.

Tommy (in disgust)—What! He hits me wid a brick, and you have the fun of lickin' him for it? Not much.—*Blighty.*



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European Securities and the Average Investor

By Luigi Criscuolo

THE war ended before most of us expected it and the result was that we were unprepared for the economic problems the future would bring. All countries found themselves loaded down with debts, interest upon which had to be paid, their factories on a war basis, manufacturing principally objects for destructive purposes or necessities for use of the men in the armies. With the end of the war, the problem was: how to change all of these industries into organizations manufacturing goods which could be sold abroad and help create credits to balance the enormous national debts. This was particularly so in the case of the other Allies toward the United States or England.

Following peace, vast numbers of men were released from the armies. Arriving in the cities and finding no immediate employment, disgusted with the war, it was easy for the agitator to convince the ex-soldier that something was wrong with the "system." The result has been a wave of unrest in Europe that has elected radical members to many parliaments. Our own country has been similarly affected. We have had, too, our strikes, our agitations, our deportations of radicals.

But these are novel conditions which will disappear with time. Normal human beings want to work and produce, something for sustenance, something for recreation, something for a rainy day or old age. The whole world is beginning to enter a period of reconstruction—not radical revolution—but constructive, industrial reconstruction in which war damages will be repaired and industries will resume on a profitable and competitive basis. In order to begin to accomplish this, Europe in particular needs raw material. She can only obtain it from North and South America, Japan, China and other countries where, in nearly all cases, European currencies are at a discount great or small.

When Europe gets down to work, produces a new stock of goods and finds new or old markets to take them, there is no doubt that every country will increase its wealth and annual income. The war has enabled many countries to reform their industrial plants so that great quantities of goods can be produced where before the war only moderate amounts were produced. Nations which have abundant man-power can always produce something which some other country wants, given a raw material to transform into an object of commerce. Of course, some European countries have been engaged in an orgy of spending money for luxuries, paying fabulous prices, but that is only a temporary condition which we also are experiencing in as large a degree.

Europe is not bankrupt nor likely to be so. The countries which are in difficulties have had to suspend gold payments, they have unduly inflated their currencies, they may pay interest or

principal on this debt in paper rather than in gold—but that only applies to their internal debt, which is mostly held by their own subjects. External loans are, of course, payable in the currency of the country where those loans were placed originally. Foreigners holding internal loans payable only in the currency of the issuing country are now at a disadvantage considering the fact that at this writing one can get a pound sterling for \$3.40 against a normal of \$4.86, a franc for 14.25 cents and a lire for 17.90 against a normal of 19.3 cents, a mark for 1.10 against a normal rate of 23.80 cents, and so on.

But that is where the investor's opportunity comes. Times will become normal once again within a decade or so. The wise man is he who buys when others are obliged to sacrifice. Europe is being reorganized but is *not insolvent*. Any reorganization proposition that is intrinsically sound will make money for the investor who seizes the opportunity and puts some of his funds in it. We have an identical opportunity in the case of Europe. Countries with centuries of civilization behind them are not going to quit merely because they have indulged in a costly war. There have been such wars before. They are going to produce enough in as short a time as possible to pay their debts and then work some more to accumulate a surplus.

Europe may have political and industrial disturbances, ministries may rise and fall, monarchies may become republics, and republics may change to monarchies. But back of all we have the natural resources which cannot be destroyed and the earning power of human beings who continue to multiply and labor in one or another vocation. No people who defaulted in their just debts could continue to trade with civilized nations on terms of equality. European people belong to a civilization that values business honor even if treaties are sometimes considered "scraps of paper."

The American people could help restore the world to a normal basis by abstaining from the purchase of luxuries and buying instead the securities, external as well as internal, of European nations. Italy has just launched an internal loan of fifteen billion lire, bonds of which can be purchased in the United States at about \$50 per 1000 lire as compared with about \$193 in normal times. Italy is also about to offer an issue of \$25,000,000 6½ per cent bonds at 97½. France is considering the offering here of a large issue of internal bonds payable in francs but having a feature under which each year a portion of the issue will be redeemed at 150 per cent. Belgium is making a similar offering. These issues afford an opportunity for profit and even conservative investors may purchase and put away substantial amounts of these bonds in order to reap a profit in the next decade.

The Inside Facts

(Continued from page 467)

fest itself with intensity at the very time crops had to be moved, so that the demand for freight transportation in the fall was more acute than ever before. In October a larger freight service was performed than in any preceding October, so far as the records show, and it was done with less congestion and less car shortage than had been manifested before in autumn months of heavy business.

The ability of the Railroad Administration to perform so large a freight service in the fall of 1919, with so little congestion and car shortage and in spite of extraordinary difficulties, was due to its ability to unify control of locomotives and cars, divert freight from one line to another, apply embargoes promptly and with a view to the best handling of the general situation and to regulate the forwarding of freight by the use of the "permit system." This system is a method whereby, in circumstances making congestion probable, freight of the kinds likely to contribute to congestion at certain terminals or destinations is not allowed to be loaded except as and when permits are issued upon showing that the freight can be moved to destination and there promptly unloaded by the consignees. This permit system is one of the most important methods of avoiding or minimizing congestion in times of heavy business.

It has been the policy of the Railroad Administration to consult, and respect as far as practicable, the wishes of the public. To this end a Division of Public Service was established to insure adequate recognition of the reasonable demands of the public, close coöperation was established with the State Railroad Commissioners, the shipping public was given equal representation with the railroad managements on the thirty-three freight traffic committees established by the Railroad Administration thruout the country to deal with rate matters and was given a representative on each of the seventy-three terminal committees created by the Railroad Administration to facilitate the handling of traffic thru the important terminals.

The Director General has felt a keen sense of responsibility to railroad employees. He believes that those who do not earn their living by their daily labor generally fail to appreciate adequately the importance which the laboring man justly attaches to protection from favoritism and arbitrary action so that he may reasonably be assured a self-respecting career in the work in which his lot has fallen. The rights of property seem to be susceptible of much more clear-cut definition and protection than the rights of labor and yet the former, tho highly important, cannot exceed the importance of the latter.

The Railroad Administration has endeavored to act in accordance with these principles and in accordance with the further principle that a common understanding between the management and the employees is of paramount

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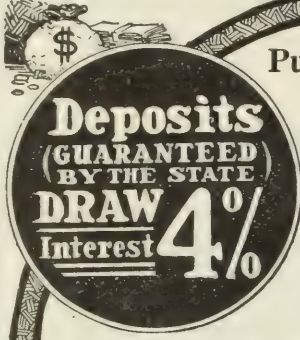
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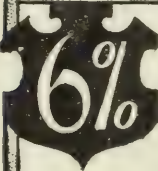
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No. 12

importance in promoting justice and also a sense that justice is being done.

To carry out these principles definite rules were established to prescribe reasonable working conditions including regulations concerning discipline, seniority, etc., and bi-partisan Boards of Adjustment were created to deal with grievances which could not be settled locally on the railroads.

As a result of these defined working conditions and these Boards of Adjustment, the employees generally have felt that they were much better protected than formerly against arbitrary action. On some of the largest railroads in the country, with the strongest and most effective managements, not a single case has come to one or more of these Boards of Adjustment; the local managements have dealt with the classes of employees represented on such Board or Boards so reasonably as to obviate the necessity for appealing thereto any grievances at all and the committees representing the employees have adopted a reasonable attitude and avoided appeals to the Boards of Adjustment. Eventually this same successful treatment should be manifest on all the railroads and as to all classes of employees, if the system shall be maintained in some proper form.

There has been a great deal of misconception and some misrepresentation as to the extent of the wage increases made by the Railroad Administration. The average of the increases made, when measured by the increases in the rate per hour, is about 100 percent or slightly over, as compared with the years of 1913 and 1914. It is believed that this is by no means out of line with the increases made in other industries. The reports of the Department of Labor show that the increases in the steel and iron industry in the pay per hour have been about 120 percent in the same period. Of course the employees have not received an average increase of 100 percent in earnings, because their workday has been shortened, generally speaking, to eight hours; so manifestly an increase of 100 percent per hour in pay is partly offset when the hours are reduced.

As the result of my continuous contact with this subject and repeated discussions concerning it with railroad operating people throughout the country, my deliberate judgment is that Federal control has not cost a cent more than private control would cost in the same difficult period, but on the contrary has cost considerably less. I believe that the private control which existed in December, 1917, if it had continued during the increasing war stress of 1918, till the armistice, and during the even more difficult period of reconstruction since that time, would have encountered in the aggregate substantially as great increases in cost as the Government has encountered and would have been wholly unable to realize many important economies which have been accomplished thru unification and which have helped to offset partly the aggregate increases in cost.

It would be surprising if complete analysis did not indicate a more favor-

able showing as to operating costs by this large private enterprise with unbroken continuity of management and policy extending over a period of nearly twenty years and its ability to plan with confidence for the future, than by the Railroad Administration. The latter was created almost overnight as a war emergency and avowedly as a purely temporary expedient; was unable to create a really permanent organization or to hold thruout even its temporary life some of its experienced members; and was without opportunity to carry out comprehensive policies of a reasonably permanent character either as to capital expenditures or as to operation.

This illustration of the largest private enterprise is made simply to emphasize the fact that the railroads like other industries were subject to the conditions growing out of the war and the purchasing power of the dollars expended by the railroads for operating expenses was affected as in other industries. Undoubtedly the same condition would have been experienced if the railroads had been in private control. They would have had to pay the increased cost for materials and supplies and, as is indicated by the above discussion respecting the relations with labor, the average increases in wages by the Railroad Administration were in line with those in private industry, and there is no reason to believe that the railroads under private control would have avoided corresponding aggregate increases.

The resulting favorable showing made by the Railroad Administration has been influenced in part by the economies which have been possible as a result of the unification of terminals and ticket offices, elimination of circuitous routes, pooling of repair facilities, common use of parallel main tracks, etc.

The excess of operating expenses and rentals over operating revenues for Class I railroads for the 26 months' period was \$715,500,000. In considering this figure the following analysis is worthy of attention:


If the general rate increase had been effective January 1, 1918, instead of in June, 1918, this amount would have been reduced by\$494,000,000

If for the months of January and February, 1920, the railroads could be paid a rental proportionate to the normal earning capacity of January and February as shown by the test period, instead of receiving the full two-twelfths of a year's rental, this amount would have been further reduced by approximately 49,000,000

If the coal strike had not taken place, this amount would have been further reduced by most, if not all, of the actual deficit shown in these two months, aggregating... 114,000,000

Undoubtedly a large part of the deficit in the first six months of 1919 was due to the slump in freight business. The total deficit in these months (included in the \$715,500,000) was..... 292,500,000

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Leaving outstanding at present time \$5,888,880.00

Interest paid on certificates amounts to..... \$25,206,690.15

On December 31, 1919, the assets of the company amounted to.. \$16,958,683.35

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

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These considerations emphasize that the figure which is taken as representing "loss due to Federal control" is in no sense chargeable to Federal control as against private control.

The real cause of the deficit has been not that the cost was greater than it would have been if the railroads had been operated under private control, but that in view of the sudden increases in costs on account of the war it was not feasible to increase rates soon enough to meet the increased cost of Federal control, and, as the cumulative effect of this cost began to be more clearly defined, it seemed inexpedient to make an additional general increase in rates because it seemed in the public interest to defer such action until more confident calculations could be made rather than to upset the complicated rate structures of the country by a premature and inaccurate additional rate increase based on temporary and abnormal conditions.

Moreover, the Federal Control Act contemplated that the President should increase rates to meet the cost of unified control. The unified control was temporary. It was clear that the increase in rates which would be necessary to make the railroads self-supporting under private management with an adequate credit to enable them independently to finance their capital requirements would have to be constructed on a different basis and would in all probability be much greater than would be required for the mere purpose of meeting in full the cost of unified control. Hence a further rate increase during Federal control in addition to that which was made in June, 1918, would also have been admittedly inadequate to meet the situation upon the return to private control. It therefore seemed far better to let the matter be adjusted once for all upon the return to private control than to have an intermediate and inconclusive step which would be seriously disturbing to the rate structures of the country. The general increase made in June, 1918, tho formulated with the greatest practicable care, has kept thirty-three rate committees thruout the country working for eighteen months endeavoring to "iron out" complications which arose and about twenty thousand rate authorities have been issued to make readjustments which were deemed appropriate. Certainly a similar task ought not to have been undertaken again during Federal control under conditions insuring that the work would be premature, inaccurate and inadequate for the purposes of the permanent rate structure of the country.

The deficit, therefore, has not been due to the cost of Federal control being greater than the cost of private control would have been, but to the justifiable policy of protecting the public interest thru permitting a portion of the necessary increase in cost being temporarily met out of the general Treasury rather than out of an unnecessarily disturbing temporary additional rate increase for purposes of the unified control which was about to end.

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DIVIDENDS

THE AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS ON
PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK.

The Board of Directors of The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) upon its outstanding preferred stock, and a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1 3/4%) upon its outstanding common stock, payable in the case of each class of stock on March 31, 1920, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock p. m., on March 19, 1920. Checks will be mailed.

GEORGE M. JUDD, Secretary.

Dated, New York, March 9, 1920.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Thursday, April 15th, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, March 19, 1920.

On account of the Annual Meeting, the transfer books will be closed from Saturday, March 20th, to Tuesday, March 30th, 1920, both days included.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

The Electric Storage Battery Company

Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street,
Philadelphia, March 3, 1920.

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of two 50-100 dollars (\$2.50) per share from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable April 1, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 15, 1920. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treas.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS

UNITED BOROS REAL ESTATE CO.
47 West 34th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, number 47 West 34th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, March 31, at 6:30 p. m., for the purpose of acting on the following resolution:

"Resolved that all vacant property owned by **UNITED BOROS REAL ESTATE COMPANY**, and not under contract, be distributed at prices agreed upon as per report submitted to all stockholders of record as at April 30, 1920, in exchange for the stock interests of such stockholders of record. The value of said stock to be based on the book value as at January 1, 1920."

PETER QUINN, Secretary.

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The railroads went back to private control on March 1st without the slightest hitch or confusion, with equipment and track in condition to function effectively, with a basis laid for the amicable adjustment of important pending wage questions and with a gratifying record of a heavy business handled during the winter in spite of extraordinarily severe weather and in spite of the persistently hampering influences resulting from the coal strike. In January, 1920, a considerably larger freight business was done than in the corresponding month of any of the three preceding years and there are similar indications for the early part of February. The Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior shows that the output of bituminous coal transported for the first seven weeks of the year 1920 "far exceeded its nearest competitor, 1917, by one and a third million tons."

During Federal control with unavoidably inadequate equipment, an unprecedented public service has been performed, great progress has been made in protection of the just rights of labor, the cost has been kept below what it would have been under private control, and, at the end of Federal control, the railroads have gone back functioning efficiently and capable of continuing to do so.

Washington, D. C.

Man proposes; but woman gets him to!
—Blighty.

Dr. Percy Stickney Grant.

Shame upon you and your kind!

You should stick to solemn cant,

Keeping all else from your mind.

Still: if they expel you, pause

Till you've told me, I beseech,

Where you may be found, because

I shall want to hear you preach.

—New York American.

The visiting Methodist parson was addressing the Sabbath scholars at Devil's Elbow on the beauties of heaven and the virtue of preparedness for translation thither at a moment's notice. "Now," he said, "hands up all of you children who are ready to go to heaven now." A forest of hands arose—all but that of little Ernest, who sat downcast and embarrassed. "Ah," said the parson, "there's a little boy with his hand not up. Why aren't you ready to go to heaven, my lad?" Ernest looked up for a brief instant, and then down again. "I got two rabbit traps set," he said.—*Sydney Bulletin*.

"Where are you going

My pretty maid?"

"I'm going ashopping,

Sir," she said.

"May I go with you,

My pretty maid?"

"Why, yes, certainly; if you'll agree to chase with me from one store to another, up and down stairs, and in and out of elevators, the way I've got to; wait for me to have a fitting; help me pick out some bridge prizes; give me the benefit of your advice in selecting Christmas presents for my four brothers; take me to lunch somewhere; carry a few bundles and bring me home in a taxi.

"Sir," she said.—*New York Sun*.

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The Independent

VOLUME CII

APRIL, MAY, JUNE

1920

INDEPENDENT CORPORATION
NEW YORK

THE INDEPENDENT

Volume CII (April, May, June, 1920)

(Editorial, ed; Story of the Week, w; World Over, w o; Verse, v.)

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W. J. BRYAN—The action of the Senate made my blood boil.

SIR OLIVER LODGE—I have seen objects move without contact.

EX-CROWN PRINCE WILLIAM—I get very homesick sometimes for my country.

MARSHAL FOCH—How did I win the war? I did it by smoking my pipe.

SENATOR KENYON—It's about time we stop demagoging about Great Britain.

J. H. HUNEEKER—Indians, snow scenes and nudes should be ruled out of every art haunt.

CARDINAL O'CONNELL—The women are becoming masculine and the men are becoming effeminate.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.—Your character is what you are; your reputation, what men think you are.

THOMAS A. EDISON—I expect that moving pictures will take the place of most books below the ninth grade.

LADY ASTOR, M.P.—A woman of twenty-one, or even of eighteen, is far older and wiser than a man of twenty-five.

WILLIAM WRIGLEY, JR.—Advertising is pretty much like running a furnace—you have got to keep on shoveling coal.

FATHER JOSEPH H. McMAHON—Prohibition is a religious error founded on the Protestant doctrine of the total depravity of man.

SECRETARY BAKER—We have lost the spiritual leadership of the world and abandoned the spirit of Chateau Thierry and the Argonne.

EDUCATIONAL EXPERT LOUISE CONNOLLY—When a man proposes the girl is thinking all the time what would be her answer if they were in a play.

GENERAL PERSHING—Whatever service I have rendered in cooperation with or in command of our young manhood I owe to my mother's early teaching.

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The Candid Candidate

"What are the issues?" we mildly inquired. The candidate gave us a look of disdain; "What are the issues?" he paused and per-spired.

"Don't be so stupid! The issues are plain. Our party believes in the good of the Nation, We're going to go in and untangle this muss."

He waggled his finger in stern indignation. "What are the issues? The issues are us!"

"What do you stand for?" we waited his answer.

He thumped on the desk with his sinewy hand.

"Pray do not be foolish, no woman or man, sir,

Can have any doubt as to just where I stand.

No person dare make the insulting sugges-tion

That I lack convictions for which I would fight.

Without reservations I'll answer your question.

"What do I stand for? I stand for the right!"

"What are your views on the League reser-vations?"

He beat with his fist on his opulent vest.

"Why ask me," he cried, "for renewed declarations?

My views on that subject I've often ex-pressed.

The highest convictions of honor shall guide me,

My views are straightforward and honest and fair;

No matter tho critics may scorn and deride me,

They'll be in the platform; just look for them there."

"What about liquor?" He pounded the table.

"I cannot," he said, "answer questions all night;

But if I'm elected I know I'll be able To settle that problem, and settle it right.

Don't ask for the details; I cannot disclose them;

To tell you about them would hardly be wise;

But this much is certain, that when the world knows them

They're sure to delight both the wets and the dries."

—New York World.

*The Quartet
from Rigoletto*

Victor Records

As famous for their fidelity
as for the artists they present

Absolute faithfulness of reproduction is the one essential the greatest artists demand in the making of talking-machine records.

Because of their dominant position in the world of music, because of the pride they take in their art, it is a prime requisite that their interpretations shall be reproduced in all their original beauty.

It is highly significant that the world's greatest singers and instrumentalists have entrusted their art to the Victor and Victor Records as the one medium through which they themselves wish to be heard.

There are Victrolas in great variety of styles from \$25 to \$1500, and any Victor dealer will gladly play any music you wish to hear. New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month.

Victor Talking Machine Co.

Camden

New Jersey



The Independent

April 3, 1920

What's Wrong with Labor?

A remarkable study of the experiments in industrial government thruout the United States that have proved successful from the standpoint of both employers and employees

The Ground Work

By Professor John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin

In collaboration with A. P. Haake, O. F. Carpenter, Malcolm Sharp,
Jennie McMullin Turner, Ethel B. Dietrich, Jean Davis, John A. Commons

WE visited some thirty establishments from July to September, and Wisconsin to Maine. We prepared by studying industrial government in books, papers and pamphlets from Russia to Australia. We selected as large a variety of types that had successful experience as we could find. America has examples of every kind, from industrial autocracy to revolutionary democracy.

We specialized somewhat, had different points of view, each a different bias toward capitalism, Socialism, unionism, or individualism. One of us took constitutional government in industry; another took the employers' scheme of factory administration; another the wage-earners' scheme of democracy; another, due process of law in industry; another, national collective bargaining.

We spent from one to five days together or separately in each establishment with the managers and with the employees. What we were looking for was successful experiments along new lines that people are talking about. We wished to get something practical for the several employers in Wisconsin who contributed toward our traveling expenses. We avoided fresh experiments and selected those that went back before the war.

We saw indeed that they were experiments. We have not agreed on any conclusion of universal application. We certainly saw no automatic self-solution of the labor problem. We saw a problem that never will be settled, but is being settled every day.

We naturally distinguished personality from system. But we found that even that distinction was treacherous. Gradually certain establishments began to stand out as distinctive. Each had something that was unique. Sometimes its distinction sprang from its system of organization; sometimes from a dominating personality that seemed to override system. Yet even that personality had a system.

We tried to find something on which to hang the facts in each business concern. One of the concerns stood out as a struggle for power of organized capital and organized labor; another was just plain health and happiness for its workers; another was faith in people of all sorts and conditions; several were faith in the management; another was getting employees to think about the future of the business; another was cooperative speeding-up; another was minute measurement of human motives in terms of money; another was emancipation from absentee owners and government by the imaginative minds active in the business. All were trying to sell efficiency to democracy.

ALL of them, of course, had features in common, but these ruling ideas stood out rather clearly as we neared the end of our journey when we could look back and compare them one with another.

All of them were very alive and were making great changes in short periods both in system and personality. One was passing from autocracy into government by employees; another from scientific management into unionism; another from welfare into self-government.

One interesting fact was found: the sudden or gradual moral conversion of an employer from business to humanity. Employees noted it, and could not at first believe it, or were still incredulous, and told us about it, and so did the employer himself. In some cases it was unionism or strikes that did it. In others it was business foresight of the labor problem. In others it was sermons by an industrial evangelist.

We noted also certain obvious contrasts. In one case output had fallen off two-thirds, wages had doubled and prices took care of both. In others, efficiency had increased nearly as much as wages, so that the increased cost of living was nearly paid for by increased output per man. In some cases wages had not kept up

with the cost of living; in others they had far exceeded the increased cost. In some cases labor-turnover was down at astonishingly low figures compared with the industrial world in general. In some cases seasonal industries had been stabilized so that no employee is laid off. In others a reserve army is depended on for elasticity. In others the rapid growth of the business has overcome instability of employment.

The Independent has asked us for a series of articles on these experiments in Industrial Government. We do not say Industrial Democracy. We find widely different things done in the name of democracy. The main thing is that they are being done by very vigorous men and women, who are going after things, and are making things buzz. Every one of them is a live idea getting itself into action. Forms of government are adapting themselves to ideas and conditions.

Yet we are not under illusions. We looked up experts in industrial government. It is astonishing what easy marks for experts many employers have become. From all sides and several vocations these experts are coming in and setting themselves up. They get long-distance calls from employers to hurry up and come at

once. They lift the employers' pocketbook at will. One would think that the capitalistic system is crumbling, in that employers have lost the power of discipline. In some cases we found that they had actually abdicated and turned the labor end of their business over to professors. Just what it all portends is a puzzle. It may be the temporary scarcity of labor, and employers will regain their independence when the panic comes. Wise ones are preparing for it.

We do not convince ourselves that the establishments which we visited are typical of industry as a whole. They seem, indeed, to be successful, with one exception, for the present along new lines. One of these employers said that 25 per cent, another that not more than 10 per cent, would be a liberal estimate of the proportion of employers in general who were alive to the new labor situation and were meeting it in the new way in which they themselves were trying. That is the general impression. Labor seemed to have its innings in the summer of 1919. Capital will come to the bat in due time. We shall then know whether the experiments of our selected establishments are forerunners or foredoomed.

Where Everybody Likes to Talk Shop

The First of Ten Monthly Articles by Professor Commons and His Colleagues on the Big Plants That Are Finding a Way Out of Labor Troubles

THE Manager was attending a committee meeting. He would be back in his office in about an hour.

The offices might all be schoolrooms. Plain tables, many chairs, walls hung with charts and diagrams—that is the academic and utilitarian background for the transaction of business at The White Motor Company of Cleveland, Ohio.

The time of waiting passed quickly. We were making a rather furtive inspection of the charts and blue prints on the walls, when a dark, energetic looking man came forward and offered to explain any of them which we did not understand. We expressed surprise at the unusual spectacle of a company posting for public consumption the facts which are usually held as inviolate secrets. It was almost embarrassing to have thus boldly thrust upon us information the like of which we had sought always modestly, often vainly, and had usually received only in the strictest confidence. We might even have been rival manufacturers, for all the company knew of us, diligently inquiring into their trade secrets.

We also expressed our interest in the prominent place given in the diagrams to the Department of Industrial Relations.

The dark young man thereupon introduced himself as the Director of Industrial Relations. We recognized him at once as a departure from the ordinary run of things—a new type of Industrial Director. We had heard of him before from labor officials in the city; he was formerly President of the Cleveland Federation of Labor. And apparently he is still greatly respected by his former co-workers in the labor movement.

We were deep in his theories of the part the worker should play in management and in responsibility for producing, when the General Manager came in abrupt-

ly. He was quite taken, he told us, with an idea that had just occurred to him and which he wished he had thought of in time to take up with his men. Unfortunately the committee had disbanded and the men had gone back to the shops. So there was nothing for him to do but wait until it should meet again two weeks later. He turned to us with the same eagerness to give and to take which he must have had in the meeting just dismissed. The committee, as he explained to us, is composed of from twenty to fifty employees, each one of whom has been elected by a group of ten fellow employees to be part of a giant shop committee, to attend meetings for one year, and to report back to his constituents as much information as he is able to absorb and impart.

The "shop committee" as it appears here is a unique institution. It is not a union committee; it is not a workmen's council; it is not a "company union." It lays no claim to being a form of "industrial democracy," and it has nothing to do with collective bargaining. It is simply one of the essential parts—perhaps the most important part—of the great big scheme of thinking and planning for the future which makes the White Motor worth thinking about and writing about. The "shop committee" is just a mammoth forum, divided up into sections which meet every alternate week to talk over with the manager or his assistants any part of the whole industrial problem from the situation in Russia and Australia to the answer to the question, "Where will the White Motor be when the conditions change?"

Some kind of readjustment, declare the management, is bound to come. It does not make much difference what kind of a change is coming if we are only ready for it. White Motor wants to be ready. Anybody, be he capitalist, socialist, radical, or trade union agitator, is welcome to come in and tell the management what kind



L. 222006A

Part of the engine machinery department in the White Motor Company's factory where every man employed has a chance to understand what the big executive plans and problems are so that he can think about the future of the business

of a change *he* thinks is coming. The manager invites information and goes after it. He searches the papers, radical and reactionary, foreign and American. He gets every slant possible on human thought and action. And he seems to have here in his plant a germ of almost every great movement which is shaking the world to-day. Whichever one of these ideas wins out, the White Motor has a chance of passing over

gradually into the new régime without any violent upheaval.

We asked this unusual manager to consider us one of his committee and give us exactly the kind of thing he had been handing out to his men the hour before, or previous hours. He agreed, and this is what he gave us:

"We do not know which way the country is going. A financial readjust- [Continued on page 28]



Mr. O. F. Carpenter is a specialist in labor problems who has made extensive studies abroad



Instructor in Factory and Office Administration at the University of Wisconsin, Mr. A. P. Haake pays attention to the problems of the employer



There is no greater expert on labor problems and causes of labor unrest than John R. Commons, professor of political economy in the University of Wisconsin. He has served on the United States Industrial Commission, the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin and the United States Commission on Industrial Relations and has been president of the American Economic Association. Last summer, before beginning to write this series of articles, Professor Commons made a thorough survey of various experiments in industrial government being made by some thirty establishments from Wisconsin to Maine. He had a tremendous background, having written, among other books, a History of Labor



Jennie McMullin Turner was the Labor member of the Wisconsin Minimum Wage Board



Malcolm Sharp was another valuable collaborator of Professor Commons in gathering material for the series of articles to appear in The Independent



JUSTICE BRANDEIS

JUSTICE PITNEY
(ASKING A QUESTION)

JUSTICE DAY

JUSTICE MCKENNA

CHIEF JUSTICE WHITE

THE Honorable, the Supreme Court of the United States."

A gavel taps. The whispering ceases. Everyone stands as the nine black-robed justices file into the chamber.

There is a mechanical nodding of heads by the attendants as they pass and a "good morning" from each in acknowledgment. Solemn small boys push large leather chairs under the descending justices and when they have settled. . . .

"Oyez, oyez, oyez, all persons having business before the Honorable the Supreme Court of the United States are admonished to draw near and give their attention for the court is now sitting. God save the United States and this honorable court."

The crier a stiff, swallow-tail coated young man, having played his part sits down. The gavel falls more softly. The others sit. And then, if it is a decision day. . . then begins the torture for the reporters.

They are stationed at small tables of a size to carry potted plants, directly in front of the long bench, their profiles to the justices. The reading of decisions begins. "I am directed by the court," each justice announces in turn, "to render its opinion in case number so-and-so." And he does.

There is immediate activity among the reporters. They are quickly, but very quietly, running thru their



JUSTICE PITNEY



JUSTICE BRANDEIS

Live Wires Under

By Richard
Illustrations by

papers. Sheets are taken out, pencils dash madly, then the copy begins to fly in short slips over their shoulders. Each piece is passed from one to another until it reaches the ante-room where the messengers are waiting. The messengers race one hundred yards thru the capitol and up a flight of stairs to the Senate press gallery, where the telegraphers sit ready to relay the news to the outside world.

Every case is of importance to some person or some group of persons, large or small. Nearly every case involves large sums of money. It is therefore of the highest importance that the news of each decision be given quickly and accurately. Competition among the reporters is fierce. Subscribers to their wire and ticker services are waiting. Minutes count. Editions are going to press. A minute lost may mean an edition missed in the city where the decision is the day's big story. At the same time an error in an important case may cause the loss of millions in "the street."

The justices are venerable men. Their legalistic phrasing is difficult to understand and their voices are not always clear. A word obscured by the confusion of arriving or departing spectators may hold the key to the whole riddle. The decisions always are a riddle when they start.

Usually the decisions are very long. The reading of some will take more than an hour. The words that establish beyond question how the case has gone—"judgment affirmed" or "judgment reversed"—come at the very end. The reporters cannot wait.

The reporters listen close—



JUSTICE McREYNOLDS



JUSTICE HOLMES



JUSTICE MCKENNA



JUSTICE HOLMES



JUSTICE VANDERVENTER



JUSTICE McREYNOLDS



JUSTICE CLARK

Heavy Insulation

Boeckel
Lou Rogers

ly while the facts in the case are reviewed. Which way is the opinion tending? Any sentence or the emphasis given to any word in the reading may give the clue to that word at the end—the word the reporter most wants to know. When by various straws he has established to his satisfaction which way the case is going, the reporter starts his bulletin back over his shoulder on its way to the wire. Then he sits in horrible apprehension, forbidden to consult with his fellows, fearful that he may have gone wrong.



CHIEF JUSTICE WHITE'S FAVORITE WAY OF CARRYING HIS ROBE

Many a good man has felt his heart sink when a justice has read "but on the other hand" and steered thereafter toward a conclusion of which he gave no hint before—a conclusion diametrically opposed to the bulletin just sent. Undoubtedly the Supreme Court is the most nerve-racking and the least sought after of all Washington assignments. It is "the graveyard of newspaper reputations." The wonder is that the errors are so few.

The far-reaching consequences of an error in Supreme Court reporting were vividly demonstrated a few weeks ago when the court handed down its decision in the case of Eisner vs. Macomber. The question involved was the constitutionality of the law taxing stock dividends as income. The decision was anxiously awaited in Wall Street. Selling orders, to take effect if the Supreme Court decided stock dividends were taxable, had been piling up in the brokers' offices for months.

Justice Pitney started reading the decision. "Macomber coming" was flashed across the wires. Then the reporters waited—waited for that line that would give them the

answer. In due course it came, but, as sometimes happens, different interpretations were put upon it by the different men.

The representatives of the United Press, the Central News and the Dow Jones ticker service were convinced that the decision of the lower court would be reversed and sent bulletins that stock dividends were taxable as income.

The Associated Press reporter reached the opposite conclusion and bulletined the subscribers of that service that stock dividends were not taxable. The International News Service man was uncertain, and though he saw the others sending hasty bulletins, he stuck to his orders, binding in such a case, awaited the final words and got it right.

The tickers carried the incorrect report. The brokers dumped their stocks upon the market. Some stocks gave twenty points. And when the news was corrected millions were lost in the violent reaction. A test suit has been brought against Dow, Jones & Company by an investor who sustained losses and claims the erroneous report was due "to the negligence, carelessness and recklessness of the defendant, its servants, agents and employees." If damages are awarded in this case many others will be brought.

All these consequences followed upon three quick pencil strokes at three of the small tables directly in front of the Supreme Court bench. A line drawn thru the wrong word by a Supreme Court reporter may cause damage far greater than the false report of the armistice.

It comes about in this way: For each of the thousand or more cases before the court there is prepared in advance a "dummy." The [Continued on page 31]



JUSTICE CLARK



JUSTICE DAY



JUSTICE VANDERVENTER

The Story of Our Air Mail

A Message from the United States Government

By Albert Sidney Burleson, Postmaster General of the United States

THE airplane has been tried and found by the Post Office Department to be a commercial success. Not only is its service in its own field speedier and more efficient than the transportation of letter mail by train, but it is actually less expensive. The postal airplanes are saving money for the Government.

On May 15 the Air Mail will round out its second year of continuous service. Nowhere else in the world has such a system of mail delivery been in uninterrupted operation for so long a period. Everything has been concentrated on obtaining results—and astonishing results have been obtained, of which the public knows almost nothing.

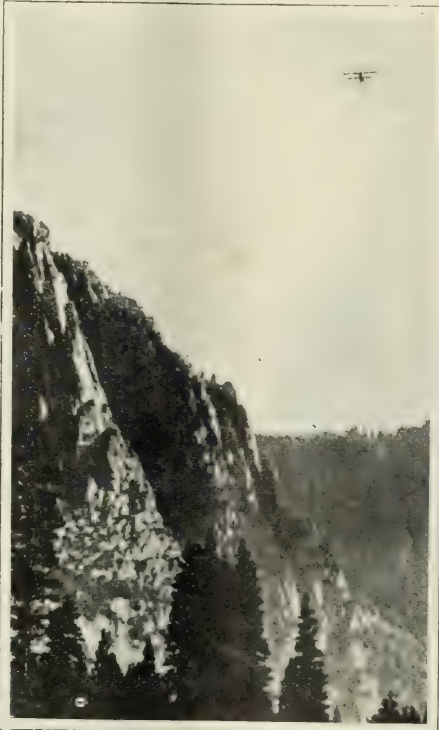
Air mail fields have not been made into show grounds. Mail planes have not been decked in gaud and tinsel. There have been no rides for advertising or propaganda purposes. It may not be surprising, therefore, that the American people know so little of the mail plane's sweeping success. We have felt that the greatest handicap that commercial aviation faces is the spectacular phase of flying, stunting and racing. Aviation has so long been exploited as a sport and a show that the public has not been able to visualize it as a practical instrument of commerce.

But consider the record the postal planes have made. During the twenty-two and a half months it has been in operation

the Air Mail has carried more than 25,000,000 letters between Chicago, Cleveland, New York and Washington, at better than twice the speed of the Congressional or the Twentieth Century Limited and it has to its credit a performance of 91½ per cent, working day in and day out, summer and winter, across the mountains and up and down the sea coast.

More than 500,000 miles have been traveled by the postal planes to date—and but five mail pilots have lost their lives. On the fields one mechanic and one spectator have been killed. Two pilots have been seriously, but not permanently injured and not more than half a dozen have been hurt or shaken up badly enough to lay them up for more than a few hours.

The first thing the Air Mail Service had to demonstrate was that the airplane was a practical carrier, capable of giving reliable service every day in all kinds of weather. That has been demonstrated—and that is important. On the route between Cleveland and Chicago the air mail established a world record of 205 consecutive 325 mile non-stop flights without a single forced landing. On only one route, that across the mountains from New York to Cleveland, has the record of performance been less than 90 per cent and there it was better than 80 per cent. By reason of the great speed of the airplane the small percentage of failures did not delay the mail beyond the time



Western Newspaper Union

For years campers in Yellowstone National Park, unlike their less fortunate neighbors, have had butter, eggs, milk and meat delivered at their back door. Now comes along Uncle Sam in his airplane with the mail

it would have taken to carry it by train.

We have had some terrific problems in ice and snow flying to meet. When one remembers the numbers of trucks and street cars snowbound in the larger cities and the number of trains annulled and running hours late, it is possible to gain some idea of the efficiency of the air mail when it is said that between New York and Washington the planes during the month of February made thirty-six successful flights out of a possible forty-six and between Cleveland and Chicago forty-one successful flights out of a possible forty-eight.

The Air Mail is no longer a special service for a class of letters upon which extra postage is paid. Air letters go at the same rate of postage as train letters—two cents an ounce. The air mail simply supplements the great railway mail transportation system. Its schedules are so woven with the train schedules as to expedite important letter mail by from twelve to sixteen hours.

On each route we count upon being able to save one business day in the delivery of first class mail. This is of the greatest importance to business, as business is beginning to realize. When checks are put thru the clearing house a day earlier than they otherwise would be a full day's interest is saved. The filing of orders is expedited a day and all other [Continued on page 35]



International

When the aerial postal service celebrated its first birthday at College Point, Maryland, Postmaster General Burleson congratulated aviator Dana C. de Hart on 191 successful trips between Washington and New York. In the twenty-two and a half months the air service has been in operation it has carried 25,000,000 letters between Chicago, Cleveland, New York and Washington

Did We Demobilize Too Soon?

A Message from the British Nation to the American People

By C. A. McCurdy, K. C., M. P.

Head of the British Ministry of Food

IN Europe we are just awakening from a great illusion—the illusion of Peace. It has taken us twelve months to realize that the wastage of five years of war cannot by any human effort be made good in a few months of peace. The signing of the armistice in November, 1918, was for the European peoples something more than a message of hope. It seemed a day of resurrection for humanity after five years of death. If at the beginning of the war there were a few people who doubted whether victory over the German armies could be obtained without a struggle lasting over years, there were none when peace came who could entertain any doubt that with peace would come immediate relief from all the burdens under which Europe had been crushed by the war. The enormous feeling of happiness that the war was at last ended blinded the eyes of the allied peoples, alike to the true economic conditions which had been created on the European continent, and the magnitude of the task of reconstruction which lay before them. During the last years of the war there had been a continued growth of coöperative effort on the part of the Allies, assisted by the United States, to deal with the economic difficulties which pressed so heavily on the Allies. Inter-Allied Councils had been formed to coördinate purchases of essential foodstuffs, and a nucleus of a League of Nations had been brought into existence. With the coming of peace there came from many quarters demands for the abandonment of these Inter-Allied arrangements, as being no longer necessary. A process of demobilization of the Inter-Allied executives was commenced. Commitments were liquidated, Inter-Allied organizations were destroyed, the peoples of Europe hastened to get rid of a war-time machinery, which they believed to have served its turn, and to be no longer necessary.

Unfortunately many of the evil effects of the war were not at once apparent. Reviewing the situation as we can see it today more clearly than in the first intoxication of peace, we see that at the beginning of last year supplies of food were short thruout almost the whole of Europe. An immediate famine was averted by the shipment of food to Europe, but the conditions which had to be remedied were by no means temporary in character. Large tracts of land in Europe had been ravaged by actual hostilities. Lack of fertilizers had brought about a great decrease in the yield of the soil of a large part of Eastern and Central Europe. In Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia, where the occupying armies had eaten up all food stocks, famine conditions prevailed. Europe was for the time be-



© Kadel & Herbert

Mr. McCurdy's appointment as Food Minister of Great Britain was made after this article was written. The post carries power to prosecute food profiteers

ing dependent to an enormous extent upon supplies of food from overseas, and the decrease in the effective carrying capacity of the world's merchant shipping made it a matter of extreme difficulty to bring to Europe the additional food-stuffs required. Transport on the continent itself was in an utterly chaotic condition. Great parts of the railway systems had been destroyed by military operations, and the formation of new states, strongly nationalist in feeling, led to the creation of customs and transport regulations which further impeded the rapid interchange of commodities and traffic. So far as industry was concerned, the warehouses of Europe had been emptied of supplies, and the machinery of production had been wholly disorganized, and

in part destroyed. Mines and industrial machinery had been destroyed in Belgium, France, Poland and Italy. Raw material was exceedingly short. For five years millions of workers had been withdrawn from productive employment. They returned to the arduous task of recreating ruined industries in a mood of extreme weariness. But the peoples of Europe failed utterly to realize the magnitude of the task which lay before them. In Great Britain there was a persistent demand of removal of every form of control which had been found necessary to regulate prices and to ensure supplies during the war, based on an almost

universal belief that the revival of trade and prosperity would come naturally, and come soon. There was one shadow in the picture, which it was impossible for even the most optimistic to ignore—the actual famine and starvation which even then lay heavy on Central and Eastern Europe, and from the very first day of the armis- [Continued on page 37]



Stenson in Dayton Daily News

Double, double, toil and trouble

Plain Speaking from China

By Dr. Sun Yat Sen

The First President of the Chinese Republic

Dr. Sun Yat Sen is recognized as a patriot even by those who hate him, and in China there are many who feel that way toward him. They can't help it. He spoils all their plans. When a small group of Chinese militarists planned with Japanese militarists for the consolidation of the country, so that Japan could more easily conquer it, Dr. Sun Yat Sen went down to Canton and pulled five of the best provinces out of the government. When the northern and southern militarists had come to terms as to what they could get for themselves out of the peace between them, Dr. Sun injected the parliamentary issue into the debates and broke up the Peace Conference. Dr. Sun is spoiling things again. Just now the officials are trying to borrow money from America and Dr. Sun points out forcefully that China wants American machines, not loans

CHINA does not need money. We need brains and machinery, but not money.

It is not China that has been constantly borrowing.

The Peking Government borrows. Americans must recognize that the Peking Government does not represent the country. Nor does the Canton Government represent the country. It is represented more nearly by the merchants here in Shanghai, by the growing middle class which is carefully leaving politics alone and which is devoting itself to building up the industry of the country.

Young China, the China of the Students' Movement, of the anti-Japanese Boycott, of the encouragement of native industry, of opposition to signing the peace treaty, is the China which will have to pay any loans made today. And whether they will pay them or not depends upon the character of the loan rather than the force of the lender. One can always scuttle the ship—when it is impossible to do anything else. And Japan and the rest of the world, if it forces on us political loans, is forcing also upon itself the dangers of just such a situation.

We have plenty of raw material here . . . more perhaps than any other nation in the world. We don't need to import a thing and the day will come when we won't import much. But our needs are increasing and our processes of production are slow. Furthermore, we can buy your manufactured articles cheaper than we can make them, because we do not yet understand large scale production and we have not organized industry on a modern basis. But that state of affairs cannot go on forever. The day is fast approaching when China will use her own resources and her own labor to produce what she needs. If we want to go about it slowly, stupidly, we can wait until we have made our own machinery, but that is an uneconomic method. But why should we be made either to remain backward and weak or to borrow money on the security of our sovereignty. No other nation is given that alternative. Why force it on China? Japan has been forcing it on China, but we believe that America is our friend. Therefore we want to borrow from America



Dr. Sun Yat Sen

two things, machines and experts to teach us how to run them.

Capitalists are used to dealing with governments. They like to make loans which are secured by a government. But the downfall of Russia, Germany and the Balkans must have convinced bankers that governments are not very safe propositions. The French thought that the autocracy of Russia would live forever and that their investments in that autocracy would be safe forever. But it is not working out. The awakening of the masses in every country and the determination of the masses that their future shall not be mortgaged to finance the inefficiency and selfishness of the present has made loan-making to governments an unsafe business proposition. Do you really believe that the people of the tiny nations of

Europe will ever be in a position to pay their tremendous war debts? Do you think that any nation can determine its own future when that future is mortgaged to the bankers of another nation? I should not believe so.

The capitalists have always lent money to the Chinese Government, but that won't work out either. When a genuine, people's parliament meets, we shall repudiate every loan that the Peking Government has made unconstitutionally and if, for instance, Japan wants to fight us for the money, let her come here. It will only involve the world in another war, in a banker's war. But we shall do it. Every boy in every school in China, every girl in every school in China, is pledged to that. They can destroy us for their dollars, but we are big enough to bring them down with us. Every banker lending money to the Chinese Government is paying in advance for his own financial funeral.

Your American bankers are making the mistake of imitating their British and Japanese predecessors. They are dealing with the Peking Government. Some of them insulted us of the south by suggesting that they would give us a share in the spoils. We don't want any spoils. We want to be boycotted as we want Peking boycotted. We are neither of the north nor of the south. We are Chinese without discriminating [*Continued on page 36*]

They Kept Us Out of Peace

By Hamilton Holt

THE Senate of the United States has again run true to form. In 1897 it refused to ratify Cleveland's arbitration treaty with Great Britain. In 1904 it refused to ratify Roosevelt's arbitration treaties with ten sister nations. In 1912 it refused to ratify Taft's all-inclusive arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France. And now last week it refused a second time to ratify Wilson's Covenant of the League of Nations.

I sat in the Senate gallery thruout the entire session on "black Friday," March 19. From eleven a. m. to seven p. m. I listened to Senators Brandegee, Walsh, Lenroot, Pomerene, Ransdell, King, Smith and Owen consume eight hours with their oratory. Not one of them, except possibly Walsh and Owen, had anything new or important to say. The same old arguments were reiterated that have filled the *Congressional Record* daily for over a year. And then came the vote. Again the Wilson Democrats combined with the "Irreconcilables" and again the majority reservations were defeated. This time, however, twenty-one Democrats accepted the Lodge reservations instead of seven who voted for them when the treaty was first rejected on November 19.

I must confess that the only faction of the Senate which has my respect are the Irreconcilables. They have been totally wrong on the merits of the issue. They do not represent five per cent of the public sentiment of the country. Every straw vote so far taken conclusively demonstrates this. But they have persistently, consistently, openly and above board voted to kill the treaty; and by throwing their votes now on this side and now on that they have completely outwitted the rest of the Senate and so far come off victorious.

Senator Lodge has played the same game in this fight that he did when he killed the Taft arbitration treaties in 1912. That is, he did everything he could by word and deed to discredit and defeat the treaty while it was being debated in the Senate, and then when the final test came voted for it. There is overwhelming circumstantial evidence that Senator Lodge and a majority of his Drastic Reservationists are "Irreconcilables" at heart, tho they voted finally for the Covenant.

THE Mild Reservationists likewise who have received so much praise in some quarters have not always voted as they felt. There can be little doubt that they were intellectually almost completely in accord with President Wilson on the whole issue. They would undoubtedly have been glad to see the Covenant accepted without any reservations whatsoever. And yet, when the final show-down came, party pressure prevailed and they lined up with Senator Lodge for nullifying reservations.

As for Senator Hitchcock and his followers, this may be said: By offering to accept the Taft reservation on Article X, they conceded before the final vote the entire substance of the Lodge reservations. In fact the Taft reservation was even more drastic than the Lodge reservation. Yet when they found that Senator Lodge could not be budged, they defeated the whole treaty on a matter of phraseology.

Thus the Senate of the United States has misrepresented the American people. It has made vain the sacrifices of our boys, whose blood reddens the soil of France. It has heartened our enemies. It has destroyed the moral prestige of America abroad. It has refused America's cooperation in saving half the world from barbarism and famine.

So much for the Senate. The President, too, must take some share of the blame. He was eternally right in his purposes. But he has shown a woeful lack of tact in dealing with the coördinate branch of the treaty making power. I

believe that he was right in going to Europe. From my study of the Peace Conference on the ground, I am convinced there never would have been a League of Nations without the presence of the President in Paris. It was a clear case of a man throwing the great weight of his personal prestige in the balance and thereby turning the scales in his favor. What matter if he did tarnish his popularity at home and abroad? The verdict of history will do him justice, if not his own day and generation.

BUT suppose after he had returned home with the revised Covenant in his pocket he had called together the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and address them somewhat as follows:

"Gentlemen: I am very sorry I could not take you all to Paris with me. I would have enjoyed having the benefit of your continuous advice during the trying days of the peace negotiations. But, as I could not take you all, I am sure you will agree with me that perhaps it was just as wise not to take any of you. Now, in any gathering where men of different views meet for common action, there must necessarily be much give and take. I naturally had to compromise here and there, but I think I compromised less than did the representatives of the other nations. At all events, I did the very best I knew how, and I am confident I got all I could get under the circumstances. I shall be delighted to tell you about anything you may wish light upon. I think I can make plain that any one of you would have probably acted as I did under similar circumstances. I am ready to go into the minutest details with you if you desire, and Mr. Tumulty will give you my papers—confidential and otherwise.

"I am sure I have not agreed to anything that would violate the United States Constitution. I think I have not done anything that endangers the prestige, security or rights of our beloved country. It is now your duty under the Constitution to go over my work with the strictest scrutiny, and if you find, perchance, that I have made any mistakes, I shall be very grateful if you will point them out. I assure you I will do everything in my power to rectify them.

"Now, gentlemen, my part of the job is done. I pass this work over to your good keeping. I am worn out. I am going off for a rest, but whenever you want me I shall be at your disposal."

If the President had taken some such attitude as this, perhaps the Senate would not have acted so obstreperously. But he ignored their repeated requests to put all his papers at their disposal; he let it be known that there must be no dotting of i's or crossing of t's in the Covenant, and finally in his speaking tour to the Pacific Coast he appealed directly to the country over the heads of the Senate. Woodrow Wilson is a good fighter, but he is evidently not a good conciliator. He is a great statesman, but a poor politician.

And now what can be done? Apparently there are only two courses of action:

First, the President can re-submit the treaty to the Senate with or without reservations. But that will doubtless be useless unless at the same time he absolves his followers from personal allegiance to his leadership and asks them to yield to Senator Lodge.

Second, the issue can be taken into the campaign. What effect this will have no man can foretell. There are too many factors in the case to make prophecy profitable. But it would seem likely the issue would solidify the Democratic party and split the Republican party in two—for de-

spite all its wriggling the Republican party cannot exculpate itself from the charge of starting and successfully carrying out a policy of knifing the treaty. All honest Republicans must admit this. But even if every Senator whose seat expires on Election Day is succeeded by one who will vote for the League of Nations, there will still be two or three votes short of a two-thirds majority to pass the treaty.

The Senate has failed to act.

The President cannot act without its consent.

The issue is now before the American people.

Nothing is settled until it is settled right.

The League of Nations

GREAT inventors rarely die rich. Their patents fall into the hands of others who make money out of them and the inventor gets little save the moral satisfaction of having enriched the community. Such may be the fate of the United States if we stand outside the world organization which we did so much to contrive.

That Monroe Doctrine

WITH most of the Latin American countries now members of the League of Nations it looks as tho we would exclude ourselves from any influence over Latin-American affairs by staying outside the League.

Where East Is West

By Sidney F. Gulick

FOR fifty years California has been the scene of repeated waves of anti-Asiatic feeling. During the seventies, eighties and nineties of the last century those waves of feeling were directed against the Chinese. For two decades now they have been hurled against the Japanese.

In 1907 Japan made an arrangement with the United States to stop all new labor immigration. This is known as the Gentlemen's Agreement. The anti-Japanese agitation subsided for a season, but in 1912-13 it was suddenly revived by politicians on the charge that the Japanese were a serious menace because they were buying up all the choicest agricultural lands. The agitation led to the enactment of the "Anti-Alien Land law" in 1913.

After the law had been passed it became known that Japanese ownership of land in California was, all told, the trivial amount of 12,726 acres, out of a total of 27,931,444 acres of farm lands, of which 11,389,894 had been improved.

The new agitation began in the spring of 1919. The attack this time is novel. The charge of race inferiority, so vigorous in 1907 and 1913, has been dropt. On the contrary, their essential equality is freely granted—at least in argument. The charge now is that, violating the Gentlemen's Agreement, they have been entering in such large numbers, have such a high birth rate and are buying up such large areas of land in the names of their infant children that the economic and numerical supremacy of the white race of the Pacific Coast is seriously threatened.

That Japan has not been "flagrantly violating the agreement" is manifest on examining the statistics. Japanese immigration fell from 30,226 in 1907 to 3111 in 1909, the first year of the full operation of the Gentlemen's Agreement. Since July 1, 1908, while 79,738 Japanese have entered continental United States, 68,770 have departed, leaving a net increase by immigration of only 10,968, two-thirds of it, perhaps, settling in California. Of those admitted, however, nearly one-half (32,879) were "former residents," while 24,298 were "wives," including "picture brides," 10,417 were "children," and 12,108 were "laborers returning with proper passports." The agitators ignore all facts like these.

The hysteria over "picture brides" and their babies is

amazing. Senator Phelan says the brides numbered 13,913 between 1915 and 1919, and all agree that each bride has a baby yearly. Some say that this is the contract the brides make with the Japanese Government when getting their passports. If the statements were true, reckoning in the "brides" and "wives" who arrived before 1915, Japanese babies born in California ought to number about 20,000 a year, whereas the figure reported by the California State Board of Health for 1918 was 5365.

The economic objections to the Japanese are not that they are lazy, licentious, diseased, shiftless, quarrelsome, ignorant, lawless, or criminal. Not at all. "The reasons are complimentary rather than otherwise," says Mr. McClatchy, the leader of the present anti-Japanese agitation. The Japanese "has energy and ambition. He will work very long hours. He is sober and industrious; he is generally law-abiding. He has great powers of coöperation. The combination of these qualities makes him an economic machine against which it is hopeless for the white race to compete.

"The objections are that the Japanese are non-assimilable. They don't intermarry and we wouldn't want them to intermarry. The Japanese is always a Japanese. The Japanese are rapidly securing control of everything."

The figures quoted to prove these charges fail to do so. No comparative figures are given—merely the statement issued by Japanese themselves. According to this statement, altho the Japanese raise 90 per cent of the berries and large percentages of a few other things, they raise only 13 per cent of the grapes, 23 per cent of the green vegetables, 16 per cent of the rice, 10 per cent of the cotton, and 4 per cent of the fruits and nuts. None of these figures are 100 per cent, as they should be to prove the agitator's contentions.

Japanese cultivate about 366,000 acres, of which they now own only 30,000. The total Japanese population in 1918, according to Japanese consular statements, was approximately 68,000. The total population of California is about 8,200,000.

"Today," says Mr. McClatchy, in some startling assertions made in regard to Florin, California, "there isn't a single one of those five and ten acre pieces of land that isn't in the hands of Japanese. The whites have melted away. Several years ago there was a newspaper of Sacramento delivered to the white people in carts. Today there isn't a white person to deliver it to. Today there is not a single white family or person in that strawberry district."

The best reply to these statements is to quote from a correspondent in Florin, an American citizen well acquainted with the Japanese there:

I cannot account for statements of this kind because they are not fact. It is true that the *Bee* carrier only covers a small portion of the route where formerly deliveries were made—all this, however, was before the days of Rural Free Delivery. If I were to say that a couple of hundred copies of the different Sacramento papers, including the *Bee*, were now delivered on the four R. F. D. routes in the Florin District, I am sure I would be far inside the figures.

The statement is so often made that the Japanese send all their money home that many people believe it. I can only say in refutation of this that I know them to be extravagant buyers of all classes of goods. Today there is hardly a Japanese strawberry or grape grower in this vicinity that does not possess an automobile, high-priced at that, and I hadn't noticed a Japanese manufacturer's name on them either.

Livingston is a town where Japanese Christians some years ago established a "colony" entirely Japanese. Their manner of life and relations to their American neighbors completely refute the sweeping assertions that Japanese are inevitably a menace. A resident of Livingston, an American citizen, has recently sent the writer the following letter:

The Japanese residents of this community are of rather a high class, all of them well educated, owning their own farms for the most part, having purchased most of them previous to August 10, 1913, at which time the California Alien Land Act went into effect. They occupy a section of territory pretty much to them-



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Borrowing a Sunday dinner

Spring Planting 1920



Thomas in Detroit News.

As the race looks to the party leaders



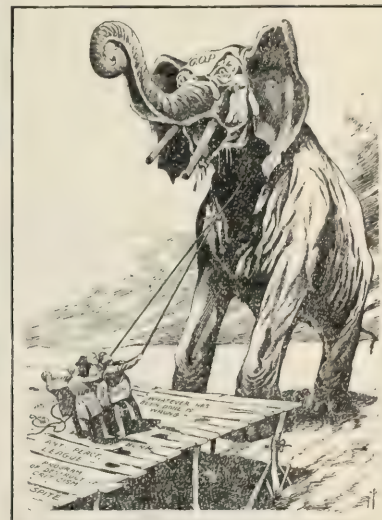
Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Plank enough for a whole platform



Thomas in Detroit News.

Those wonderful plays that are
seen only *before* the game



Stimson in Dayton Daily News

A shaky platform for an elephant



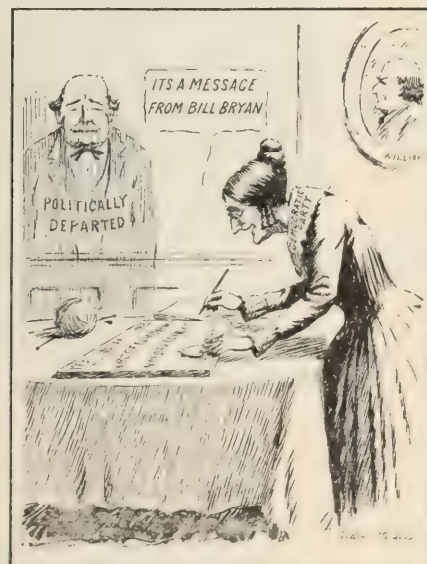
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"What, Again?" or a continued
story of the persistent suitor



Knott in Dallas News.

Ain't it grand to be an orphan?



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Fooling with the ouija board

selves, having secured the land in a body and colonized it, developing it principally to fruits and vines. They have proved themselves to be desirable citizens, sober, honest and industrious.

They do not lower the standard of living; they are ambitious to own and to live in just as good houses as their neighbors, to wear just as good clothes and drive just as good horses and automobiles. They pay just as high wages as others in the community and employ, very largely, labor of other nationalities. I do not believe that the Japanese such as we have here drive out desirable white citizens. Of course they take the place of unsuccessful farmers at times, as all good farmers do, whatever their nationality.

As to their being good citizens, I cannot speak too highly of the patriotism of the local Japanese. In every Liberty Loan Drive, Red Cross Drive, War Savings Stamp Drive, Y. M. C. A. Drive, and all of the various drives undertaken during the war these people did more than their share. They did not have to be solicited in this connection, but sent their own representative to ascertain what was expected of them in each case and then went it one better. They have their own church and kindergarten, where their children are taught the English language before entering the public school. They have their own Protestant pastor and hold regular Christian services in their church. In view of the mass of misinformation which is being circulated in this connection, I am glad to be able to say something in justice, on the other side.

Great is the power of politics to create situations. The tense psychology of California over the Japanese is real and earnest. The agitators would have Congress pass laws that are dangerous and un-American. They would exclude from American citizenship American-born children either of whose parents is an Asiatic. They do not see that California would herself be the first and chief sufferer from such a law. It is to be hoped that sane Californians—of whom there are plenty—will soon speak out, both for the sake of California and also for that of the whole country.

And the Cat Came Back

A CAT is said to have nine lives. The Treaty of Peace has thus far been killed only twice in the Senate. Reports of its death may therefore be greatly exaggerated.

Rash Speculations

THE Bolshevik or Communist Party has carried the Moscow elections by an overwhelming majority. Seeing that the franchise is carefully withheld from classes inclined to capitalist principles, and that until recently it has been fatal and is still unsafe to be active in politics save as a Bolshevik, the result of the election is not so surprising as the fact that apologists of Bolshevism cite it triumphantly as evidence of the satisfaction of Russia with its Communist régime. We may soon expect the more optimistic Republicans, taking courage from the triumph of the obvious in Moscow, to venture even money on their chances of carrying Vermont, and their opponents will breathe a long sigh of relief when they learn that at last Georgia has gone Democratic!

A Flaw in the Machine

By William Brand

PERHAPS the most needless defect in our constitutional machinery is the overlapping of one administration upon the time which should belong to the next. For four months after the election of a new President and a new Congress the nation is governed by men who at best are acting under an outworn popular mandate and at worst have been definitely repudiated at the polls. From the first week in November to the first week of the following March the United States ceases to be a responsible democracy.

To make matters worse, these are the very months in which Congress meets to legislate. Next November the whole House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate may lose their seats. Nevertheless the old House and the old Senate will meet in December and pass such laws or block such laws as they choose until the fourth of March.

Unless the new Congress is then called into special session it may be thirteen months before the people's chosen representatives meet to carry out the will of the voters. In most countries it would be considered a scandal if a newly chosen parliament waited thirteen days before beginning its work, and it would be an act of revolution for the old parliament to meet at all.

When the Electoral College was a real factor in the election of a President, and when communications between one part of the country and another were so slow that it required many weeks to determine who was elected to every seat in Congress, there was some excuse for the four months' delay. Today there is no such excuse. It is simply a denial of the first principles of democracy to take a popular mandate hot from the furnace of an election and lay it aside for months until it has grown stale and cold. Sometimes practical mischief is added to theoretical injustice. Suppose Lincoln had taken office in December, 1860, instead of March, 1861, would he not have been able to cope with the movement toward secession far more effectively than Buchanan, who had no mandate from the voters to do anything? The precious months thus lost might have saved the United States from civil war or at least enabled the Government to crush the rebellion in the bud. In American business the saving of time is everything; in American political machinery time is reckoned as of no value at all.

An Irish Bull

A SINN FEIN proclamation refers to the assassination of "the first republican Lord Mayor of Cork." We shall next expect to hear the Sinn Feiners alluding to De Valera as "the first republican King of Ireland." The present German Government is officially styled the *Reich-Republik* or "Imperial Republic." It is hard to change all one's clothes at once.

The High Cost of Isolation

CONGRESS is premature in discussing military reorganization while the Treaty with Germany is still unrati-fied. Obviously the armament which we shall need depends altogether on whether we are coöperating with other civilized nations or playing a lone hand against the world. The alternative to the League of Nations is universal military service and the world's largest navy.

An Open Door to the South

By Edwin E. Slosson

THE action of the Senate in rejecting the German treaty postpones indefinitely our participation in the League of Nations and compels us to consider what we can do to compensate for the disadvantages of our voluntary exclusion from the greatest trade combine that the world has ever seen. According to Article 22 of the Covenant undeveloped territories taken from Germany were to be assigned to various members of the League as mandatories in order to "secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League." If, then, we were in the League we would not care who ruled them, for all we ask is a fair chance at their trade, but so long as we are out of the League we shall be dependent upon those who are in it unless we hasten to secure such territory as can supply us with the products which we cannot raise at home.

It is quite misleading to call tropical territories "dependencies." Politically they may be, but economically the case is reversed. England is dependent upon Egypt and India for her cotton, upon the West Indies for her sugar, upon Malaya for her rubber and upon Africa for her palm oil. France is dependent upon Africa for meat and grain. It is the so-called "mother country" that is the real "dependency." No country can in the future hope to compete



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The Man for Mexico

Henry Morgenthau has sprung from the position of successful real estate merchant in New York to that of one of America's foremost diplomats in the short space of President Wilson's administration. He was sent to Turkey as United States Ambassador in 1913 and won immediate distinction by his skilful and constructive handling of the complicated problems in that post. After the Great War began he was also in charge of the interests in Turkey of Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Belgium, Montenegro, San Marino, Serbia and Switzerland. He came back to the United States to aid in President Wilson's campaign for reelection in 1916. It seems probable that his appointment as United States Ambassador to Mexico will soon be announced.

in world trade unless it controls a large extent of tropical territory or has equal access to it. What the West was to the young men of the nineteenth century the South will be to the young men of the twentieth century, for in that direction lie the only undeveloped lands left on the globe. They may not be suitable for colonization, but they are open to development.

The victory of the Allies has given them the opportunity to divide up among themselves the whole of Africa, except little Liberia, and a large part of Asia and the Pacific. Great Britain has in the last five years annexed or gained control of territory greater in extent than continental United States. France, which before possessed overseas territory surpassing the United States by a million square miles, has greatly expanded her domain.

Italy and Japan have made immense gains of undefined extent. We Americans do not envy our comrades in the war. We rejoice that they are reaping the reward of their hard-won victory. We are glad to see the lands that have been misruled or neglected coming into such good hands. We do not ask for a share in the spoil. We entered the war without any selfish motive or hope of gain. We threw in our lot with theirs because we felt that it was a battle for the right. We did not bargain in advance and secure a secret promise of future annexations as did other nations. We have presented no bill for services rendered overseas. We have demanded no damages. We make no claims for compensation now. We ask nobody, enemy or friend, to give us an acre of land.

But we cannot help observing that the last of the waste lands of the world are now being divided up and that the United States is being left without adequate sources of supply for some of the essentials of civilization. We feel, therefore, that our associates in the war ought not to regard it as an unfriendly act if we ask them to sell to us at a fair price some of their surplus real estate. Uncle Sam has never felt that a friendly offer to dicker ought to be resented as an insult.

Now it so happens that the leading powers, Great Britain and France, have an opportunity to grant our desires without material sacrifice and indeed to their advantage and relief. They own various islands in the Caribbean and enclaves on the mainland of South and Central America which appertain geographically and economically to this hemisphere and which would greatly gain by being transferred to the United States with, of course, the consent of the inhabitants. The question of payment need not bother us for we have already more than paid for them. We have loaned \$4,277,000,000 to Great Britain and \$3,048,000,000 to France. We cannot even collect interest on this money now for fear of embarrassing our European friends and there is no possibility of recovering the principal in the near future without throwing their financial system into bankruptcy and doubtless involving our own. But if we should take over any of the European possessions in the country south of us as part payment for the nine billion dollars that we have loaned Europe we could in a short time develop their resources sufficiently to recover our money. The mere transfer would readjust exchange rates and restore the value of the pound and franc, thus enabling us to regain our European trade.



The three Guianas offer the only extensive tropical territory that could be obtained by the United States without interfering with American republics. If we could purchase one or all of them it would cut down taxation by recovering part of the \$9,000,000,000 we have loaned Europe and would reduce the high cost of living by providing us with a nearby supply of valuable home-grown tropical products

Fortunately the most valuable of this territory is that which it would give the European Powers least pain to part with, that is the three Guianas, British, French and Dutch. The Netherlands, altho not directly involved in the war, might well consider a proposition to purchase since their West Indian possessions are not profitable to them as are their East Indian islands. According to Dutch parliamentary papers just received the United States has been negotiating with the Netherlands for the purchase of their American territories. The slender tie between Dutch Guiana and Holland is practically broken already for during 1917 and 1918 no Dutch liners visited the colony.

Last October Lord Rothermere in the London *Sunday Pictorial* suggested that British Guiana and West Indies might be ceded to the United States in part payment of England's debt. Lord Rothermere is the brother of Lord Northcliffe, editor of the London *Times* and the most powerful journalist in England, so naturally this advice aroused widespread discussion. Senator Kenyon in the *Congressional Record* of March 6 makes the same recommendation from the American point of view. How the people of the British West India islands would vote on the question cannot be told till they get a chance. It is said, however, that the sentiment for annexation to the United States is growing and we know that many prefer American to British rule because we see them coming to us by thousands. We are annexing the people whether we annex the islands or not.

In the case of the Guianas the situation is reversed for in purchasing them we should be getting land with few people. Their combined area is larger than California and the population is about as scanty as when we took over California. In British Guiana the Europeans number only 3700, about one per cent of the total, and not all of them are Britishers. The population is decreasing rapidly and land going out of cultivation notwithstanding the high price of sugar. The interior is largely uninhabited and unexplored, but is known to contain gold, diamonds and, what is more needed, petroleum. Under American administration, and by means of American machinery, it could supply us with incalculable quantities of sugar, rice, rubber, coffee, cocoa, beef, hides, hemp, coconut oil, fruits and alcohol for motor fuel. The acquisition of any one of the three Guianas would afford us an opportunity to run a railroad from the north coast to the southern boundary where it would tap the upper Amazon and eventually connect with a railroad to Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. Brazil is the most friendly to us of all the Latin American republics and as neighbors the two countries could work together. None of the republics would have reason to resent it even if we acquired all of the European possessions south of us for it would be merely carrying out the Monroe doctrine to its logical conclusion.

Canada, we know, is ambitious to annex some of the British possessions in the West Indies. This would certainly be better than to leave them in their present state of European dependencies, but would not be as good for them as annexation to the United States. If Canada should consider herself aggrieved by the transfer of any of the British possessions to the United States she might be compensated by the cession of the panhandle of Alaska.

The Story of the Week

The Slaying of the Treaty

ON March 19 the Senate of the United States refused to approve the Treaty of Versailles and the Covenant of the League of Nations therein contained. This is the second occasion when the Senate has rejected the treaty, as just four months earlier the Republicans failed to secure the necessary two-thirds vote for the treaty with the Lodge reservations and refused to accept the treaty without these reservations. After the first defeat an attempt was made to arrange a bi-partizan compromise which would retain the substance of the reservations in a form less likely to offend friendly foreign powers. This attempt failed, and the Senate was once more confronted with the alternative of adopting the Lodge program or defeating the treaty altogether.

The vote in favor of ratification was 49 to 35, with twelve absent Senators paired on the question. Seven more favorable votes would have compelled the President to accept the Republican reservations or refuse to ratify on his personal responsibility. These necessary suffrages could not be obtained because the majority of Democratic senators agreed with the President that some of the reservations were impossible to concede.

Owing to the confusion of issues between the treaty itself and the reservations which the Senate had attached to it, the final vote does not in every case indicate the personal opinion of the senators. Some opponents of the treaty voted in the affirmative for the sake of the reservations, and some opponents of the reservations accepted them to save what was left of the treaty. The twenty-eight Republicans voting for the treaty included the whole of the "mild reservationist" and "strong reservationist" groups. The twenty-



George Whitelaw in London Passing Show.

THRU DISTORTED GLASSES

Uncle Sam: "Colly! It's shameful the way Jawn bullies them Irish patriots!"

one Democrats who took the same stand included both reservationists and friends of the treaty. The Republican opposition of twelve included only the Borah group of "bitter enders," but the Democratic opposition of twenty-three included two or three who were hostile to the whole treaty even with reservations, and also the "Administration" senators who accepted the leadership of Senator Hitchcock in an uncompromising battle against the Lodge program.

The Irish Reservation

BEFORE the final vote on the treaty with Germany was taken a reservation which had not been a part of the Lodge program was added. Senator Gerry, Democrat, of Rhode Island, offered a reservation worded as follows:

In consenting to the ratification of the Treaty with Germany, the United States adheres to the principle of self-determination and to the resolution of sympathy with the aspiration of the Irish people for a government of their own choice, adopted by the Senate, June 6, 1919, and declares that when such government is attained by Ireland, a consummation it is to be hoped is at hand, it should promptly be admitted as a member of the League of Nations.

There was little disposition, especially on the day after St. Patrick's, to oppose directly a declaration for Irish self-government. But some of the senators, and among them Mr. Lodge, opposed the Gerry reservation on the ground that it was worded too broadly and by approving "self-determination" in the abstract would stamp with approval all possible secessionist movements, past, present and to come. On the other hand, Senator Thomas, of Colorado, urged the specific inclusion of a declaration for Korean independence in the phrasing of the reservation. After a prolonged debate and the rejection of many amendments the Gerry reservation was affirmed by a majority of 38 to 36. This vote was later reaffirmed by 45 to 38.

Of course, this reservation was a serious blow to the



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

No bathing beyond the ropes

hopes of those who expected the treaty to be ratified. As it formed no part of the Lodge program, it gave opponents of the reservations an excuse to say that ratification was now more burdened with conditions than in November, and that instead of compromising the Senate majority was adding to its demands. Moreover, it conveyed a direct insult to the British Government which made it improbable that Great Britain would accept our ratification under such conditions. It was even charged that the Irish reservation had been offered with the intention of blocking the plan to ratify with the Lodge reservations.

Other reservations not in the Lodge program were freely offered, but without success. The most important of these, by Senator Lenroot, declared that the United States would view "with grave concern" any menace to the freedom and peace of Europe. It was virtually an amendment to the reservation on Article X designed to conciliate the supporters of President Wilson. But the Democrats condemned the Lenroot proposal as meaningless and it was unacceptable to the "bitter enders." So this last attempt at conciliation went down to defeat.

How the Senate Voted

FOR RATIFICATION

REPUBLICANS

Ball (Del.)	Jones (Wash.)	Phipps (Col.)
Calder (N. Y.)	Kellogg (Minn.)	Smoot (Utah)
Capper (Kan.)	Kenyon (Iowa)	Spencer (Mo.)
Colt (R. I.)	Keyes (N. H.)	Sterling (S. Dak.)
Curtis (Kan.)	Lenroot (Wis.)	Sutherland (W. Va.)
Dillingham (Vt.)	Lodge (Mass.)	Wadsworth (N. Y.)
Edge (N. J.)	McLean (Conn.)	Warren (Wyo.)
Elkins (W. Va.)	McNary (Ore.)	Watson (Ind.)
Frelinghuysen (N. J.)	New (Ind.)	Total, 28.
Hale (Me.)	Page (Vt.)	

DEMOCRATS

Ashurst (Ariz.)	Myers (Mont.)	Smith (Md.)
Beckham (Ky.)	Nugent (Idaho)	Trammell (Fla.)
Chamberlain (Ore.)	Owen (Okla.)	Walsh (Mass.)
Fletcher (Fla.)	Phelan (Cal.)	Walsh (Mont.)
Gore (Okla.)	Pittman (Nev.)	Wolcott (Del.)
Henderson (Nev.)	Pomerene (Ohio)	Total, 21.
Kendrick (Wyo.)	Ransdell (La.)	
King (Utah)	Smith (Ga.)	

AGAINST RATIFICATION

REPUBLICANS

Borah (Idaho)	Johnson (Cal.)	Norris (Neb.)
Brandegee (Conn.)	Knox (Pa.)	Sherman (Ill.)
Fernald (Me.)	La Follette (Wis.)	Total 12.
France (Md.)	McCormick (Ill.)	
Gronna (N. Dak.)	Moses (N. H.)	

DEMOCRATS

Comer (Ala.)	Johnson (S. Dak.)	Simmons (N. C.)
Culberson (Tex.)	Kirby (Ark.)	Smith (S. C.)
Dial (S. C.)	McKellar (Tenn.)	Stanley (Ky.)
Gay (La.)	Overman (N. C.)	Swanson (Va.)
Glass (Va.)	Reed (Mo.)	Thomas (Col.)
Harris (Ga.)	Robinson (Ark.)	Underwood (Ala.)
Harrison (Miss.)	Sheppard (Tex.)	Williams (Miss.)
Hitchcock (Neb.)	Shields (Tenn.)	Total, 23.

PAIRED FOR RATIFICATION

REPUBLICANS

Cummins (Ia.)	McCumber (N. Dak.)	Newberry (Mich.)
Harding (Ohio)	Nelson (Minn.)	Townsend (Mich.)

DEMOCRATS

Gerry (R. I.)	Jones (N. M.)
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PAIRED AGAINST RATIFICATION

REPUBLICANS

Fall (N. M.)	Penrose (Pa.)	Poindexter (Wash.)
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DEMOCRATS

Smith (Ariz.)

Towards Industrial Peace

THE Industrial Conference, constituted by President Wilson several months ago to make proposals for harmonizing the interests of the employers, the public and the employed, made public its report on March 20. Stress is laid on the benefits of direct representation of

the workers in shop management, tho no legislation is recommended on this point since the form which such representation should take "may vary in every plant." If the employers and the operatives in a given plant are unable to settle an industrial dispute, an endeavor should be made to reach an adjustment thru local boards subject to the general authority of the National Industrial Board at Washington. No penalties are contemplated for strikes against the decision of boards of inquiry but public opinion is relied on to compel the party in the wrong to surrender.

Vice-chairman Herbert Hoover of the Industrial Conference explains the proposed mechanism of industrial settlement as follows:

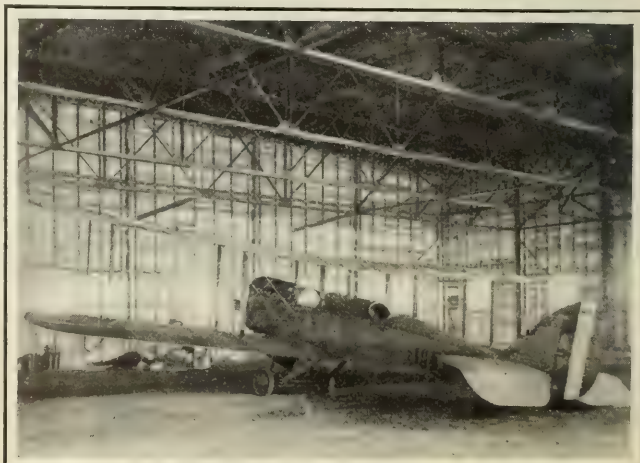
The regional chairman, as soon as informed of an industrial situation in which action is desirable, will call upon both parties to enter a conference. If the invitation be accepted, the participants enter with the specific agreement that they will be bound by the findings; if the invitation is declined or ignored by either party, the chairman then selects two members from the employees' group and two from the employers, not involved in the dispute, to act as an "investigating committee." The disputants have the privilege of entering this committee, but should they do so it immediately becomes a conference as in the first instance and drops the inquiry feature to take up that of arbitration. The investigation is conducted with the sole purpose of securing and publishing the facts that lie beneath the original dispute.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, sharply attacks the report of the Industrial Conference as a blow at the power of the labor unions. He objects particularly to the reference to labor representation in the individual plant, declaring that "Unavoidably organization with independent shop units of the employees is a menace to the workers, for the reason that it organizes them away from each other, and puts them in a position where shop may be played against shop."

Senator Newberry Convicted

SENATOR Truman H. Newberry, of Michigan, former Secretary of the Navy in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, has been convicted of violating the Corrupt Practices Act and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000. Sixteen other defendants were convicted with him and sentenced to various fines or terms of imprisonment. Many others were acquitted.

The case arose out of the bitter and closely contested fight between Mr. Newberry and Henry Ford for the Senate in 1918. Mr. Newberry was elected, but by a very narrow margin of votes, and Mr. Ford charged numerous violations of the election law and demanded a recount. The trial was prolonged for many months and perhaps is not yet completed, as an appeal will be taken to higher courts.



Omaha, Nebraska, has erected this \$30,000 hangar for the aerial mail service to the city begun on April 1. On another page of this issue Postmaster General Burleson tells in detail what the United States air mail has done in its two years of service



Thomas in Detroit News

You can't fool Grand Rapids on furniture

The specific charge proved against the Michigan Senator is that of knowingly causing to have spent on his campaign more than the law permitted. It was not proved that the money was spent for dishonest purposes, but the open violation of the law limiting campaign expenditures was construed as a criminal conspiracy.

The result of the trial does not of itself exclude Mr. Newberry from his seat in the Senate. This may be lost in one of two ways. A recount of ballots may elect his rival, Mr. Ford, or the Senate may rule that the seat is vacant. If Mr. Ford were seated the effect on the balance of parties would be of vital importance, for the transfer of one vote from the Republican to the Democratic side of the Senate would tie the parties, with the casting vote in the hands of the Democratic Vice-President.

Naval Battles at Washington

ADMIRAL Sims has been giving important testimony before the Committee of the Senate investigating naval affairs. His general contention is that the war was prolonged by the refusal of Secretary Daniels and other officials of the Department of the Navy to follow expert professional advice. Specifically the Admiral charges that the convoy system for American ships passing thru the submarine zone was not adopted until several months after he had recommended it; that warships badly needed in the fighting area were needlessly detained to protect the American coast; that an obsolete signaling code was used by transports and convoys in spite of his protests; that the morale of the navy was injured by careless distribution of honors to naval officers whose only distinction was losing the ships in their charge, and that the instructions of the Navy Department frequently showed a distrust of the Allies.

Secretary Daniels has asked Congress to approve a naval building program for sixty-nine ships with a cost estimated at \$195,000,000. He pointed out that the failure of the Senate to approve the League of Nations Covenant had made it impossible for him to consider disarmament, and that until the question of our membership in the League was settled one way or the other no naval program could be definitive. The House of Representatives is, however, in an economical mood and drastic reductions from the departmental estimates have been advocated in committee.

The Army and the House

THE House of Representatives on March 18 approved a substantial increase in the standing army of the United States. The majority for the passage of the Army Reorganization Bill was 244 to 92. The opposition was led by Representative Dent of Alabama, ranking Democrat on the Military Committee, whose motion to recommit the measure to committee with instructions to reduce the number of enlisted men and officers to the pre-war standard was defeated by a vote of 115 to 222.

By the provisions of the bill the peace time army is fixed at 299,000 men and 17,800 officers. The combat force provided for is 250,000. Aviation and the chemical service are organized as separate corps. The army appropriations will be for a force slightly below the legal maximum since it is not expected that the army can be immediately recruited to its full strength. No provision is made for compulsory military training; that issue will probably not be settled until after the coming political campaign.

American Aid for Europe

THE Treasury Department announces that of the ten billion dollars' worth of credits which Congress has authorized the Government to grant to Allied nations \$9,659,834,649 has been loaned and that no more advances would be made at present. It has been proposed that instead of making fresh loans the United States would permit the Allies to defer the payment of interest for three years.

Great Britain at present owes to the United States \$4,277,000,000; France, \$3,047,974,777; Italy, \$1,621,338,986; Belgium, \$343,445,000; Russia, \$187,729,750. Other nations with smaller debts to the United States are Rumania, Yugoslavia, Greece, Cuba, Czechoslovakia and Liberia. All of these debts, except perhaps the Russian, are "good," but few of the nations involved can meet interest payments at the present time without straining their financial system to a dangerous extent. This being so, it is considered good business as well as good philanthropy to waive immediate payment.

The House of Representatives has voted by a majority of 283 to 12 to authorize the United States Grain Corporation to send 5,000,000 barrels of wheat flour to Austria, Poland and Armenia.

The Seacoast of Bolivia

A strange triangular international tangle has arisen in South America. The republic of Chile holds the provinces of Tana and Arica, valuable for their nitrate deposits, and, because they are located at the junction of the three nations of Chile, Bolivia and Peru, Peru has never relinquished her claim to these provinces and has for some months past been eagerly pressing for a plebiscite. Bolivia, which is an inland state, is now demanding access to the Pacific in the same region. Feeling between Peru and Bolivia has risen to such a point that on March 14 a Bolivian mob attacked the Peruvian legation in La Paz, the Bolivian capital.

The United States Government sent a word of warning to the Bolivian Government not to permit a war to arise with Peru. The Bolivian Government restored order in the city of La Paz and apologized to Peru for the attack. The Bolivians also have a grievance; they complain that a colonel in the aviation service was attacked and injured by a Peruvian mob in revenge for the attack on the Peruvian legation. Chile, being in possession of the disputed region, remains complacently neutral. As all three countries are members of the League of Nations, the territorial dispute may go to the League for settlement in case there is serious danger of war.



Low in the London Star.

“— Who laughs last?”

South Africa Turning Republican

WE hear a great deal about the republican movement in Ireland, but very little about the republican movement in South Africa, altho the latter is a much larger, richer, more populous and more important country. The recent elections for the South African Parliament show that the two old parties, the South African and Unionist, have lost ground and the two new parties, the Labor and Nationalist, have gained. The two old parties represent in general the rival white races. The Unionists are mainly British, who naturally are strong for maintaining the connection with Great Britain. The South African party is mostly composed of Boers and they naturally are not so keen about the empire, tho they do not think it opportune or necessary to break away. The Laborites regard industrial questions as more important than political, but are inclined toward republicanism in their sympathies. The Nationalists, under the leadership of General Hertzog, have come out openly for secession and complete independence. General Hertzog, who had fought the British for three years in the Boer war, tried at the outbreak of the Great War to start a rebellion against British rule, but he was suppressed by his former companions in arms, Generals Smuts and Botha, then at the head of the Government of the Union of South Africa. After the armistice he slipped away to New York and thence to Paris to present the claims of South Africa to independence before the Peace Conference. Receiving no consideration there he returned home to start a political campaign for secession and is receiving considerable support, as may be seen by a glance at the following figures showing the strength of the various parties in the old and the new Assembly:

SOUTH AFRICAN HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY			
Party	1919	1920	
South African	53	40	
Nationalist	28	43	
Unionist	38	25	
Labor	5	21	
Independent	6	2	

General Smuts, who on the death of Botha succeeded to the premiership, takes the ground that South Africa already has all the independence she wants, for the British Empire was virtually dissolved by the Great War when the dominions were admitted as Allies at the beginning and at the end were given separate votes in the Assembly of the League of Nations. In his speech at Blomfontein opening the campaign last December he said:

The secession movement is unnecessary. Those who carry on the movement are fighting a British Empire which no longer

exists. It ceased to exist on August 4, 1914. It is perfectly easy to coöperate with a League of Free States such as the empire now is. There is to be no more imperial domination. They are to be masters of their own fate, internally and externally, in time of war and in time of peace.

As may be seen from the above table, General Smuts's party, the South African, has fallen behind the Nationalist, and in order to command a majority he will have to gain the support of either the Unionist or Labor parties. He bids for the former by declaring secession unnecessary and unwise at present. He bids for the Labor support by declaring that “the great task before us is no longer racial but industrial.”

The Union of South Africa as a member of the League of Nations has been awarded the mandate over German Southwest Africa, a vast and valuable territory. But Nigeria, a still greater prize which was promised ultimately to the U. S. A., has not yet been given over to her by the British Government, and doubtless would not be if the Union secedes. This is a strong practical argument in favor of remaining in the empire and may well outweigh the desire of the Boers for a formal independence.

Murder of the Mayor of Cork

ASSASSINATION, it seems, is a game two can play at. Following numerous murders of British soldiers and policemen and the public attempt to shoot Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on his way from the station to the palace, the Sinn Fein Lord Mayor of Cork has been killed. Presumably this is a reprisal for the Sinn Fein outrages, but the assassins have not yet been discovered. A band of masked men entered his house at one o'clock in the morning of March 20 and shot him with a revolver. The murderers then rode away in an automobile. Two days previously the Lord Mayor had received a letter warning him that he was doomed, but he took it for a joke. Thomas MacCurtain, the Lord Mayor, had been imprisoned in England for complicity in the Irish rebellion, but when the Sinn Feiners won at the recent election he was elected to the mayoralty by the Cork Corporation. Three days before his death an attempt had been made to kill Professor Stockley, a Sinn Fein alderman of Cork. On the same night of the assassination of the Lord Mayor and only two hours earlier Constable Murtag had been shot dead in the street.

The next morning the green, white and orange flag of the Sinn Fein was floated at half-mast over the City Hall and a mourning card over the main entrance was inscribed: “Closed in consequence of the death of Thomas MacCurtain, first Republican Lord Mayor of Cork.” His body, clothed in the uniform of the Sinn Fein Volunteers, lay in state in the City Hall.

The British military authorities are taking precautions to prevent a second Easter rising. The constabulary has been increased and raids on buildings suspected of containing concealed weapons are frequent. Tanks patrol the streets at night and airplanes keep watch by day. A number of prominent Sinn Feiners caught in a round-up in County Kerry were carried off to England on a destroyer. The exceptional powers authorized by the Defense of the Realm Act during the war are being made use of to suppress sedition. In Dublin a number of soldiers leaving a theater and singing “God Save the King” got into a fight with a crowd of civilians and a man and a woman were shot and several others wounded.

Five Days Dictator

DR. Wolfgang Kapp, who assumed the office of German Chancellor and General Provisional Director at Berlin on March 12, was five days later a weeping fugitive trying to escape trial for high treason. The Kaiser goes on cutting wood at Amerongen under double guard.

The Prussian troops who marched into the capital under the old flag singing the old war songs were compelled to beat a retreat amid the jeers of the common people. From a window in the Hotel Adlon a woman fluttered her handkerchief in friendly farewell, seeing which the crowd smashed in the doors of the hotel. The retiring troops, who were just passing out thru the Brandenburg Gate, halted long enough to turn a machine gun on the crowd, which left fifteen wounded men on the pavement.

The Junkers had convinced themselves that the country was ripe for a counter-revolution, which, if it did not lead to a restoration of the monarchy, would at least drive from power the low-born Socialists, mechanics, harness makers and Jew journalists who were in the republican government. But they failed to understand that there had been a revolution in the spirit as well as in the political forms of Germany. As a military maneuver the *coup d'état* was carried out perfectly. It was shipwrecked on psychology. The soldiers and officers of the old army in many cases refused to obey the call of Lüttwitz. The staffs of the administration in many cases refused to work under Kapp. The militarists counted on Field Marshal von Hindenburg, whom the German people once idolized, but he declined to join in the movement except as a mediator with the Ebert Government. They counted on ex-Minister of Finance Helferrich, who had been forced out of the Cabinet, but he also stood aloof.

The collapse of the counter-revolution was primarily due to the "direct action" of the federation of labor unions. The General Baron von Lüttwitz had seized the city he was not able to feed it. His soldiers could erect barbed-wire barricades across the streets, but they could not run the trolleys without electricity. Dictator Kapp decreed the death penalty for all strikers, but there were more people to be executed under this decree than there were people to execute them, so it remained in innocuous desuetude.

At a secret signal from the Socialist headquarters the city was deprived of light, power, gas and water. The factories were shut down and the shops were shut up. No newspapers could be printed. The telephone and telegraph wires were useless. The hotels and restaurants were left without cooks or chambermaids. Since Berlin, like every great city, lives from hand to mouth, the stoppage of food trains meant starvation or capitulation within a week. General von Lüttwitz had been outgeneraled by the general strike.

Between Reds and Reactionaries

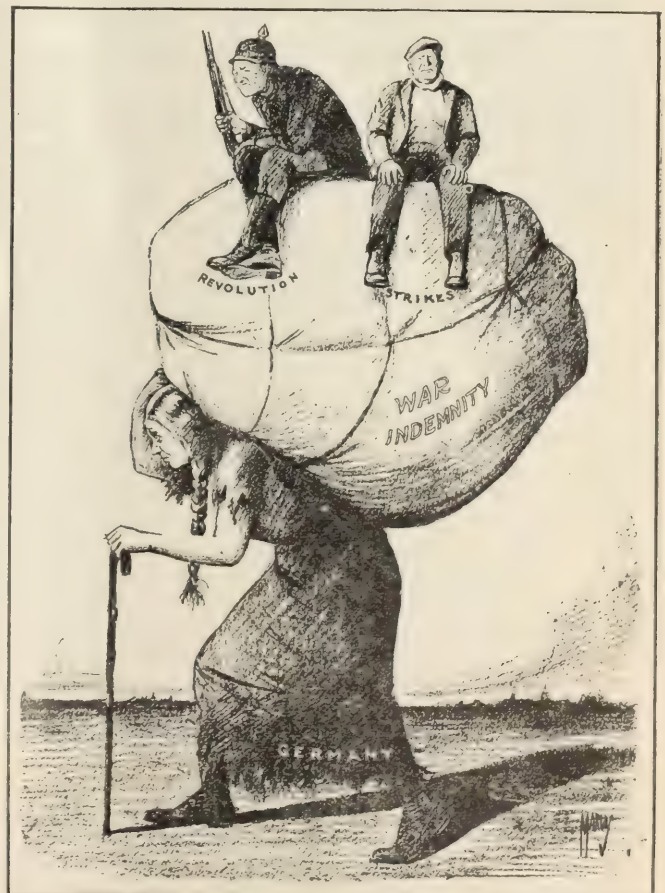
THE Government which was set up in Germany after the armistice, and which carried to conclusion the peace negotiations, was a coalition of the moderate parties, excluding on the right the monarchists and militarists and on the left the communists and radicals. The dominant group were the majority Socialists, that is, those Socialists who supported the Government during the war tho working meanwhile for peace. The Center or Catholic party, who aided them in these efforts, joined with them after the war in forming the coalition government of the new republic. But the minority or Independent Socialists, who, like the Socialists of the United States, opposed the war, have never been reconciled to the new régime and have several times tried to overthrow it and set up some sort of a soviet system. The nucleus of this communistic faction is the group of Spartacans started by the late Karl Liebknecht. Their strength lies chiefly in the industrial region of the Rhine provinces, while the Junker party at the other extreme is strongest in the agricultural districts of East Prussia.

The malcontents of all factions have hitherto been kept down by the vigorous measures of the Minister of Defense, Gustav Noske, who, tho a Socialist, has shown himself

quite as severe toward the Left as toward the Right, and so has incurred the hatred of both sides. But the Kapp revolt seems to have taken him by surprise and the militarists with a few thousand troops took possession of Berlin. The Ebert Government fled from the capital to Stuttgart, where the National Assembly was called and preparations made to wage war against the reactionaries. But the failure of the militarist *coup d'état* was due more to the labor unions, which by calling a general strike paralyzed the new régime by threatening to starve out the capital. Having thus come to the aid of the Ebert Government in its hour of danger, the laborites took advantage of their power to impose their own conditions. They demanded (1) the punishment of the leaders in the Kapp *coup d'état* and of all officials supporting it; (2) the immediate extension of socialistic legislation and the nationalization of the coal and potash mines; (3) the democratization of all administrations and the dismissal of all who have proved disloyal to the constitution; (4) the dissolution of the old reserve regiments and their replacement by a new militia composed of workmen and school teachers; (5) confiscation of all land improperly or unintensively cultivated; (6) the resignation of Gustav Noske and Dr. Karl Heine, the Prussian Minister of the Interior.

These demands of Labor were substantially conceded by the Government, but the more insistent demand that the trade unions decide who shall be members of the cabinet and direct the course of labor legislation was refused by Chancellor Bauer as going beyond the constitution. But Noske has been dismissed and probably a new Government wholly composed of Socialists will replace the coalition cabinet.

But these sweeping concessions have failed to satisfy the Left and Soviets of the Russian model have been set up in many cities of the industrial region east of the Rhine. Since all the able-bodied men of Germany are trained sol-



Marcus in New York Times

Not making the load any lighter



Keystone View.

The Kosciusko Squadron, which is made up of American aviators and mechanics who volunteered last summer in Paris to go to the aid of Poland, has been fighting all winter against the Bolsheviks. Major Cedric Fauntleroy, of Chicago, is in command

diers and experienced in warfare and since arms of all sorts are to be had in abundance, it was easy for the Communists to raise and equip an army of several thousand men within a few days. In many places the established authorities gave way without resistance; in other cases the Communists took the town by assault or laid siege to it in regular military fashion. For instance at Essen, where the Krupp steel works are, the Spartacans surrounded the City Hall and placed trench mortars and four-inch guns in position to bombard it. They then delivered an ultimatum to the police to surrender within half an hour. The police complied and marched out with their arms, but these were taken away from them and they were run off to jail.

In many places there has been heavy fighting and hundreds have been killed. Where the Communists have established themselves they are imposing strict order and taking active measures for food distribution, for they fear famine more than the Government forces. The sale of alcoholic liquors is absolutely prohibited as in Russia and Hungary under Soviet rule. Since the region under Communist control is the Ruhr valley, which is to supply the coal for France according to the Treaty, it may be necessary for the Allied troops on the other side of the Rhine to intervene.

Red, White and Green Russians

RUSSIA is a kaleidoscope in which color combinations form and dissolve with such swiftness as to dazzle the eye. There are first the Reds or Bolsheviks, once a disorderly rabble of revolutionists, inspired by fanaticism or incited by hope of plunder, but now, as their enemies testify, a strictly disciplined and competently commanded army. Secondly there are the Whites—not the race known as White Russians who neighbor the Poles on the east, but the forces under Denikin, Kolchak and Yudenitch, who have been fighting the Bolsheviks on all sides. They have been armed, aided and advised by the Allies for more than two years, but have failed to win either the campaigns against the people they fought or the affections of the people they ruled. Thirdly there are the Greens, bands of deserters or disaffected from both camps, workmen who have found the discipline of the Soviet shops too tyrannical, bourgeois who have been robbed of home and position by the Reds, soldiers who have become disgusted with the incapacity or cruelty of the White officers; many such have taken to the woods as did Robin Hood's Merry Men in the days when Merry England was in a state like Rueful Russia now. Then there are the Nationalists flying their parti-colored flags, at least fourteen more or less clearly discernible nationalities, fragments of the old Empire, struggling to achieve independence and obtain recognition. Lastly there are the Anarchists who fight under the black flag against all forms of organized society and property rights. Besides these there are innumerable other militant factions, plain bandits, or pseudo patriots, or local vigilance committees, or sectarian bodies, or personal retainers, having no common purpose, but all adding to the common disorder and de-

struction. These irregular bands flourish mostly in No Man's Land between the regular armies, which is not a narrow zone between two trenches as it was in France, but an undefined area, sometimes including hundreds of square miles. When we see the word "advance" in a Russian despatch we may safely assume that what has happened is that one side or the other has loaded its available troops on armored cars and sent them forward until they found the tracks irreparably obstructed or held by a superior force. When we see the word "victory" it most likely means that the Red or White soldiers and irregulars finding themselves outnumbered have spontaneously retreated, deserted or gone over in a body to the other side.

For instance the Moscow wireless proclaims to the world this week that in the Kuban country the Soviet forces have captured 21,000 prisoners, a large number of guns and much booty. This does not necessarily mean a hard fought battle, but it shows rather the demoralization of the anti-Bolshevik forces in the south of Russia. General Denikin has put up the longest and hardest fight of any of the White leaders and he has received most aid from the Allies. But now he has lost his headquarters, Ekaterinsdar, and has retreated to Novorossisk on the Black Sea coast where he is under the protection of the guns of the British fleet. It is doubtful if he can long hold even this post for he is said to be beset by 9000 Greens, mostly deserters from his own army and using against him the guns furnished him by the British Government.

Denikin's forces have consisted of two distinct and rather discordant elements; first the Volunteers, largely officers of the Czar's army and members of the aristocracy and bourgeoisie who fled from Soviet Russia to escape persecution and despoilation; and second, the Cossacks of the Kuban and the Don who had been the most trustworthy troops of the old régime and who feared that the Bolsheviks would deprive them of their privileges and their property. But when the Cossacks found that Denikin would not recognize their independence but was using them for the restoration of integral Russia, in which they might have less liberty than before, they began to fall away. Denikin suppressed the Kuban parliament at Ekaterinodar by the use of his troops, but this was no advantage in the end for it offended his most effective forces. When he had to fall back before the Bolsheviks, the Cossacks deserted by thousands and turned Red or Green.

As a last resort Denikin, like Kolchak, tried to make friends of the elements he had alienated. He relinquished his dictatorial power and placed himself in subordination to an elective assembly of the United Cossacks. A new government was organized, responsible to this Assembly and composed largely of Socialists. But it appears that this change of policy was made too late to save either Denikin or the Kuban Republic for the Bolsheviks are rapidly covering the country between the Black and the Caspian and may soon reach the Caucasus.

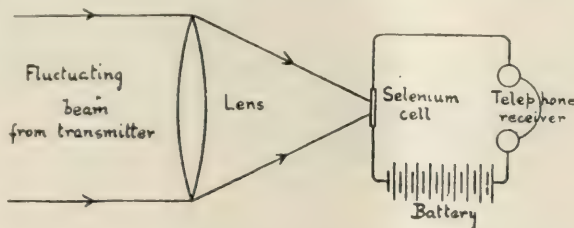
Telephoning by Light

Among the inventions resulting from the war is a new method of sending sound by light rays. Signaling by flashes of light is one of the oldest methods of communication at a distance. Even the Indians send messages by waving a blanket in front of a bonfire. The mirror has been used from ancient times and in a perfected form as the heliograph has long been employed for military telegraphy. But to transmit sound by light is a problem that so far has not been practically solved. It involves three processes: first transforming sound waves into light waves, these into electric waves and then back into sound waves. The first transformation can be accomplished by throwing a beam of light against a mirror attached to the vibrating diaphragm of a speaking tube or trumpet. The fluctuating ray of light is caught at the other end on a selenium cell in an electric circuit. Selenium is a metal that varies in its resistance to the passage of an electric current under the influence of light so that as the light becomes brighter and dimmer the current wanes and waxes. The third part of the process, changing these electric fluctuations into sound waves, is easily accomplished by interposing an ordinary telephone receiver into the circuit.

Graham Bell, who invented the common telephone, also devised in 1880 the photophone in which a silvered diaphragm caught and reflected a beam of sunlight into a selenium receiver. But the range of this instrument was limited to 200 yards. A few years before the war the German Government set Ernst Ruhmer to experi-

menting on the problem. He used the electric arc instead of the sun as the source of light and varied the brightness of the arc by fluctuating the current with a microphone. This is said to carry several miles, but is limited by the power of the light.

During the war the British Admiralty employed A. O. Rankine to work out a practical device for the navy and he succeeded in making a small instrument which, using a six-inch lens and set on a tripod like a common camera, will carry speech eight miles or farther. The chief difficulty has been that the vibrations of the diaphragm caused by speaking into the sound-box are very rapid and amount to only a few thousandths of an inch and they must be magnified so as to make considerable changes in the reflected light. How this difficulty was surmounted is described in *Nature* of



THE RECEIVER OF THE RANKINE PHOTOPHONE

The beam of light, whose fluctuations correspond to the sound waves of the voice, is caught by a lens and focussed on a selenium cell in circuit with a telephone receiver. The cell alters its resistance as more or less light falls on it and so causes the electric current from the battery to fluctuate in intensity. This sets the diaphragm of the telephone receiver into vibration and reproduces the original sound of the voice of a person who is speaking into the transmitter several miles distant

February 5 and illustrated in the accompanying diagrams.

The light from the sun or an electric arc is focussed by means of the first lens upon a small mirror connected by a lever to the diaphragm of the sound-box. Just beyond this lens the beam of light is split up into strips by passing it thru a grid composed of equal and parallel strips alternately opaque and transparent. After reflection from the mirror the split-up light, now fluctuating in accordance with the sound, is sent thru a second grid and a lens that brings the beam into parallel form for transmission to the receiving station.

There it is focussed on a selenium cell which causes the current to vary so as to set in motion the diaphragm of a telephone receiver and so reproduce the original sound.

Since the mirror of

the transmitter is so set as to turn at an angle with the vibration due to the sound, a very slight shift of the mirror shuts off a large proportion of the light.

The light telephone is of course limited to points within sight of each other and so cannot have the range of the wireless telephone using electric waves. But it has the advantage of the latter in that it can be directed toward a particular spot and cannot be overheard or detected by those not in the line of it. The British warships on patrol in the North Sea during the war were forbidden to use the wireless unnecessarily for fear of betraying their presence to the enemy, but by means of the silent searchlight the correspondents could send their messages to the shore and the marines could give a ball with music played by a band on a battleship two miles away.

When Tommy Came Back

The British Government has made an agreement with nearly ten thousand private firms with an aggregate staff of 1,650,000 men that they will employ disabled soldiers equal to five per cent of their establishment. This would give provision for more than 82,000 men. The actual number now employed by these firms, according to the statistics of the Bankers Trust Company of New York, is 97,000; so that the employers have been better than their word.

Out of approximately 4,500,000 service men demobilized less than eight per-cent were still on unemployment allowance. Of the disabled men only 40,000, exclusive of those still in hospital, are still awaiting employment. The Government does not put the entire burden on private business. Figures furnished by Premier Lloyd-George to the National Federation of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors show that the Government civil service has employed disabled men up to eight per-cent of its total personnel.

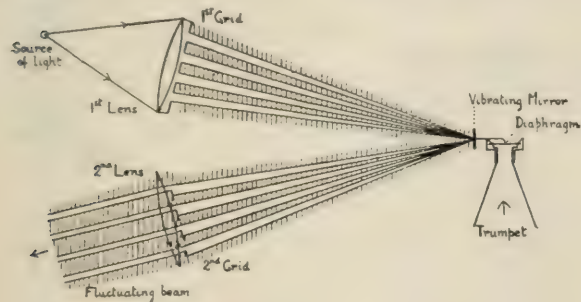
The Premier's report indicates that Government training schemes for disabled men, inclusive of maintenance allowances, will cost about \$100,000,000. The British have thus acknowledged in generous fashion the debt of honor which they owe to the men who were wounded in the service of the Empire.

What Becomes of Last Year's:

Snows,
Pins,
Popular songs,
Paramount issues,
Vice-Presidents,
Christmas presents,
Broadway vaudeville,
New dancing steps,
Six best sellers,
Prices?

Coin and Currency

Gold is our standard of value and medium of circulation. It is still the standard of value but it no longer circulates very much. Even silver, Bryan's once famous cheap money, is now so dear in many parts of Europe as to be unobtainable. In Paris recently



THE TRANSMITTER OF THE RANKINE PHOTOPHONE

The light from an electric arc is passed thru the first lens which focusses it upon the vibrating mirror and thru the first grid which shreds the beam into strips alternately light and dark. A voice speaking into the trumpet sets the diaphragm in vibration and this by means of a small lever moves the mirror accordingly. The light reflected from the mirror strikes the second grid and more or less of it goes thru according to the particular angle of the vibrating mirror at the moment. This fluctuating beam is then made parallel by the second lens and so sent to the receiver which is at a distance

Tell Your Troubles to the Visiting Nurse

If your part of the country would like to build up an adequate public health system, why don't you pattern it on the Visiting Nurse Service of New York City, which started some years ago in the Henry Street Settlement and has now spread to fourteen centers? The Henry Street Settlement has launched a million dollar campaign to extend its work in Greater New York. Other cities have modeled their Visiting Nurse Service along the lines mapped out by the Henry Street Settlement. Why don't you, too, fall in line?

The most eminent public health experts credit Miss Lillian D. Wald, founder of the Henry Street Settlement, with having built up an indispensable part of the modern public health system.

As Professor Welch, head of the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, has pointed out, "There is no more striking demonstration of the value of public health nursing to a nation than that which is furnished by the work of the Henry Street Settlement. The activity of the Visiting Nurse Service administered by the community in so many different ways that could not have been foreseen, and the fact that the service began in a small way and has grown so rapidly and to such an extent proves that it has filled a very genuine need in the community."

The Health Commissioner of New York, Doctor Copeland, in dwelling on the valuable work of the Settlement during the influenza epidemics, said that without its help the results might have been tragic indeed. During the recent epidemic in New York City only 4 per cent of the sick were cared for in the hospitals, while the responsibility for the remainder was shouldered by the Visiting Nurse. In normal times 90

per cent of the people are sick in the homes and only 10 per cent go to the hospitals.

During 1919, Miss Annie M. Goodrich, Director of Nurses, announced that the Visiting Nurse Service administered by the Henry Street Settlement made 273,768 visits and did bedside nursing for about 45,000 patients in their homes—a larger number than the aggregate of the patients cared for in the five largest hospitals of New York City.

A striking instance of the part these Visiting Nurses play in safeguarding the city's babies was illustrated in some recent statistics given out by the Henry Street Settlement in connection with decreased infant mortality. As a result of a carefully planned program put into operation about two years ago, the infant death rate under one month was reduced from 37 to 9.8.

Sir Arthur Newsholme, the eminent English physician now lecturing on Public Health at Johns Hopkins University, was much impressed by his recent visit to the Settlement. "The whole of London," he said, "has been mapped out into areas (in the same way that Henry Street Settlement has sectioned off the City of New York), for each of which nursing is provided."

How Forests Help Fish

At first thought the connection between fish and forests does not seem self-evident, save that they begin with the same letter and are both a source of wealth to northern latitudes. But *The Pittsburgh Post* has shown that the destruction of forests in western Pennsylvania has been a serious injury to the trout streams. In many cases streams, once filled with brook trout, have run dry in summer because the land had been cleared of timber.

Even where the streams are not

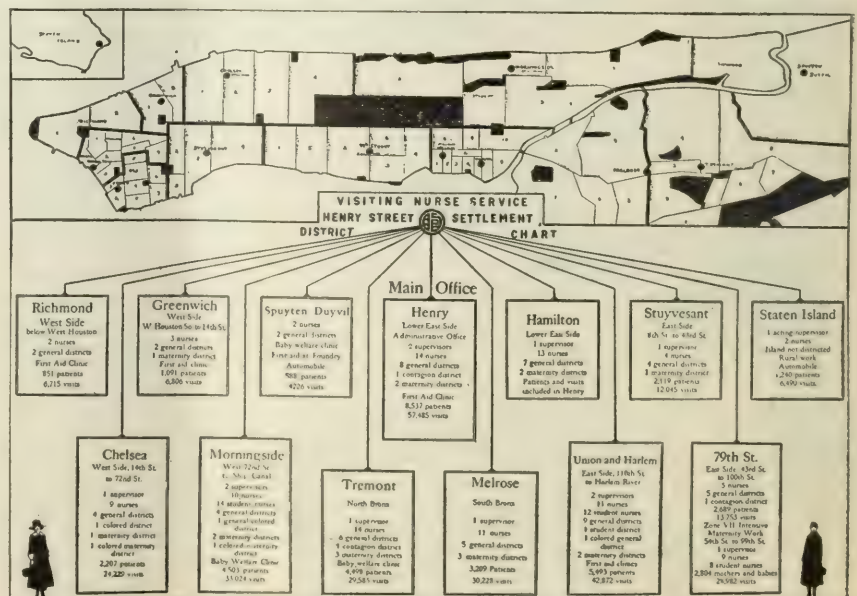


Henry Street Settlement, founded by Miss Lillian D. Wald, is known the world over for its work in the slums of New York

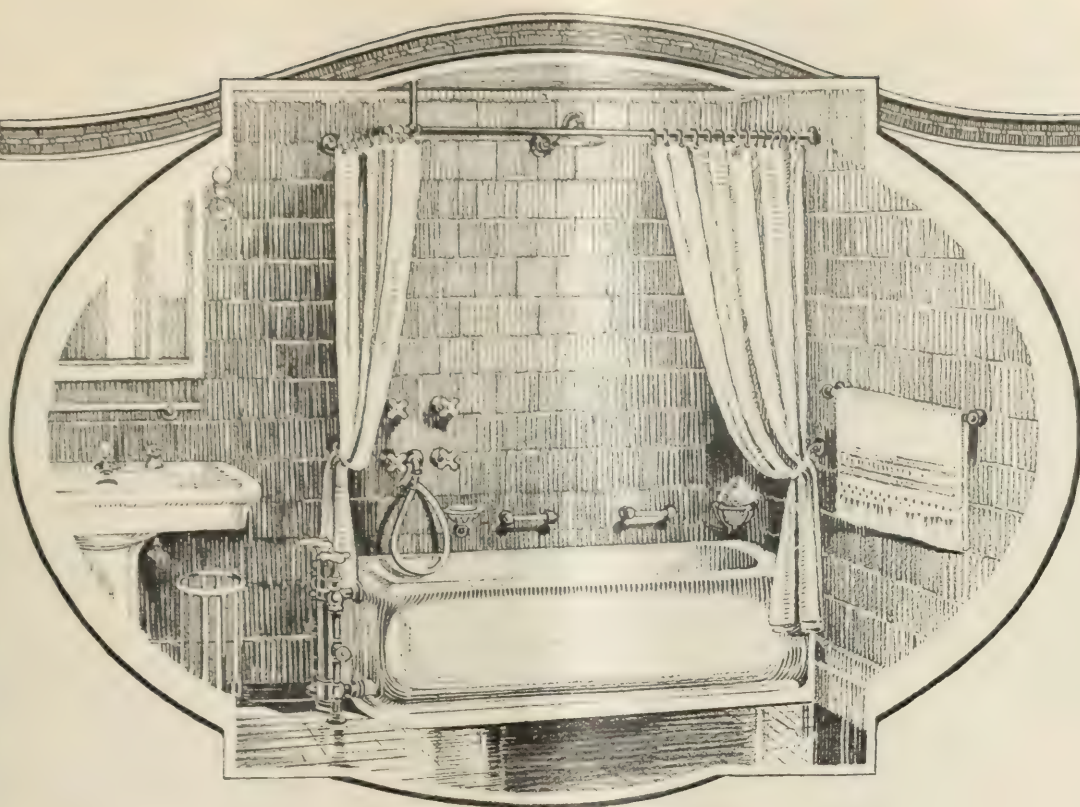
change for a five franc note was always given in postage stamps because silver francs were hoarded, melted into bullion or smuggled out of the country. Paper money, recklessly printed and inadequately supported by a gold reserve, is tending to drive all coinage out of circulation.

The Russian Soviet Government has been a sinner above all others in issuing paper currency, but has discovered that some metal reserve is necessary to support its roubles. It is reported that the Russians propose to back their currency by the platinum in which Russia is so rich. This, if true, is the wisest step which the Bolsheviks have taken in a long time, for platinum is a more valuable metal than gold and the Russians have enough to support a considerable credit. But it is only too probable that the Russians will leave the platinum in the ground while they fail to redeem their paper.

Platinum has been rising in value relative to other commodities, just as gold has been falling. If a platinum-gold alloy coin had been made the standard of value prices would have been almost stationary until the Great War flooded the world with paper currency. This would not have been a double standard of coinage, like the "free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at sixteen to one," because if the gold and platinum were in the same coin neither could drive the other out of circulation. The appreciation of half the coin would have cancelled the depreciation of the other half! But such a convenient divergence could not have been foreseen and might not be repeated in another decade. A permanently stable standard of value can only be obtained if adjusted directly and frequently to conform to the price index of many commodities, such as proposed by Professor Fisher.



This chart of the Visiting Nurse Service in New York City suggests the organization that could be followed in any city, large or small



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Literature covering any desired CRANE PRODUCTS on request

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New York	Syracuse	Little Rock	Cincinnati	Omaha	Great Falls	Ogden
Brocklyn	Buffalo	Muskogee	Indianapolis	Sioux City	Billings	Sacramento
Philadelphia	Rochester	Tulsa	Detroit	St. Paul	Spokane	Oakland
Newark	Savannah	Oklahoma City	Chicago	Minneapolis	Seattle	San Francisco
Camden	Atlanta	Wichita	Rockford	Duluth	Tacoma	Los Angeles
			Oshkosh			

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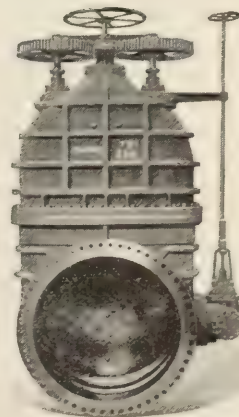
VALVES-PIPE FITTINGS-SANITARY FIXTURES

CRANE EXHIBIT ROOMS

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TO WHICH THE PUBLIC IS CORDIALLY INVITED

BRANCHES: FIFTY-SEVEN LEADING CITIES • WORKS: CHICAGO, BRIDGEPORT



Crane
72-Inch Gate Valve

When it is considered that a man six feet tall could stand in the opening of this mammoth valve, a striking insight is gained into the scope of Crane manufacturing.

completely dried up by deforestation serious injury may be done to fish life. Trout require cool water, and in some shallow brooks this can be obtained in hot weather only by the overshadowing branches and foliage of trees along the banks. Anyone who has bathed in the open air in summer knows what a difference there is between shaded water and water directly in the glare of the sun.

A really abundant supply of water is especially necessary where industrial establishments have contaminated the streams. A survey made by United States engineers showed that a heavy discharge of acid from an industrial plant into the Ohio river destroyed fish life for 275 miles. Forests on the watersheds of river tributaries by increasing the volume of water in summer would dilute the acid below the danger point and so would conserve fish life.

Civilization Is Good for Eyes

Professor Moulton of the University of Chicago in a recent article in *Visual Education* combats the popular idea that wild animals have better sight than man and that the savage is superior to civilized man in the keenness of his vision. He has tested Indians and Mexican laborers who spend their lives in the open and finds that even for distant objects their sight discrimination was not as good as that of white Americans. The Arabs are famous as observers of the stars and yet they have given the name of "the Test" (for eyesight) to the little star near the larger one at the bend of the handle of the Big Dipper; a star easily seen by any American of normal vision.

This improvement of eyesight Professor Moulton interprets as a response to the increasing need for sight discrimination with the advance of civilization. An animal sees only what he needs to see. The pupils of the eyes of herbivorous animals are elongated horizontally to focus sharply on vertical lines such as grasses present. On the other hand, the pupils of the eye of the cat and other carnivorous animals are longest vertically so that

they can focus easily on the swift lateral movements of their prey. Man needs eyes for the most varied purposes and has the best "all round" optical apparatus in nature. The invention of printing, the practice of careful detailed handwork, the introduction of artificial lights and other changes in human life which civilization has introduced have created new needs unknown to the barbarian.

The only danger is that new habits may be introduced faster than the evolution of the eye can meet them. Professor Moulton instances the practice of reading by inadequate artificial light. Our ancestors, except when they hunted by night, used only sunlight for their work. Sunlight is equivalent at its brightest to the light of sixty thousand candles within one yard's distance of the eye. It is to this standard that our eyes are accustomed. Illuminating engineers place the minimum light for reading without strain at six or ten candlepower at the distance of one foot. If a book or paper is read four feet away from the source of light there should be from ninety-six to one hundred and sixty candlepower at the source of illumination. The illumination of libraries, schoolrooms and the like is usually below this margin of safety.

All in One Motion

An engineer of the San Francisco street railways has perfected an apparatus for tearing up and loading the strips of asphalt pavement between car tracks in one operation. It works with as much speed and ease as peeling a banana, and the old process of attacking pavements with picks and axes has been discarded. When in operation the scoop of the device is forced under the asphalt to start it. The car is then started ahead, moving under trolley power, and the strip of asphalt is raised up an incline and over into the body of the car behind. When the car is full, it is uncoupled from the scoop and hauled away, and another empty car comes up to take its place.



This street peeling machine in San Francisco answers admirably the problem of labor shortage

Snips and Snails

There are no dolls made in Turkey.

Buttermilk is good for insomnia.

There are about 300 professional harpists in America.

The average American hotel waiter receives \$2.28 a day in tips.

At Columbia University there are students from sixty-two nations.

The Australian Trade Unions are now demanding a forty-hour week.

There are nine moving picture theaters at Bangkok, the capital of Siam.

American consuls report an enormous demand for American shoe laces in Bulgaria

The deepest well in the world is on the J. H. Lake farm near Fairmont, West Virginia. It is an oil and gas well and goes down 7597 feet.

The American Association of University Professors, sometimes called the Professors Labor Union, consists of 2378 professors from 147 institutions.

If all the insane persons in the United States were confined in one institution it would house more persons than live in Seattle or Indianapolis.

The United States has the same percentage of Jewish population as Rumania. There are twenty Jews in New York City for every one in Palestine.

Nevada is the star state in supporting its Christian ministers. The per capita contribution for pastors' salaries averages \$11.12 per year per church member.

Governor Brough, of Arkansas, has just appointed a state commission on race relations, consisting of ten white and colored men, with the Governor himself as chairman.

France wants 22,000,000 tons of coal and \$145,000,000 worth of food stuff from us in 1920. Italy wants \$800,000,000 of raw materials, coal especially. Belgium wants \$100,000,000 in cash.

The average American consumes about eighty pounds of sugar a year; half of which comes from Cuba and the other half is raised in the United States or its dependencies.

The streams of the United States have an estimated capacity of 320,000,000 horse power, if they could be fully utilized; of this about 54,000,000 horse power is practically available and less than 5,000,000 horse power is actually used.

Since the Senate has held up the Peace Treaty the Stars and Stripes are getting so unpopular in England that American film producers have been advised by their foreign representatives to "put the soft pedal" on Old Glory in films for foreign consumption.

American marines in Hayti have been embarrassed by the fact that since they cleaned the jail of Port au Prince and instituted three good meals a day a number of natives who have committed no crime have smuggled themselves in.

Letters to the Great and the Near Great

By John Citizen

Mr. William Randolph Hearst
New York American Office

Dear Sir:

If in your busy journalistic career you find time to consult a few books of reference you will discover (1) that the United States is still in a state of war; (2) that it is at war with Germany and Austria; (3) that it is not at war with Great Britain; (4) that it is not at war with Japan. Your newspapers seem to labor under a delusion on these little matters of detail, and accuracy in small things is essential to a first-class journalist.

JOHN CITIZEN.

Senator Reed,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Mary Citizen and I do not often find much pleasure in reading the *Congressional Record* in spite of all your endeavors to lighten its style. When you compared one of your Democratic colleagues to a "brass monkey" we enjoyed the quip, but unfortunately your speech of March 3 preserved a similar levity where levity has its dangers.

For example you said that to compare the United States with Great Britain is to compare "the shepherd dog that guards the sheep at night and dies in their defense and the grey wolf that comes to tear their throats and suck their blood." This may or may not be good propaganda material to send to pro-German constituents; you, as an experienced politician, are a better judge of such questions than I am or could wish to be, but it is no light responsibility for a Senator of the United States to denounce a friendly Power in such unmeasured terms as would make him ready to go to war if similar insults were offered to his own country.

Was the British Lion a "grey wolf" when the American Eagle joined him in defense of the ravaged sheepfolds of Belgium and northern France? Did we fight on the wrong side in the Great War? If so, it is a pity you did not speak earlier. You should have warned us in time that in entering the war we were leagued with wolves. You should have voted consistently against all military appropriations and lifted up your voice in season and out of season on behalf of innocent Germany and honest Austria and gentle Turkey so sorely wronged by the Entente imperialists. Now that the war is won it is too late to say that thousands of American boys died in an unjust quarrel.

Stick to brass monkeys and let grey wolves alone.

Admonishingly yours,

JOHN CITIZEN.



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CLEANS all over the house. Gets the surface and ground-in dust, grit, lint, threads and trash with a few moment's easy stroking without moving heavy furniture. No heavy or noisy machinery to drag around. The accumulations do not have to be handled, but are piped into the sealed dust bucket of the machine set in the basement. Does away with extra help. Makes the home sanitary.

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And our Big Catalog, all for 20 cts. Big Catalog, free. All flower and vegetable seeds, bulbs, plants and new berries. We grow the finest Gladioli, Dahlias, Cannas, Irises, Peonies, Perennials, Shrubs, Vines, Ferns, Asters, Pansies, etc. All special prize strains, and many sterling novelties.

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The best ready reference book published on gardening. Invaluable to the professional as well as the amateur—whether the planting plot is a few square feet or many acres.

Cultural directions written by the best American authorities on Vegetables and Flowers. Every worth while sort is listed and illustrated photographically including only such novelties as have been proved dependable.

224 Pages, 6 Color Plates
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**Bakes Bread, Pies, Biscuits
Broils, Roasts, and Cooks
Nine Different Vegetables
All At One Time.**

Although it is less than four feet long it can do every kind of cooking for any ordinary family by gas in warm weather, or by coal or wood when the kitchen needs heating.

The coal section and the gas section are just as separate as though you had two ranges in your kitchen.

**Gold Medal
Glenwood**

Note the two gas ovens above—one for baking, glass paneled and one for broiling, with white enamel door.

The large oven below has the Indicator and is heated by coal or wood.

See the cooking surface when you want to rush things—five burners for gas and four covers for coal.

When in a hurry both coal and gas ovens can be operated at the same time, using one for baking bread or roasting meats and the other for pastry baking—It

"Makes Cooking Easy"

Write for handsome free booklet 177 that tells all about it.

Weir Stove Co., Taunton, Mass.

Makers of the Celebrated Glenwood Coal, Wood and Gas Ranges, Heating Stoves and Furnaces.

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Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

Brooks Appliance Co., 490-G State St., Marshall, Mich.

Where Everybody Likes to Talk Shop

(Continued from page 5)

ment is certain to come. But whatever the result White Motor wants to survive, and wants to govern itself and not be dictated to by outsiders. How can we survive and keep control of this business among ourselves whichever way the country goes? And what is there in it for you to have the White Motor keep on in the way it has started, regardless of what happens outside?

"Let us see. There are three hundred manufacturers of motor trucks in America. A large number of them will go to the wall. We manufacture about ten per cent of the total output of the country. We want to keep that ten per cent. If we do we shall have to keep on absorbing our ten per cent of all those that go under. That means that we shall need to double our plant in, say two years, and, triple it in five years. Now, if we double or triple our plant what will it mean for us?

"Well, we doubled it during the past five years and here is what it meant:

"While our plant value increased from \$1,879,000 in 1914 to \$3,650,000 in 1919 our production value increased from \$9,000,000 in 1914 to over \$35,000,000 in 1919. This means that five years ago for every dollar we invested on our plant we produced about \$4.80 worth of motor trucks, and this year for every dollar in the plant we produced \$9.60 worth of trucks.

"The number of employees has more than doubled. The average number of men in 1914 was 2202; now it is 5475. The production per man in 1914 was 1-92/100 trucks; in 1919, it was 2-75/100 trucks, an increase of 43 per cent.

"We have increased the earnings of our employees from an average of \$15.03 a week in 1914 to \$31.64 in 1919, or an increase of 111 per cent. Our total pay roll for factory employees in 1914 was \$1,688,000, now it is \$8,835,000.

"All this has been done without any material increase in the price to the purchaser of our trucks. Our price has been increased only 10 per cent, at a time when all prices, wages, and cost of material have gone up 50 per cent, 100 per cent, or more.

"Looks wonderful, doesn't it? Can we keep it up? See where we must be to double in two years and triple in five years, if we can keep it up. The figures given below show the estimated factory value of production for each of the next five years:

FACTORY VALUE OF PRODUCTION

1920	\$ 51,961,350
1921	67,244,100
1922	82,526,850
1923	97,809,600
1924	113,092,350

"The big thing is, where are we going to get the capital in order to expand? The business that does not expand is really falling behind. We must expand further than our competitors, or else we are falling behind. If we take five years we can probably build up our plant out of earnings. If we

have to go too fast in order to take up our share of the business of those who fail we may have to go and get outside capital. As long as we have the present control you can be certain that the present labor party policy will be carried out. Our policy has been in the past and is now, to limit payment of dividends to 8 per cent on capital stock."

On what devices does the White Motor depend for keeping up and increasing production?

The White Motor has neither any system of bonuses, premiums or piece rates. Everything is a straight day wage. No time and motion studies, no specific inducements to individuals to increase their output.

There is, of course, a very careful system of scheduling the work thru the factory and there is a standard output figured out for a year ahead showing how many trucks must be made if they keep up to the plan of expansion. The year's output has been narrowed down to four types of motor trucks, with some variations within the types, and all models are scheduled for erection daily. The figure of each day's output of completed trucks is filed with the various superintendents so that the organization is familiar with the result of each day's work and the production both of completed trucks and the main assemblies, such as engines, axles, and transmissions, is published each month in the regular issue of the White-Book so that the workmen are kept informed concerning the product of the factory. No individual is speeded up by a piece rate, bonus or premium—the whole factory is simply watching that the schedule is met or exceeded. Then, if a department falls behind, or if the whole factory falls behind, the fifty-eight hundred employees want to know where the fault lies. The committees and the management begin to inquire. Cases come along occasionally where the men in a department freeze out a loafer. The management is proud of the fact that they seldom fire a man, and, most of all, that the men seldom quit.

The turnover records are astonishing. During the year 1919 the rate was about 24½ per cent. It got as low as 1.23 per cent in February; as high as 2.65 per cent in May. In 1916 the turnover was the highest—77 per cent for the year; in 1917 it was 66 per cent; in 1918, it was 63 per cent, but this should come down to 54 per cent after deducting army enlistments. The average for other factories that year in Cleveland and vicinity was stated by the company to have been about 300 per cent.

To sum it all up, what are the White Motor's substitutes for the motion studies, piece work, profit sharing and all the other scientific methods of appealing to the individual for increased profit?

Isn't it something like this? Think-

ing and planning for the future. Keeping the mind of every man away from whatever there is of dullness and monotony in his task. Just touching the imagination; arousing in every heart zeal for progress and pride in a great common enterprise; lighting up the most menial and stupefying task with the rays of a great industrial vision.

But all this is not as easy as it may sound. How are you going to get a good red-blooded workman to sit down and be lectured to on the subject of a great industrial vision? How are you going to get him to believe that expansion has something in it for him?

The White Motor Management does it by the policy of honesty and openness. It furnishes copies of its annual report to all employees requesting it, and sets forth in the White-Book the essential facts contained in the report. The White-Book is sent every month into the homes of every employee and it forces information about itself not only on the men but also on their wives and families. It shows what they have to fear and what they have to hope, and then promises to keep faith with them in sharing prosperity with them.

It does not offer all this information in the name of industrial democracy. The shop committee in the White Motor Company was started neither as a grievance committee nor a legislative body. The idea back of it was not in any sense the idea back of the inside organization of workmen which union men are accustomed to designate with greater or less scorn as "a company union." The company has never made any attempt to give the employees any degree of industrial self-government. One of the objects of this committee was apparently exactly the opposite—it was that some day employees may assume a greater or less degree of self-government, and if this company is going to be one of those which survive it must prepare the workmen to exercise intelligently whatever degree of power they may have. It is not for the company to give power, it is for it to give the information which may save it when the workmen have power. The company is not trying to determine the form of organization under which the power may sometime be wielded. The company keeps in its employ strong, responsible, intelligent leaders of every variety of organization which is likely ever to be in control. This seems to be all that it cares to do toward securing a safe transition into any form of industrial government which may come. Which form this industrial government will take is still a question.

Many trades are to be found in the factory, most of them at least partially organized. Cleveland is one of the most highly organized cities in the country, so that altho White Motor has an open shop policy, a large part of the men probably are or have been at some time members of the union of their trade. No union, however, has ever presented a demand to the company. Informal shop committees have asked for wage increases or other changes in condi-



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quality—the safety
costs you nothing!



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The Beginner's Box, as illustrated, \$3.00. Full line of boxes of Oil, Water Color and China Painting, Pastel and Crayon Drawing.

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Do you want to get away
From the **grind** of every day—
From the **drudgery** of things you have
to do?

Do you want to settle down
Near a lively, busy town,
Where the **joy of living** will appeal to
you?

Do you want to scent the breeze
Coming through the orange trees?
Do you want to hear the birds call—
loud and clear?

Are you seeking perfect health
That's combined with certain wealth
And an income from an orange grove
each year?

Do you want a piece of land
That will grow to beat the band
All the different garden crops that you
enjoy?

Do you want to make a "nest,"
And a permanent bequest
For the future welfare of each girl and
boy?

Do you want a sunny clime
Where there's fishing all the time?
Where there's ducks and deer and quail
and other game?

Where the summer climate's cool,
And within each lake and pool,
You can swim in January—just the
same?

Do you want to buy this land
On an easy-payment plan—
Just about what you pay each month
for cigars?

Do you want to read a book
That will make you want to look
On the **finest land that lays beneath the
stars?**

Send a letter right away;
Put it in the mail today;
We will send this Booklet absolutely
FREE.

After you have read it through,
If a thought occurs to you—
Just address another letter here to me.

We will answer, straight and true,
Questions that occur to you.
We have nothing to evade or to conceal.
On an Orange County Farm
Life will take on added charm,
And you'll never lack a dollar—nor a
meal.

Send for our Big, **FREE**, Illustrated
Book—"TWENTY ACRES AND PLEN-
TY." It tells of almost unbelievable
profits made from trucking and fruit grow-
ing in our part of **FLORIDA**. Also about
sick-and-out-of-work Clauses, and other
protective features of our contract. Ad-
dress Sylvester E. Wilson, Dept. G6,
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Boston Garter
Foot Grip

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tions, and their requests have been
listened to, but the unions have not
interfered in the question of wages.
Only once have they shown any great
degree of activity and that was when
the men got an idea that a change of
management was impending. Then how
can the White Motor Company get
production like this on a straight
hourly rate?

In the long run, according to the of-
ficials of the company time rather
than piece rates will prove to be the
cheapest. It costs too much to hurry.
It is more economical to employ a
young man and keep him until he
grows old, than to wear out a man,
or lose him when he is still young.
They point to their average age of
over thirty-five and their annual turn-
over 24½ per cent in connection with
their increased per capita production
figures. Time and motion studies, they
maintain, are almost necessarily liable
to grave error. They are not elastic
enough. In order to be fairly accurate
they need to be taken on very hot days
and comfortable days; early in the
morning and just before closing time;
early in the week and late in the week;
during periods of political and indus-
trial turmoil, and during periods of
political and industrial calm. They
vary under conditions of domestic dif-
ficulty and domestic tranquillity. Hu-
man beings are not constant in their
ability to perform. Their attainments
must be measured over reasonably long
periods.

Is there any other factor that can
help to account for increasing per
capita production on an hourly rate?

When you offer desirable conditions
you get your pick of employees.

As might be expected there is never
any lack of applicants for work at the
White Motor. As a matter of fact, the
employment department takes about
one out of every thirty or forty ap-
licants. Two conditions are required of
each one who is employed; he must
live in Cleveland and he must have
taken out his first citizenship papers.
Preference is given to married men
and returned soldiers. The word "he"
is used literally here. It means what it
says. The company aims to pay a fam-
ily wage and endeavors to employ fam-
ily men. Much of the work could be
performed by women, but it is the in-
tention of the company to use only
men.

There is in the White Motor plant
a considerable amount of "service
work." It takes the usual forms of
furnishing lunch and medical aid.
Then there is the consultation bureau
where legal aid and other forms of
advice are dispensed on company time.
The company shows that this is no loss
to them since it furnishes a convenient
place to transact the necessary busi-
ness for which employees might other-
wise have to lay off during working
hours. And it is on record that the men
themselves once petitioned to have
more men in the Industrial Service De-
partment to answer their requests in
order that they need not spend so
much time away from their work.

The foremen and all executives get

a special kind of service work. It is
one hour a day in the gymnasium, on
company time, and it is mandatory. If
a foreman cannot arrange his work so
as to be away from it for an hour, he
is not the kind of a foreman they
want. This is the White Motor course
of instruction for foremen and execu-
tives—it gets them acquainted with
each other undressed; it keeps them
in splendid physique; and it keeps
them from indigestion and getting
cross and sour with their workmen; it
keeps them at the top notch of initia-
tive and pep.

The educational work does not stop
with the shop. There are in addition
the classes of Americanization. Sus-
picion need not be aroused here with
regard to employers' propaganda. The
man at the head of Americanization is
a man of liberal thought. He attends
national Socialist conferences and he
is first of all a teacher and an Ameri-
can. He has lived in this country
twenty years. There are only thirty
men out of fifty-eight hundred em-
ployees who have not taken out their
first papers, and that is because they
intend to go back to Europe soon. The
teacher in Americanization has con-
nected up with the public schools and
three hundred men are in the classes
an hour a day on their own time. The
company gives them fifteen minutes on
company time to wash up and reach
the Public School.

The cost of all this work is figured
out for the men and they see that it
takes eight cents a day from their pos-
sible wages. But they see that it adds
much to their actual wages.

Is anything more needed to explain
why they work as they do? What is
back of it all? Not a strong union with
power to secure for the men the bene-
fits of increased production. Not in-
dustrial democracy. Not a premium
or a bonus.

Nothing but a knowledge of all the
facts which the company itself pos-
sesses; the company's verbal assur-
ance that it will do certain things in
the future; the company's reputation
for keeping faith with employees in
the past; for not having tried to "put
anything over," and, added to this, the
knowledge that the company has not
weeded out of its employ all those who
disagree with the present industrial
system. On the contrary, it has delib-
erately encouraged the presence of
strong and trusted leaders of the
people, in whom they have confidence
and on whose judgment and intentions
they can rely. Real power is here—po-
tential largely, but power which makes
it possible for the men at the White
Motor to accept their responsibility
and satisfaction in thinking and plan-
ning for the future.

Madison, Wisconsin.

Hub—I don't believe in parading my
virtues.

Wife—You couldn't, anyway. It takes
quite a number to make a parade.—*Boston
Transcript.*

"You don't call me 'cutie' any more."

"No, girlie, that word is too reminiscent
of life in the trenches."—*Manchester Even-
ing Gazette.*

Live Wires Under Heavy Insulation

(Continued from page 7)

"dummy" is worked up by the reporter from the papers filed with the court. The Associated Press "dummy" in the stock dividends case read:

Bulletin

Washington—Provisions of the income tax act of 1916, taxing as income stock dividends declared by corporations out of earnings and profits accruing subsequent to March 1, 1913, were held *constitutional—unconstitutional* today by the Supreme Court.

If the decision of the lower court was reversed the second of the italicized words was to have been stricken out and if sustained the first. The "dummy" system was devised by Supreme Court reporters years ago as a means of saving minutes. After the first bulletin has gone there is, of course, much more to write, but it is the first bulletin that is important.

The Associated Press man in this instance crossed out the word *constitutional* which made his dispatch correct. Three of the others struck out the wrong word before sending their "dummys" on the race for the wire.

Since this occurrence several of the news associations have memorialized the Supreme Court in the interests of newspaper accuracy to reform its procedure. They have asked that their representatives when the reading of a decision starts be handed either a memorandum giving the result in plain everyday English or a full printed copy of the decision so that they may turn to the last page and find the precious words "judgment affirmed" or "judgment reversed."

Under pressure from the press practically every other governmental agency has made its practise in giving out news for the public conform to the convenience of the reporter. All but emergency statements and those of minor importance by the State, War and Navy Departments and the Department of Justice, for instance, are given out to be held for release at a specified time. This gives the press men time to digest the contents and write intelligent and accurate stories hours before they are scheduled to appear in print. The Lansing-Wilson correspondence containing the first news of the resignation of the secretary of state was given out in this way . . . and in no case was the release on this important story broken.

The President's speeches always are handed to the newspaper men in printed form immediately before their delivery. Senators and representatives give "advance" on their set-speeches days ahead of time, and usually the stories are in type in every large newspaper office, being held merely for a flash release when the speaker takes the floor. In arranging the national political conventions first consideration is given to the location of the press stands and the placing of telegraphers so that the news may be transmitted accurately and at highest speed.

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Can the Supreme Court of the United States, the most powerful tribunal in the world, be made to conform to the convenience of the press? It is doubtful. Nevertheless, the news associations feel that it is in the interest of the public as well as in their own interest to make a try. And they have done so.

When Justice Brandeis became a member of the Supreme Court he started the practice in reading lengthy decisions in important cases of announcing the result in advance. This was of the greatest assistance to the newspaper men, but the practice has been followed only in those cases of the highest national importance, whereas every case, however limited the interest in it may be, is of tremendous importance to some state, some city, some corporation or some person.

Advance information on Supreme Court decisions is not asked or desired by the news agencies. Few Washington correspondents would care to accept the responsibility that would go with the possession of such information. They have no scruples about seeking out a "leak" thru which to secure information on executive sessions of the Senate or secret meetings of Congressional committees, but it probably never has occurred to any Washington newspaper man to fix up a "leak" out of the Supreme Court.

One newspaper man has, however, detected such a "leak" and an investigation of it has been made by the Department of Justice. The evidence produced by this investigation has been laid before a federal grand jury in the District of Columbia and a set of indictments is in preparation.

Marlen E. Pew, former chief of the War Department News Bureau and now general manager of the International News Service, learned last November that advance information on the forthcoming decision of the Supreme Court in the Southern Pacific oil lands case had been offered to certain persons in New York by a Washington lawyer. He investigated. He secured what he believed to be absolutely convincing evidence that a "leak" from the Supreme Court existed, and then, without publishing the story, he came to Washington.

On the night of November 20 at 8 o'clock he was ushered into the library of the Rhode Island residence of Chief Justice Edward D. White. The chief justice was awaiting him.

"Incredible! Impossible!" Justice White exclaimed when Mr. Pew began his story. Similar rumors had come to his attention many times during the last few years. All of them had proved to be without foundation. The chief justice thumped the table. He was angry. He had no desire to continue the interview. Mr. Pew played a trump.

"The decision in the Southern Pacific oil case," he said impressively, "was rushed thru by the Supreme Court at the last minute. I do not know why, but I know it was."

Justice White was staggered as if by a blow. He took Mr. Pew by the shoulders and looked into his face.

"How do you know that . . . ?"

"Wait . . ." he said as Mr. Pew was about to answer.

He went to the door and called to someone in the hall.

"Milly, you can go down stairs. I'll call you if I want you."

Then he closed the door and turned the key in the lock. Coming back he said:

"No one but a member of the Supreme Court could know that. How did you know?" There was a pathetic appeal in his voice.

It came to him from a friend, Mr. Pew explained. The friend, whose name he gave, had been offered and had secured the court's decision in the Southern Pacific case the day before it was rendered.

"The court decided the Southern Pacific case only the middle of last week," Justice White said feebly. "I did not know myself that it was to be handed down Monday."

Tears coursed down the cheeks of the venerable justice as he listened to the remainder of the story.

"For twenty-seven years I have guarded the secrets of the Supreme Court," he cried, "and never . . . never has there been anything like this."

The famous Standard Oil decision he had written with his own hand, refusing to entrust it to any stenographer or printer. The decision when printed covered two newspaper broad sides.

"That, my son, was an arduous labor," he sighed.

Mr. Pew spent three days reviewing with Justice White the evidence he had secured. Then the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice was set to work. How William J. Flynn and his assistants, with the co-operation of the newspaper man, secured the evidence upon which the Government asked for indictments is a tale that would thrill even so hardened a reader of detective stories as President Wilson. Its details will be brought out at the trials.

How do leaks from the Supreme Court happen? There are only a limited number of ways in which they can possibly happen. One famous leak in a decision on a far-reaching cotton case came thru the secretary of one of the justices. He afterward confessed to having sold the information for money.

A leak could—but never has—come from the shop where the Supreme Court's decisions are printed. The court's printing is not done at the Government Printing Office but at Pearson's Printing Office, a private shop.

Like the President's messages, the decisions are set up in short "takes" by many typesetters, no one man being permitted to know what material the others have. Pearson's Printing Office has done the Supreme Court's work for nearly fifty years. Assembling the type and the actual printing of the decisions is done by a few old and trusted employes. Not one of them has ever "leaked" on a decision.

There was once a supreme court justice—the late Justice Harlan—who himself gave advance information on forthcoming decisions, quite unknown-

ingly, of course. He used to lecture to law classes at Georgetown University.

A sharp New York brokerage firm learned that Justice Harlan in his lectures frequently would take cases before the Supreme Court, discuss the arguments on both sides and then announce that in such a case such-and-such a decision was inevitable. He would never refer to the cases by name and usually would somewhat alter the circumstances, but the principles of his supposedly imaginary cases often were identical with those of important cases before the court.

In this brokerage office there was a clever young lawyer. He was sent to Washington, matriculated as a law student in Georgetown University and sat in Justice Harlan's classes. He familiarized himself with the principles of all the cases before the court in which his firm could possibly be interested. On several minor cases he was able accurately to forecast the Supreme Court's findings.

Then one day Justice Harlan discussed a case which the lawyer was able to identify as an important industrial case before the court. Advance information on this decision would enable his firm to make a killing in the street. Soon he heard Justice Harlan asserting that in such a case the decision could not be otherwise than unfavorable to the corporation in question.

He sent a wire to New York and the brokerage firm, counting upon a fall in the prices of the corporation's stock as a result of the forthcoming decision, sold short to the limit. But the decision when it came down was in the corporation's favor and the brokerage firm was practically wiped out.

At the end of the decision there was a line in small italics:

"Mr. Justice Harlan dissents."

Like O. Henry, the Supreme Court puts the kick in the last line. Only with the Supreme Court the last line is somewhat longer delayed, and the real story comes thereafter.

Washington, D. C.

Small Man (in the street car)—Have you plenty of room, madam?

Fat Lady—Yes, thank you.

Small Man—Well then give me a little, please.—Widow.

Host—Ah, these now are what you may call cigars. I bought five pounds' worth the other day.

Friend—What an enormous supply you must have got.—Blighty, London.

Charles E. Hughes was urging a group of soldiers to keep up their war insurance policies.

"I know it's hard," he said. "Of the 4,000,000 policies written during the war over 3,000,000 have lapsed. This shouldn't be.

"Duty is always hard, boys. Yet we must do it. A little lad entered a general store the other day.

"Well, son, what do you want to buy today—candy?" said the storekeeper.

"You bet I do," said the urchin, "but I've got to buy soap."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Note how lather acts when Shavaid is used

How they bring a simpler, easier way to shave, a real delight. How this way saves time and keeps the skin in fine condition. A free trial tube will give you complete evidence.

SHAVAID, a scientific discovery, softens the beard instantly. It does away with all other preparations, such as hot towel applications and severe rubbing.

Merely coat the beard completely with Shavaid, then apply your favorite lather. Then shave.

And it will be such a shave as you've never experienced before. The blade will glide over smoothly, and there won't be that old-time pulling.

Then afterwards! That cool, soft effect—a perfect shave, even if closer than usual.

The right way

Note that Shavaid does away with hot towel applications and rubbing in the lather.

Both are bad for the skin. Heat brings the blood to the surface at the wrong time. It induces abrasions. And then you have to use a styptic stick.

Hot towel applications open the pores. The natural oiliness of the skin is removed, giving it that drawn feeling.

Shavaid keeps the skin normal. It protects the skin while softening the beard. And abrasions cannot be so frequent.

Note also that you merely apply the lather over Shavaid—then shave, without the usual rubbing in. This saves time and does away with mussiness.

No after-lotion

Shavaid gives a luxury shave, for it is in itself a cooling, healing emollient. It takes the place of after-shaving preparations.

In fact, when you use Shavaid, there is no need for doctoring the skin afterwards.

It keeps the cuticle firm, smooth and in healthy tone. You'll appreciate all this, once you use Shavaid. You'll discard all the frills.

You'll agree with thousands of men the nation over that shaving comfort has come at last, after all these years.

Find out for yourself

Prove all we say at our expense. Merely send us your name and address on the coupon and

we'll be delighted to mail you a free tube of Shavaid, enough for a trial.

This offer as you see, comes from Bauer & Black, noted for 25 years for its activity in inventing and perfecting new helps for mankind.

Send today for your trial tube, together with our booklet entitled: "A simpler way to prepare your face for shaving."

Then you can get Shavaid from your druggist at 50c per tube. Or, if he hasn't obtained his supply yet, we'll be glad to fill your order direct.

Shavaid

Softens the beard instantly

—apply to dry face before the lather.

Saves time and trouble

—no hot water, no "rubbing in" of the lather.

Protects the face

—skin remains firm and smooth.

Removes the razor "pull"

—harsh ways age the skin prematurely.

Replaces after-lotions

—Shavaid is a cooling, soothing balm.

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Chautauqua Public Assembly

Summer of 1920

The activities of Chautauqua Institution fall under three general heads: The Public Assembly, the Summer Schools, and the Home Reading Work.

The Summer Assembly is held in July and August. This year the formal opening date is July 1, the closing date August 29. (Chautauqua is a popular summer resort, and many roomers and cottage owners come in the spring and stay until well on in autumn.)

For these eight weeks a brilliant program is arranged, with lectures and addresses, dramatic and other entertainments, vocal and instrumental music. The best public speakers and musicians are engaged, and the platform utterances have recognized national importance and immediate popular interest.

Here is a College of the People held in the Summer City by the Lake. Fifty thousand persons attend annually. The lectures and entertainments are given in open-air structures, "halls without walls." The program events are interspersed, at your pleasure, with the varied outdoor amusements and recreations of a high class summer resort, and the gate fee giving entrance to the grounds covers admission to these edifying and entertaining events.

The program of public speaking is arranged in a succession of

SYMPOSIA

Educational Problems of Today
July 5-10

Industrial Problems of America
July 19-24

Aftermath of the War in Europe
August 2-7

Women's Activities in The New Era
August 9-14

Americanization
August 16-21

Church's Responsibility for Ideals
August 23-28

July 12-17, Celebration of Pilgrim Tercentenary.

REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKERS

Herbert Adams Gibbons, Paris, France
George W. Coleman, Boston
Edward Howard Griggs, New York City
S. H. Clark, University of Chicago
Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, Minneapolis
Bishop Herbert Welch, Seoul, Korea
Pres. Lynn Harold Hough, Northwestern University

Pres. George E. Vincent, of Rockefeller Foundation
Richard Burton, University of Minnesota
Pres. Henry M. Southwick, Emerson College of Oratory
Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York City
Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, Austin, Texas

For information on Assembly program, boarding houses, hotels or cottages, summer resort attractions, special attractions for children, golfing and other outdoor sports, automobile accommodations, Summer School courses and Home Reading, write today to

Publicity Department

CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION
Chautauqua, N. Y.

The Story of Our Air Mail

(Continued from page 8)

business dealings generally felicitated.

We shall be able to save two business days on a new route we are planning between New York and San Francisco. If the Post Office Appropriation bill, making funds for this route available, is passed before the end of May, we shall have the planes constructed and ready for service in September. The planes will be of two types, one a huge plane of large carrying capacity for the heaviest leg of the trip between New York and Chicago, and the other a swift, high-altitude machine for flight across the Rocky Mountains.

When this route is established the time taken to carry first class mail between New York and San Francisco (90½ hours west bound and 102 hours east bound) will be cut to fifty-nine hours. In order to get a letter from New York to San Francisco by Friday noon in the train mail, it would have to be mailed sometime before 6 p. m. on the previous Monday, whereas a letter mailed any time up to midnight Monday would be delivered by air mail to San Francisco on Thursday afternoon. However the train scheduled to arrive at San Francisco at 12:30 p. m. is generally so late that delivery of the mail by carriers cannot be made until the following morning. And, again, if a close connection at Chicago is missed—it is missed 26 per cent of the time—the letters must lie over another twenty-four hours.

On the New York-San Francisco route night flying is to be attempted for the first time by postal planes. We are at present developing a gigantic lamp, throwing a white beam high in the air, to serve as lighthouses for our ships of the air. Night flying will be undertaken only across the prairies where the country is one broad landing field. It will be attempted nowhere else, for the first consideration in this service is safety.

In seeking to make flying safe for its pilots and their cargoes, the Post Office Department has developed many wonderful devices of the greatest service in the commercialization of aircraft. The very first flight went wrong because of the vibration and spinning of the plane's compass. Under the encouragement of the Post Office Department a new compass was developed, a globe compass, which made it possible for the plane to go thru all stunts without spinning the compass card. The compass was later improved by the Navy Department and is now the very highest type for airplane flying.

The next trouble corrected was the "fouling" of the spark plugs. That was one of the troubles with the Liberty engines. An inventor who had been unable to get any encouragement elsewhere came to us with a self-cleaning spark plug. We gave him an engine and a field to experiment, and now that spark plug is standard equipment.

Our aviators, forced to fly in all kinds of weather, sometimes found difficulty in locating their fields when the earth was covered with fog. The Bureau of Standards at our request developed a set of sirens and microphone that allowed the aviator to catch the sound waves above the roar of his engines miles away. The Navy Department developed at the Air Mail field at College Park, Maryland, the "seven step amplifier" upon which information was given the United States by the British Government, after a German plane with similar instruments had been brought down.

It was soon discovered, however, that flying fields could not be located exactly by sound. Then there was developed an amazing invention enabling an aviator to know, thru a barrage of radio waves surrounding the field, just when he was above the center of the field. Reaching the neutral spot he could spiral to the ground thru clouds and fog without danger of a mishap.

When the service was first started we adopted the standard 200-foot wireless tower at our fields, but it soon became evident that we would lose many men thru coming in contact with these towers in foggy weather. It was then we developed the 57-foot tower now in use. We have an antennae on a 20-foot tower at College Park that has a signalling radius of 200 miles.

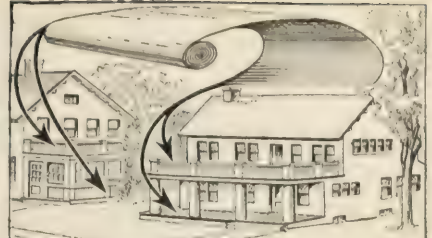
An enormous step forward in commercial aviation was made when the Army developed a reversible propeller, which allows a plane to "back water" in the air, and come to a stop on the ground in 200 instead of 800 feet. The Department also is watching with closest attention the experiments of the French Government and of American inventors with the helicopter, which will permit planes to ascend and descend in a vertical line.

The thing that militates against the wide commercial use of airplanes at the present time is the fact that less than one-fourth of the weight driven thru the air can be a commercial load. Seventy-five per cent of the carrying capacity of the airplane of today is used in the transportation of "dead" weight, that is the engines, oil, gasoline and water.

The Thomas Morse Company is now completing for the Department four planes that will carry each a mail load of 1500 pounds out of a total weight of 5400 pounds. Its perfection will mark a great advance in the business of commercial flying.

All these things are by-products of the Department's effort to give the country the best possible air-mail service, but in themselves they are invaluable. After safety in its air service the Department's next consideration is economy.

Many of our planes have been salvaged from the War Department's surplus supplies and rebuilt for com-



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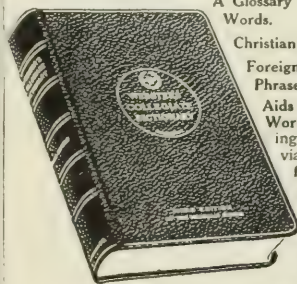
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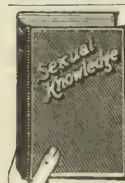
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mercial work. Our aviators, except in unusual circumstances, must hold down to a speed of eighty miles an hour, altho the planes can go much faster. At eighty miles an hour, the engines last longer, and the cost of operation is lower.

What has been the cost of this service to the public? Those prepared to read a large figure will be surprised to know that it is not costing the public one cent, but is saving the Government more than \$100,000 a year. It costs considerably less than \$400,000 a year to operate a 1500 pound mail capacity airplane one round trip daily between New York and Chicago, and by the establishment of such a schedule the Post Office Department has been able to discontinue nearly \$500,000 worth of railroad distributing space and clerical hire.

The point is that a 60-foot mail car is a traveling post office, filled with racks and sacks and all sorts of heavy equipment. As a means of saving time the mail is sorted and made ready for distribution on the trip. The airplane carries no such equipment, of course, but it saves so much time that the sorting can be done in the regular course at the end of the route.

A mail plane with but a 400 pound carrying capacity has displaced a 60-foot car between Cleveland and Chicago and the same size plane has displaced another car between New York and Washington. The car service between New York and Washington cost at a rate of \$162,000 a year, whereas the faster service by airplane costs only \$120,000—a straight saving of \$42,000.

The work the Post Office Department is doing thru the air mail service is the only effective aid and encouragement that has been given commercial aviation in this country. It would be worth maintenance on that score alone. Its results and its records of operation are constantly being given to business men who are giving consideration to entering this transportation field.

On this point the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads in recommending passage of the post office appropriation bill said:

The committee believes that the aerial mail service has justified the appropriations which were made to inaugurate that service. Greater progress has been made by the Post Office Department in demonstrating the commercial possibilities of airplanes during the last twenty months than had been made theretofore by all departments or agencies of the Government. Airplanes may never be practical as vehicles for carrying all the United States mails. The postal experiment has shown, however, that some of the mails can be carried by planes without material loss. It has shown to private enterprise what can be done. Aircraft is in its infancy, and it would be most unwise for the United States to ignore the art now. The Government alone is capable of making the great experiments necessary to develop the possibilities of aerial navigation.

The Department has always taken the position that when American capital is ready to enter the aerial trans-

portation field, it will be glad to advertise for contracts for carrying mails by airplanes over such routes as will greatly improve the service and show a relative reduction in the cost of transportation and distribution.

The pending Post Office Appropriation bill authorizes the Department to let such contracts and also changes existing law so that mail matter may be transported over water by hydroplanes, instead of merely by steamships or sailing vessels.

These two provisions will permit the Department to give even greater encouragement to commercial flying than it has in the past. Business men will be better able to finance ventures in aerial transportation if they can be sure of one source of revenue in carrying the Government mails, instead of having to rely solely upon freight and passenger traffic. We have now pending applications for contracts for airplane mail service by private companies to Havana and the Bahamas as well as between important centers in the United States.

No one can tell what developments the future will bring, but the Post Office Department at present has no theories that all the United States mails can be carried by airplanes at any time in the near future. All the airplanes in the world today could not carry one day's letter mail in this country. We must continue to rely principally upon the great railway transportation system, but I can see no reason why we should not look forward to having practically all our important commercial mail transported between the larger cities by airplane within a relatively few years.

Washington, D. C.

Plain Speaking from China

(Continued from page 10)

adjectives and we feel that if money is to come from America, we want it to come in the form of machinery, of engineers, of efficiency experts, of management.

My proposal is that American capitalists join with Chinese in the creation of national industry. The Americans put up the money for the machinery, and for the payment of the foreign experts. The Chinese will put up the money for the raw materials and human labor. That the partnership be as far as possible on a fifty-fifty basis and that the Americans be given a fairly large but not exorbitant return on their capital. This proposition ought to be worth while to American capitalists, who are hampered by so many things in their own country. I would suggest further that the Americans provide clauses in the contracts, so that the Chinese can put them out after a stated period. The underlying principle should be a short time investment with a large profit. The guarantees on this proposition would not be as gilt edged as a government loan is said to be, but how gilt edged are the Trans-Siberian bonds today? And what do you know about any government tomorrow.

There is another issue involved: China cannot forever go on buying things that she can easily manufacture at home. The thing is too absurd. China will sooner or later manufacture her own things. Your manufacturers will never be able to compete in China with China-made things. Therefore either you start plants here or sooner or later you will have to get out of the Chinese market. Why then not open plants here? Why not make things here?

Shanghai

Did We Demobilize Too Soon?

(Continued from page 9)

tice, when the British Government gave orders to divert their wheat cargoes then due, to any port in Europe where food was most needed, the Allied Governments recognized how urgent were the necessities of some of the belligerent peoples. Great measures were taken to relieve the situation which everyone regarded as temporary, and no one will forget the great part which was played by the United States in that work.

At the same time the Allied Governments set to work on their task of completing peace treaties which should replan the map of Europe on principles of nationality and justice. I think it right to say here that the history must be the final judge of the success of their efforts, the task which they had to perform was a task quite beyond the powers of men to hope adequately to perform in any period that could be measured by months. It is perhaps true to say that during the whole of last year the statesmen of Europe were engaged in a work of political reconstruction which was more than sufficient to use the energies and resources of them all.

In the meantime the hopes of an early restoration of economic prosperity gradually dimmed before the cold logic of facts.

Today we are just beginning to realize that the Germany is defeated, peace, political and economic, has still to be won. We are beginning to understand that if it took five years to defeat Germany, it may take at least another five years before we can make good the wastage of war and put an end to the tragic suffering of tens of millions of European peoples. It is a weakened and impoverished Europe which has to take up the task. Fifteen million workers in the prime of life have been lost by death or mutilation in the war and the psychological effects of the tragic experiences through which the survivors have passed cannot be expected to pass away at once. Until the workers of Europe are at least supplied with adequate food and the raw materials necessary for their industries, we can hardly expect any speeding up in the output of European production.

So far as Great Britain is concerned our recovery has been on the whole satisfactory. We have succeeded beyond our hopes in passing the demobilized soldiers into employment. We



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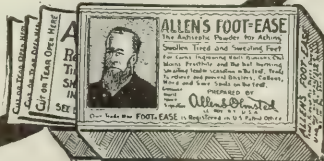
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are already, in spite of a vast ineffectiveness which the war has created, commencing to live within our national income. Apart from the item of housing, which will involve an expenditure that can hardly be met out of current income, I think we have come to the end of our borrowings, and are commencing the period of repayment.

But we realize that even in Great Britain no return to anything like normal prosperity is possible as long as the rest of Europe is suffering. The disorganization of Central and Eastern Europe is reflected in the high cost of living which still mounts month by month in this country as in every other country in Europe.

After the Napoleonic wars the prices in this country rose to their highest level in the fifth year after the war. I hope we shall be more fortunate, but I do not think that we have as yet come to the highest level of prices by any means. The world's supplies of all essential commodities are substantially below the world's demands, but at present the purchasers are restricted. Central Europe, Eastern Europe and Russia are not yet effective competitors in the world's markets owing to political disturbances, of exchanges and finance. When those great areas are in a position, as I hope they soon will be, to get their peoples once more to useful work, the world's demands will expand far more rapidly than any probable immediate expansion of supplies, and with the expansion of demand will come, in the absence of international control, a further upward bound in the level of world prices.

I believe there is an idea in the United States that a good deal of the present economic distress in Europe is due, to put it bluntly, to the laziness of the peoples. This is, I am convinced, a profound injustice. Some allowances must in the first place be made for the weakness of our common humanity. In all times of great catastrophe in the world's history, when the angel of death has passed, whether in earthquake or pestilence, wrecking the handiwork and destroying the lives of men, there is always a period of reaction when a shocked and tortured humanity finds it difficult to once more settle down to normal life. It was so after all the great plagues of Europe. Following the famine and the pestilence comes a period of apathy when it is difficult to rouse the survivors to a new will to live and work.

But in Europe there are other causes more obvious to those who know the facts, which operate powerfully against the resumption of industry. The survivors of the war have been weakened during the last years of the war, and for twelve months since, by the lack of food sufficient to maintain bodily strength. It is true of a large part of Central Europe today that the supply of food is not nearly sufficient for the maintenance of health, and if the half-starved peoples still suffering from shock of war and all its privations, had all the will in the world to resume work, the raw materials of industry are lacking,

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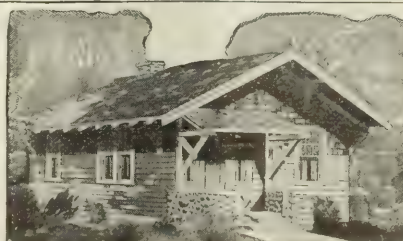
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and in many parts of Europe, in Italy, Rumania and France, factories and workshops have still to be restored or rebuilt. At present Europe is like one of those pumps with which it is impossible to draw water until you have first poured some in.

Taking Europe as a whole today the urgent need is still foodstuffs and raw materials. The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference at its recent sittings in London fully recognized that fact, and recognize the further fact that in this matter the interest of the weakest and most unfortunate country must be the concern of all. It is in the interest of every one of us that those countries which are still suffering most, no matter whether they were allied, neutral or enemy countries during the war, shall be enabled promptly to restart their industrial life. It is not on grounds of humanity alone. It is a matter of business, and we are going to deal with it on a business footing. The British Relief Missions have been withdrawn—not because the need for relief has ceased, but because no useful purpose could be served by the retention of Government Relief Missions whose funds were wholly insufficient to alleviate the conditions of Europe. We are withdrawing the Relief Missions not because for one moment we intend to abandon those countries to their fate, but because we are determined to find, together with all our Allies, better and more comprehensive schemes for attaining the same purpose. It has become clear that to continue to provide food without at the same time providing raw materials for reestablishing credit, and enabling industry to be restored, is merely to aggravate the present problem.

Side by side with the material steps which the Allied Governments are considering, steps will have to be taken to recreate the will to work among European peoples. The first step, as the Supreme Council has recognized, is to redouble our endeavors to bring to an end the hostilities in those parts of Europe where peace has not yet been restored. And the second to assure to the workers in the more highly industrial Allied countries like ourselves an assurance that the burden which they are called upon to bear in recreating the wealth of Europe shall not be aggravated by the selfishness of the profiteer who finds in the economic difficulties of the world an opportunity for his own profit.

The need of Europe today—indeed the need of the whole world, is greater production. The granaries and warehouses of the world, depleted by war, have yet to be refilled. The position in Europe is such that we realize that this task can only be accomplished, if it is to be accomplished, in time to save the world from untold suffering, if the energies of Europe, demobilized in November of 1918, are remobilized for the work of reconstruction with the same spirit of coöperation as marked the efforts of the Allies in the Great War.

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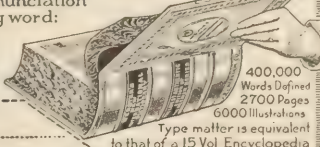
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NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS

UNITED BOROS REAL ESTATE CO.
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A special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, number 47 West 34th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, March 31, at 6:30 p. m., for the purpose of acting on the following resolution:

"Resolved that all vacant property owned by UNITED BOROS REAL ESTATE COMPANY, and not under contract, be distributed at prices agreed upon as per report submitted to all stockholders of record as at April 30, 1920, in exchange for the stock interests of such stockholders of record. The value of said stock to be based on the book value as at January 1, 1920."

PETER QUINN, Secretary.

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G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

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The regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 per share will be paid April 15, 1920, to shareholders of record at close of business, March 31, 1920. The transfer books will not be closed and checks will be mailed from the office of the Company in time to reach stockholders on the date they are payable.

A. F. HOCKENBREAMER, Vice-Pres. and Treas.
San Francisco, California, March 17, 1920.

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BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

I. A Message from the United States Government. The Story of Our Air Mail. By Albert Sidney Burleson, Postmaster General.

1. One of your friends says to you: "Carrying mail by air is of no real use today; it's only for 'show' purposes." Express, in full sentence form, the points that you might present in answer. Number every sentence.
2. Imagine that an airplane, used for carrying the mail, is both patriotic and gifted with the power of speech. Write what such an airplane might say concerning its work.
3. Write an original story concerning a business house that used the airplane service for much of its mail. Make your story show the effect of such service.
4. Write a dialog between an official of the Postal Service and an inventor. Tell what the official says about the difficulties that interfere with sending mail by airplane, and what the inventor replies.
5. A taxpayer says: "This airplane talk is all nonsense!" Write a letter to the taxpayer, proving that the use of airplanes in the postal service will save him money.
6. Imagine the utterly impossible—that you make a visit to a person of your own age, three hundred years in the future. Tell of your visit, emphasizing the use of airplanes.

II. A Message from the British Nation to the American People. Did We Demobilize Too Soon? By C. A. McCurdy.

1. Give a clear explanation of what is meant by the expression, "The illusion of peace."
2. "Many of the evil effects of the war were not at once apparent." Write two contrasting paragraphs, in the first one telling of the immediate evil effects of the war; in the second telling of the evil effects that developed later.
3. Explain the cartoon, "Double, double, toil and trouble." Tell why the cartoon is peculiarly effective.
4. "Peace has still to be won." Give a short talk in which you explain some of the means of winning peace.
5. Someone says, "What do I care about Europe!" Explain, as if to such a person, why suffering in one country affects all other countries.
6. Imagine that Mr. McCurdy had been obliged to write his "message" on a postal card. Write the "message" that he might then have written.

III. What's Wrong with Labor? By Professor John R. Commons.

1. Find in the article a number of words that are likely to need definition for the members of your class. Prepare clear definitions of those words.
2. The writer says one interesting fact was found: "The sudden or gradual moral conversion of an employer from business to humanity." Write an original story that will illustrate a "sudden" or a "gradual" conversion of an employer.

IV. When Everybody Likes to Talk Shop. By Professor John R. Commons.

1. Explain what advantages the writer gains by using the narrative form in presenting exposition.
2. Tell exactly what is meant by "A shop committee."
3. Tell how an ordinary storekeeper could apply the "shop committee" system to the conduct of his store.
4. Imagine that the principal of a school asked the pupils of the school to apply the "shop committee" system to the conduct of the school. Imagine that you visit such a school. Write an article on your visit.
5. Prepare one side of a debate on the proposition: "Resolved, that the 'shop system' develops good American spirit."

V. Live Wires Under Heavy Insulation. By Richard Boeckel.

1. Prove that the title is effective. Explain its meaning.
2. Imagine that you are the person who suggested the illustrations, and their arrangement. Write a letter to the editor of The Independent telling exactly what you propose, and giving your reasons.
3. What is there in the plan and style of the article that shows that the article is the work of an experienced writer?
4. Show how the article makes effective use of anecdote. Explain how you can make use of anecdote as a means of improving your written work in school.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. The Problem of Industrial Relations—"What's Wrong with Labor?" "Where Everybody Likes to Talk Shop." "Toward Industrial Peace."

1. Try to state in a brief paragraph the general problem which Professor Commons and his colleagues set for themselves.
2. Quote various sentences which prove that the following is the keynote of Professor Commons' article: "One interesting fact was found: the sudden or gradual moral conversion of an employer from business to humanity."
3. "Labor seemed to have its innings in the summer of 1919. Capital will come to the bat in due time." How do you interpret this statement?
4. What form of industrial organization exists in the plant of the White Motor Company? On what devices does the company depend for keeping up and increasing production?
- II. "Did We Demobilize Too Soon?"
1. Explain the opening sentence in this article.
2. What are the evil effects of the war which have become apparent in the last sixteen months?
3. "Today we are just beginning to realize that . . . peace, political and economic, has still to be won." What facts justify this statement?
4. What steps, according to the author, must still be taken in order to bring real peace to the world?

III. Peace with Germany—"They Kept Us Out of Peace," "Slaying the Treaty," "How the Senate Voted."

1. Review the history of our peace negotiations since the signing of the armistice in November, 1918.
2. How did the Senators from your state vote on the Treaty? To which faction in the Senate did they belong?
3. Why does Mr. Holt declare that "The President, too, must take some share of the blame?"
4. In view of the action of the Senate, how are we going to resume peaceful relations with Germany? Meanwhile, what dealings can we have with that country?

IV. Plain Speaking from China.

1. If American and European bankers lend money to the Government of China, to what uses will such money be put?
2. Explain this statement: "Every banker lending money to the Chinese Government is paying in advance for his own financial funeral."
3. Why does Dr. Sun want American bankers to lend money for industrial enterprises in China rather than for Government projects?

V. Conditions in Germany—"Five Days Dictator," "Between Reds and Reactionaries."

1. What is meant by the statement that the counter-revolution was "shipwrecked in psychology"? that "The collapse of the counter-revolution was primarily due to the 'direct action' of the federation of labor unions"?
2. Explain the first sentence in the second article. From among what classes in Germany does each party chiefly draw its strength?
3. What has been the net result of the counter-revolution?

VI. "Live Wires Under Heavy Insulation."

1. Why did the author choose the above title for his article?
2. Describe briefly the process by which a decision of the Supreme Court is transmitted to the public. Why is it so highly important that there should be no errors in the newspaper reports of Supreme Court decisions?
3. Explain the following newspaper terms: "dummy," "advance," "release," "leak."
4. What does the last paragraph in this article mean to you?

VII. The Story of Our Air Mail.

1. Is Postmaster General Burleson justified in regarding the air mail service a commercial success?
2. What are some of the problems that the air mail service had to meet and solve?
3. Aside from the benefits derived by the Post Office Department, what value has the air mail service been to the people of the country?

The Independent

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LADY ASTOR, M.P.—Women are reasonable.

WILLIAM BARNES, M.P.—I am for hanging the Kaiser.

HERBERT C. HOOVER—I refused every bribe in Europe.

ED. HOWE—I rarely see a sensible thing written about health.

ART CRITIC J. G. HUNEKER—Art and democracy have nothing in common.

NOVELIST BLASCO IBANEZ—Every American man is afraid of his wife.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.—No civilization can rise above its womanhood.

GERALDINE FARRAR—We are paying more attention to our feet than we used to.

HUGH WALPOLE—"Wuthering Heights" is the greatest novel in the English language.

REV. DR. ROLT-WHEELER—The emigration to hell from America now exceeds that from England.

DOROTHY DIX—No man can exist without some woman to tell him how handsome and wonderful he is.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB—I have paid in my establishments in bonuses more than I pay to my stockholders.

MRS. WOODROW WILSON—The White House will gladly cooperate in the "Save Money and Meat" campaign.

SENATOR J. HAMILTON LEWIS—Annette Kelloggman has done more for women's styles than Old Mother Hubbard.

W. J. BRYAN—The average New Yorker does not know a great deal about the sentiment throughout the rest of the country.

SECRETARY FRANKLIN K. LANE—Washington is a combination of political caucus, drawing room and civil service bureau.

SENATOR MOSES—Senator Kellogg and I have been united in the bonds of political wedlock by the Rev. Woodrow Wilson.

JOSEPH WADE—If I wanted to become a tramp, I would seek information and advice from the most successful tramp I could find.

REV. B. G. BOURCHIER—If I had my way, I would have emblazoned on our banners, "God Save the King and Beer for the British People."

ELINOR GUNN—Choose navy tricolette for the foundation and then panel it and have a smart little jacket of navy Poiret quill or gabardine.

LORD FISHER—Every airman knows that when the last war left off such a bombing

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The Cover

It would be interesting to know how many of our readers guessed that the youngster with his dog on the cover of this number of *The Independent* is a sure-nough hero! We must admit we never should have suspected it if the caption under the photograph from which this reproduction was made hadn't told the whole exciting story.

Johnny and the dog (whose name, unfortunately, wasn't famous enough to be mentioned) were part of a crew of twenty-four men whose ship, the "Sydnaes," was disabled in mid-ocean. For twelve days they drifted on the open sea, and Johnny at real sacrifice to himself saw to it that the dog was taken care of all that time.

Finally a Norwegian liner happened along and rescued the twenty-four men and captain—and the dog. They were brought into New York where, after getting more attention than they had been used to, Johnny and the dog are rather inclined to stay.

Pebbles

"Yes, they say he is an indulgent husband."

"Wonder what he indulges in now."—*The Siren*.

Sir Oliver Lodge will find numbers of people in this country anxious to commune with departed spirits.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont*.

A girl dusted her face with powdered alum instead of the conventional beautifier, and the next morning there was a young man in town who couldn't pucker his lips to whistle.—*Great Bend Tribune*.

"I know a man that has been married thirty years and he spends all his evenings at home."

"That's what I call love."

"Oh, no, it's paralysis."—*Widow*.

He wore one night a flannel robe, Which brought on perspiration; This caused the robe to shrink so much He died from strangulation.

—*Boston (Mass.) Transcript*.

"The railroad superintendent says there was a washout on the line Monday."

"That's just the day for it."

"Why?"

"Monday's wash day."—*Evening World*.

A BOLSHIE REFORM

A certain young Bolshie named Xvznq (pronounced Ern), said, "Over a new leaf I will turn.

I've wasted much oil

My neighbors to boil—

In future the beggars must burn."

—*London Opinion*.



When the Clock Strikes Four

MORNING'S duties done. Luncheon over until another day. An hour or so for just what she wants to do. And then—that enchanting bit of afternoon when friends drop in to enjoy her tea and her cozy hospitality. In this cheery, restful setting, how important is the silent part that *silver* plays—casting its lustrous spell over the whole environment—stimulating, by its brilliance, the wit and warmth of chatter—and yet, withal, so suggestive in its enduring beauty, of those lifelong friendships made and maintained over a cup of fragrant, refreshing tea.

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Gorham Silverware

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The Independent

April 10, 1920

Progress Follows the Fleet

A Message from the United States Government

By Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy

THE United States is accustomed to thinking of its navy as a fighting organization. And it is... perhaps the most efficient fighting organization in the world today. National defense is the main purpose of its existence, but the navy is very much more than a powerful fighting machine. The by-products of its preparation to fight have contributed in the past and will contribute in the future in an even greater measure to the peaceful progress not only of the United States but of the entire world.

In the life of this nation there has been, on an average, one war in every twenty-nine years. If the navy in the twenty-six years of peace—for a war usually lasts three years—had occupied itself only with getting ready and keeping ready to fight, the feeling of safety it afforded would be worth many times what it cost.

But the American navy in the intervals of peace has not concerned itself merely with practice and drill and maneuvers. It has demonstrated in many ways its necessity as a peace time institution. In its contributions to the spread of knowledge, the charting of the seas, the discovery of new lands, the extension of commerce by opening new doors to peoples hitherto unknown, the cutting down of the time required for ocean voyages, the cheapening of ocean traffic, the pioneer work of securing victories by diplomacy, the aid it has given in feeding starving peoples—in these and many other ways the American navy has been the pathfinder and the world is its debtor.

We are hoping in the future the intervals between wars may be longer and the wars shorter, or that they may disappear altogether. I am confident that this will come to pass. The world after four years of war has entered into a psychological twilight zone. It is a time when America, for instance, has permitted to be done in her name a thing that is un-American. It is, however, no time for despair. The mistakes that have been made will be corrected. Ultimately there will come, I am convinced, an international organization, with the United States as one of its members, for the abolish-

ment of war and the preservation of world peace. When that time does come there will be ushered in a golden age of discovery and exploration. And in the work of advancement the American navy will play, as it has in times of peace in the past, no small part.

Just as in the construction of a man-of-war there is required the work of more trades than in any other kind of construction, so the navy, in its organization, utilizes a greater number of the sciences and arts than any other organization of its kind ever known to the world. For instance in addition to a great gun factory and many other industrial plants, the navy maintains a large number of shipyards for the building and repair of its vessels. It is one of the largest employers in the United States, and has therefore to deal with the problem of labor as well as difficult problems of civil and mechanical engineering.

The science of navigation, a special branch of the astronomical science, is practiced on every ship that sails the seas. For accurate navigation there are required correct tables of the position of the stars at all times, chronometers for determining the correct time, compasses for telling direction and instruments for observing the heavenly bodies.

In the navy everything having to do with navigation is concentrated at the Naval Observatory at Washington, which checks and corrects chronometers, and studies compass problems and naval instruments generally. The Observatory publishes the Nautical Almanac, which like the charts and manuals devised by the Hydrographic Office of the navy, are used by mariners thruout the world.

The Naval War College, founded primarily for "the study of problems of modern warfare," is one of the few institutions in the United States in which close study is given to the science and problems of international law. It falls to naval officers more than to any other group of our citizens to apply the rules and principles of this science and they are among the leading authorities on the subject in the United States.

Everyone knows of the pioneer [Continued on page 74]



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Secretary Daniels seems to be using the toy battleship as a crystal ball in which to tell the future of our national prosperity

"We've Struck a Gusher!"

Some Funny Things Happened in Texas
When the Oil Boom Swept the State

By
Chester T.
Crowell



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After four years of crop failure, in the spring of 1919 the farmers of Central West Texas were twice blessed —with bumper wheat crops and with an oil boom that sprayed liquid wealth over the entire countryside

THE story of Aladdin's lamp finds a rival in what has happened in Central West Texas during the years 1918 and 1919. In order that you may adequately appreciate the enormity of the change let us begin before the discovery of oil there and take a look at the country and its people.

Central West Texas has rich soil but very uncertain rainfall. Nearly every spring the cotton, corn, wheat, sorghum grains and cattle present a picture of prosperity which soon begins to fade over wide areas where rain fails to fall at the time needed. It is a country sorely afflicted by disastrous hail storms which beat the crops into powder, sometimes just before the harvest. Wheat is harvested there in June and July.

The soil is sandy and loose. I have known dry winds to blow a crop clear out of the ground after it had progressed halfway to maturity with wonderful promise. Most of the farmers and some of the ranchmen owed land notes. One or two good seasons would have made them independent. But the irregularity of the seasons kept them living on hope—and hundreds of them failed every year.

In 1915 there was a complete crop failure in spots as big as the smaller New England states. In 1916 these spots were larger and more numerous. In 1918 the grass did not even come up in the spring anywhere in Central West Texas. Thousands of farmers nearly starved to death. They came out of West Texas in covered wagons by the thousands. Whole train loads of men, women and children were sent away to work in munition factories.

As a result of the general conditions Central West Texas has most of the Socialist population in Texas. It is probably the only state in the Union where the Socialists are mostly farmers. The last good crop they had made in that part of the state was made in 1915. There was a general spirit of utter discouragement.

In October of 1917 the McClesky well near the little town of Ranger in Eastland county on the Texas & Pacific Railway began gushing one thousand barrels a day of high grade petroleum. There had already been quite a bit of interest stirred up in prospecting for oil

because shallow wells in the town of Brownwood were producing two to twelve barrels a day from a depth of only 200 to 300 feet. Scores of these wells were drilled in back yards and on vacant lots. Adventurous souls began to lease the mineral rights on lands at twenty-five cents to one dollar an acre. In hundreds of instances this lease money prevented farmers from actually starving. The credit of the whole section was about exhausted by the bad years of 1916 and 1917.

The rush to Ranger was true to form for a western boom. Millionaires seeking leases wrapped themselves in blankets and slept on the ground. It was the coldest winter the state had ever known. Influenza broke out and killed scores of people. But the leasing went on. Automobiles were shattered on almost impassable roads by men who cared nothing for expenses if they could only buy leases.

Then followed the attempts to haul drilling machinery and supplies thru the mud. A man and team brought fifteen to twenty dollars a day. Soon there was a shortage of drillers and they were paid up to twenty-five dollars a day. Laborers were paid ten. Men stood in line behind each chair or stool in a restaurant waiting hours to get a bite to eat. The population of Ranger is now 25,000.

In the summer of 1918 a wild cat well on the Burk-burnett townsite near Wichita Falls and almost due north of Ranger came in a gusher. There was a new rush, more exciting than any of the others, because this townsite was subdivided and each lot became the basis of an oil company. Leasing spreads out a hundred miles in all directions from each discovery well. Literally hundreds of millions of dollars poured into speculation in leases which the farmers and ranchmen sold. Thousands of these hard pressed pioneers received more for their leases than they had paid for their land in fee simple.

In September of 1918 the Hog Creek Oil Company's wild cat well came in a gusher near the little community called Hogtown in southern Eastland county. A new rush followed. Hogtown is now called Desdemona.

It was not long before the single track railroads serving the oil territory had to declare embargoes on freight in order to move in enough food to prevent these millionaires from starving to death. At one time in 1919 there were 2200 freight cars consigned to Ranger alone resting on sidetracks all the way to St. Louis. There were practically no terminal facilities in any of the oil towns and freight was often unloaded two or three miles out—wherever the car happened to be found.

Soon the ranchmen, farmers and merchants began to play the oil game as well as the big companies. Groups of men in a club or office in some distant Texas city would make up a pool and send one of their number to buy leases as a speculation. Crooks whose only purpose was to sell stock would buy a wildcat lease and drill a well—because the law required that much—and some of them to their utter astonishment struck oil. Such accidents nearly wrecked their plans, but in most instances they were careful to see that the stockholders got no dividends.

Under the Federal Government's revised system of taxation—revised to encourage production of oil needed to prosecute the war against Germany—an offset was allowed for drilling expenses. This made it possible for the large companies to use for the drilling of wildcat test wells money they would otherwise have paid into the Federal treasury. They reversed their old time plan of letting "the sucker" do the exploring, and began drilling scores of wells far from proven territory.

To make a long story short the oil fever swept the largest state in the Union, leaving no part of it unaffected. Hundreds of miles from Central West Texas men began drilling wells in Duval county, south of San Antonio near the Rio Grande River. And they struck oil. They also found oil near San Antonio. A great revival of exploration occurred near Houston, where the oldest and most famous wells of the state as well as large refineries are situated. New pools are still being developed there.

At the present time I would estimate that not less than 5000 oil wells are being drilled or have been contracted for and will be drilled in Texas. Some of these will cost more than \$100,000 each—and may prove dry holes. Some will cost only \$2,000. Perhaps a safe average would be \$30,000 each. Moreover, it is practically certain that less than one-third



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Uncle Bob Wash, on the Buck Waggoner ranch, didn't like to see teams trampling his wheat even when the land on which he had sown it brought in one hundred million dollars' worth of oil for his employer



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Miss Sugar Lane stopped dressmaking when the boom struck Wichita Falls and became an oil magnate

of them will produce. Those which do strike oil will make new millionaires. It is one of the most alluring and dangerous gambles on earth. The average on wildcat wells is about one producer in forty, but naturally most of the wells are being drilled in what is called proven territory—tho there is no certainty even one hundred yards from a gusher.

But oil was not all that came to drouth stricken Central West Texas. In January of 1919 more rain fell than during the entire year of 1918. The year 1919 was the best that country has ever known. Every crop planted was a tremendous success and sold at high prices. Hundreds of men rented wheat land from absentee farmers at one dollar an acre and made twenty-five bushels to the acre. Such was the state of mind that some wheat gamblers wouldn't pay even one dollar an acre cash rental, but took the land on shares. In those cases the landowners also profited. West Texas had the highest grade cotton in the state. It sold at thirty to forty cents the pound. Cotton pickers were paid six to twenty dollars a day. Country merchants did such an enormous business that the wives of wealthy men were called behind the counters to serve as clerks and wait on the newly rich cotton pickers. Today Texas and more especially Central West Texas is simply wallowing in money. Thousands of those who went away in covered wagons and perhaps saw their teams starve on the road have returned in Pullman drawing rooms.

Quite naturally the acquisition of so much wealth by persons not accustomed to it has not been good for all of them. Many tragically funny things have happened. One sees country women dressed like Christmas trees. Silly boys wreck high priced cars to "show off." One man bought a ticket to St. Louis, "going to see the East," and after checking his baggage tore up the ticket, thinking he had no more use for it. Some have moved into little nearby towns thinking they are in cities where they can "do society." Some have built extravagant homes that would give an architect or interior decorator delirium tremens.

But these are exceptions. These instances have been grossly and insultingly [Continued on page 72

If He Were President

The Independent's Series of Articles of Some Likely Candidates for 1920, Presenting the Views of Leading Republicans and Democrats on the Vital Issues of Today

A. Mitchell Palmer

Including an Interview with the Attorney General
By Donald Wilhelm

AT the present writing many Democrats, even others, hail Attorney General Palmer as preëminently worthy of the White House. Certainly he easily demonstrated himself the most impressive "possibility" put forward at the Democratic National Committee banquet in Washington.

The esteem of him rests, basically, not merely on his personal force and excellence as an orator, but also on his record—his record, especially, of the last three years. His record, more than that of any other "candidate," hangs these days in the balance. The characteristics of the other candidates, Mr. Hoover, Mr. McAdoo, General Wood, are massed together and well defined. For the others there are more or less constant and predictable reactions and redactions. For Mr. Palmer everything depends—!

To illustrate, let us venture into the Department of Justice, to which, by the way, Mr. Palmer has given admirable impetus by his hard-driving, ceaseless enterprise, and ask him a question about the high cost of living, of which he is principally the official custodian.

"The fact is," he said, "we started this campaign against the high cost of living in the period of scant demand and large production—along about the first of August. That is the time when the necessities of life are produced in the largest amount and consumed in the smallest. Men and women do not eat or wear so much in midsummer as in winter, of course. We are now"—this was in December—"in the period of scant production and largest demand. The range of prices is always upward from midsummer to midwinter. In the years whose figures I have examined, the range of prices has been very much more decidedly upward than in the present year, when there has been practically no upward trend of prices during the last four months. That fact indicates that either our campaign, or something else, has resulted in holding the lines steady and keeping prices from going up. And if prices can be kept from going up for a reasonable length of time, they are bound to sag."



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At the beginning of the war Mr. Palmer offered his services to the Government and was made Alien Property Custodian. In this office he uncovered nearly a billion dollars' worth of enemy property in America and at the time of his resignation was virtually head of a huge trust company comprizing 32,296 trusts

"But why?" you asked.

"Because as production begins in the spring and is anticipated in the markets, prices are going to fall. Moreover, there are prospects that exports are not going to be so large as was anticipated, because of financial difficulties. The rate of exchange will affect prices.

"Then," he said conclusively, fingering an unlighted cigar and leaning forward, with a shove of his powerful chin, "I can say that I am not only expressing the language of hope but the language of confidence when I say that the peak has been reached and we are *now* on the downward trend."

He went on: "Our effort to lower prices thru legislation and law enforcement has been sincere, strong, well started. If it does not succeed, at least we shall be

able to say that, in the circumstances, we have done the best we could. But"—this decisively—"it will succeed!"

"You mean, Mr. Attorney General—?"

"I mean that if people believe in our effort to lower prices, prices will come down."

He explained: "I don't like to use the word 'psychology.' It is abused. But I insist that if you make the people believe prices are going to come down, prices *will* come down. Why? Because people will not buy in a full market, and that fact in itself would tend to decrease demand for large supply and work to lower prices."

At once it may be said that economists, who have less faith in "psychology" than in the relentless working of economic law, will look askance on Mr. Palmer's conclusions. First, as a matter of theory; second, because most of them accept as axiomatic the rule that prices cannot be controlled or profiteering eliminated by proclamation or prosecution; third, because they instinctively doubt if any one, especially any Washington official, can vitally alter, except in emergency, the "psychology" of the whole American people; fourth, because they insist the facts are in—that prices have risen, to prove which not a few have discovered evidence, or proof, in the statistical conclusions of the Bureau of Statistics of

the Department of Labor, and in other experienced and skilled agencies. Indeed, that bureau's figures, which are published periodically, indicate that "the lines have not been held steady," that prices in December were the highest of all, and were excelled by no others except those in January!

On the other hand, the fact remains that if Mr. Palmer was the Cabinet member who volunteered, in the pinch, to try for a hit with, and at, the high cost of living—well, his friends say he was the "pinch-hitter."

He was a valorous "pinch-hitter" also after an attempt was made to blow him and his family to atoms, after still another bomb was sent him thru the mail. Mr. Palmer calmly put the Bureau of Investigation, in his department, to work. After a campaign that was carried on for months and is still under way, his men gathered in the rebels. As a part of his campaign he represented to Congress the need of drastic legislation, and, of course, from the prosecutors' point of view, great difficulty long has been apparent in getting convictions for treason or sedition. He did *not* write either the Sterling or Graham measures. However, as Mr. Palmer got the credit, he must stand the responsibility for the campaign on radicalism, and howsoever carefully it was carried on, there are signs that it will in some measure recoil on him. Also, it was just such a drive, apprehended to endanger freedom of press and speech, that resulted in the extinction of the old Whig party and the birth of the Republican party.

But, granting this, you hear friends of Mr. Palmer say that what they call the "Red terror" was extending itself, not only to local soviets but into the ranks of conservative labor, and that if the Communist plan to connive little strikes, then strikes of whole industries, then a national strike of all, had been carried on, where would prices be? Where would the Government of these United States of America be? Had it not been for the intervention of Mr. Palmer?

You hear them say, also, that Mr. Palmer, by preparing to bring criminal and civil proceedings against the packers under the Sherman Anti-Trust law, forced them to terms, and, as he explained to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, was able to achieve an unexpected victory, and was able, without years of litigation, to dictate to the packers the manner of their surrender of their conclusive competitive superiorities in hundreds of lines other than their slaughtering, preparation, and packing of meat foods; and, in addition, to keep the Government free to prosecute the packers howsoever it may later wish.



Press Illustrating

Mr. Palmer and his little daughter, Mary Dixon Palmer, in his Washington home, which the Reds attempted to blow up at the time of his investigation into their activities

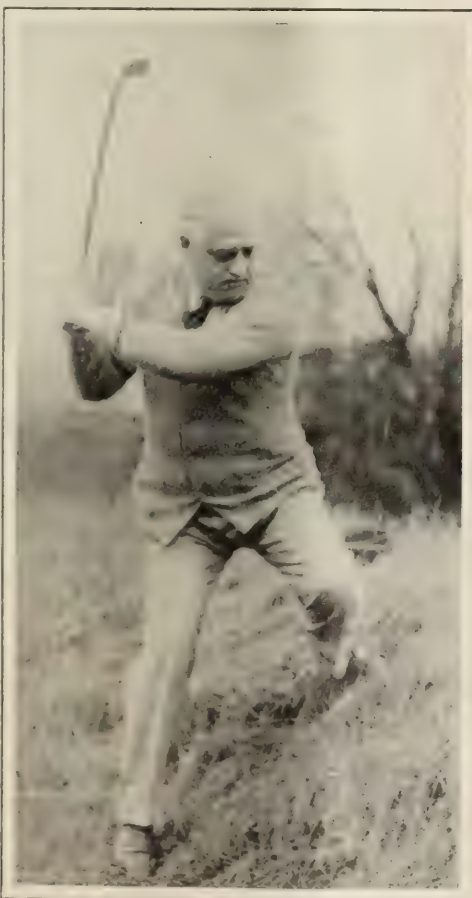
"We have," he said, "taken these defendants out of every business except that which is usually the business of the butcher, the meat business, and the products which are generally handled by butchers—butter, cheese and poultry. We have got them back, it seems to me, to the business which they originally went into; and, as to that business, we have bound them by per-

petual injunction, restraining them from agreeing or combining or arranging to do anything which is an attempt to monopolize that business or in restraint of trade in that business.

"In other words, we have, as to the meat business, an injunction of exactly the kind that the Sherman anti-trust law contemplates for the Government to get against men charged with a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

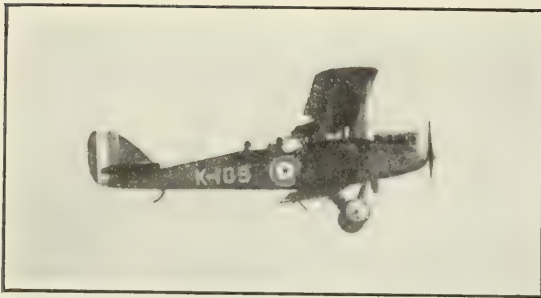
"The second thing that we have done is to restrain and enjoin them forever collectively and individually and in every other fashion from engaging in any unlawful trade practices. The result of that would be that any person or any concern, the Government, or any individual who was able to show an unlawful practice by these defendants or any of them will be permitted to come into court in this very case and present a showing which would entitle them to adjudication against the defendants for contempt. Those are all the things that we could possibly accomplish by a bill and an adverse decree."

On the other hand, you find, in the reports on the packing industry of the Federal Trade Commission, Part II, that on May 10, nearly a score of years ago, in 1902, the Department of Justice filed a petition in equity for an injunction against the packers. A temporary injunction was granted; then, on May 26, 1903, a permanent injunction, which, as modified later by the Supreme Court, specifically enjoined the packers and all their representatives and attorneys from conspiring to thwart competition in bidding for live stock or in selling it, from raising or lowering prices [Continued on page 63]



Wide World

As Attorney General, Mr. Palmer reorganized the entire Department of Justice and investigated, among other things, the packing industry, the Reds, the causes of the high cost of living and the claims of the coal miners. But he's a "rotten golfer," say his friends, because even when he's playing he wants to talk shop



From Paris to London we flew in an open plane where the passenger sat deep in a cockpit behind the pilot

A Long Way from Earth



The plane in which I first went over the Channel had a cabin more comfortable than a Pullman car

By Harold Howland

A story that will give you the sensation of having
been over the London-Paris air route for yourself

THE letter and the telegram were clearly incompatible. They had no common divisor. The one commanded me to the discussion of a contract down in Fleet Street at ten thirty the next morning. The other set the hour of three thirty the next afternoon for an interview in an office on the Place de la Concorde. Both appointments were imperative. It was to accomplish precisely these two things that I had crossed the Atlantic. I could not go back with either undone. But both my correspondents—it was the devil's own luck—informed me that it was tomorrow or not at all for the next month. One was off for the moors of Scotland—an Englishman's shooting engagements are sacrosanct; the other was sailing for America, of all places! But I must see him in Paris among his official surroundings.

Now Paris is 250 miles from London. Even if the Channel tunnel were already built, five hours by rail direct would hardly do the trick. The present day method of rail, steamer and rail does not contemplate, or permit, doing business in both cities the same day.

I left the breakfast table of my hotel in Trafalgar Square much harassed in mind. Which of the two engagements should I forego? Evidently it must be one or the other. But which? As I dodged the motor-Juggernauts under the Nelson monument London was winning. In Cockspur Street, Paris got the upper hand. At the foot of the Haymarket the London contract made

its insistent claim again; I couldn't go away and leave that unsettled. As I went up the steps of the club in Pall Mall it looked as tho I should be leaving for Paris by the night boat; that opportunity must not be overlooked. Then appeared the god from the machine.

An Englishman's assistance is never intrusive. But if he offers it, the offer is sincere, and the help will be effective. It is like the old aphorism anent the difference between a diplomat and a lady. "When a diplomat says 'yes' he means 'perhaps,' when he says 'perhaps' he means 'no,' if he says 'no' he is no diplomat. But when a lady says 'no' she means 'perhaps,' when she says 'perhaps' she means 'yes,' if she says 'yes' she is no lady." So when an Englishman says that a thing "may be accomplished," it is as good as done. My English friend heard the tale of woe that I was too American or too little English to keep to myself, took his pipe from between his teeth, and said, "Why not both?" "Very nice," I replied, with some heat and much irony. "But it can't be done. London to Paris in five hours! I haven't wings!" "No," said he, his pipe where it belonged again. "But I have. Want 'em?" I could only nod a stupefied assent. He continued, "Get your passport vised today, telegraph your man in Paris that you'll be there, keep your Fleet Street appointment in the morning, and be ready at your hotel—it's Morley's, isn't it?—at eleven thirty with only a small bag and a heavy coat. A car will call for you." It sounded like a rather vague "perhaps"; but I knew he was no diplomat, so it must mean "yes." I asked no questions, and followed his instructions to the letter.

At eleven thirty the next morning, my London business satisfactorily done, I was ready; and so was the car. As the commissionaire reached to open the door for me, the chauffeur remarked, "Good morning, sir. Here is your ticket, with Mr. ———'s compliments." I grasped it, murmured something, got in, and, as the car slipped under the Admiralty Arch into the Mall, set myself to guessing. (If you are an American in England, you must guess; the English expect it of you.) But indeed I already knew; and I was not altogether sure that I liked the knowledge. I was going "over" the Channel in very truth.

The ticket was as matter of fact as any railway ticket. It called for a passage by the London-Paris Air Express from London to Paris and return. If I had bought it, it would have cost me forty guineas—something like \$200 at the pre-war rate of exchange, but not so much nowadays.



Coming back from Paris "we got lost in the mist," as the pilot said later, "and went over to the war for a while. We made our schedule tho"

As the car shot out thru the London suburbs to Hounslow, where the aerodrome of our departure was, I thought of former trips across the Channel. I remembered the first, as a somewhat callow youth, when I forgot in the wee sma' hours that things which go over the rail to windward are likely to return with distressing suddenness. I remembered the latest, under full war conditions, when I left London after an early breakfast and reached Paris long after midnight. I had seen the Channel choppy and mischievous; I had seen it calm under a night of fog, with the white phantom of Beachy Head coming up with the dawn; I had seen it ruled across with the dot and dash line of the buoys supporting the great steel submarine net, spattered with inquisitive trawlers, and hovered over by watchful blimps and planes. I wondered how it would look this time. I wondered when I should see Paris.

At the Hounslow aerodrome everything was quiet and unhurried, with that deceptive British casualness which tends to drive a high strung Yankee crazy until he has learned to understand it—and sometimes after. A stray watchman directed me tentatively into an improvised office. A government officer, with an abstracted air of having his whole mind on something really important and fearfully remote, examined my passport and permitted me to fill out and sign a document recording my mother's maiden name, where my grandfather was born, why I wanted to go to France anyway, and other important trifles. No one prevented me from walking out on the great flat ground which in the days of the air raids on London must have been as crowded and busy as it was now idle and deserted. There a single biplane stood in front of the hangar, with a mechanic or two busy over its engine, a young officer in flying rig smoking in utter detachment, and several other men standing about with no apparent concern in this world or any other less than a dozen light-years away. One of them diffidently suggested looking at my ticket. He glanced at it and handed it back. I gathered from the general atmosphere that if I wished to climb into the machine no one would object. I did so. Someone took my little bag and stowed it in a locker. The hinged roof of the little compartment in which I sat was pulled into place and fastened. The man who had looked at my ticket suggested that if I wanted to have one of the sliding windows open it should be on the port side. The flying officer had climbed to his seat forward of my cabin and was hidden from me by the bulkhead. I glanced at my watch. In thirty seconds it would be twelve thirty. The mechanics took hold of the big propeller out at the plane's nose. Someone said quietly, "Contact." They whirled the propeller. The engine began to bark, to stammer *crescendo e accelerando*, to roar. We lumbered off across the field in a wide sweep.

"Taxiing" over a flying field is not the poetry of motion. The field is too rough, the machine too heavy. But

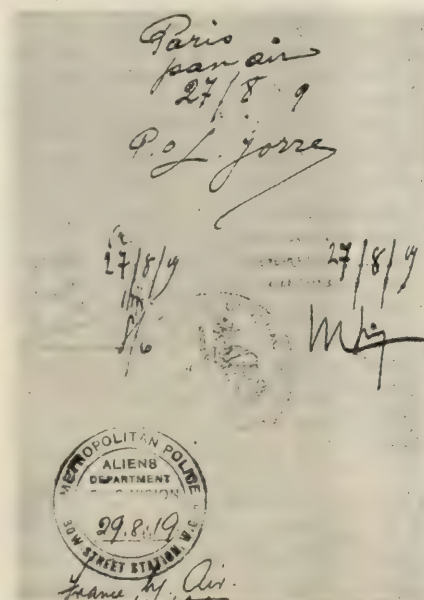


The cabin of an Airco plane, with its comfortable chairs and table, is as pleasant a place to lounge and as efficient a place to work in as a study on terra firma

presently there comes a moment when the bumping ceases; it is like slipping in a motor car from a rutted dirt road on to an asphalt boulevard. You instinctively look over. The ground is farther away. It continues to drop. That is all. You are off.

Now I had a moment to consider the compartment in which I sat. It was perhaps three feet wide by six long by seven high. It contained two leather covered seats facing each other, with a narrow table or shelf between them. If I had not been alone, my companion's knees would have brushed mine under the table. An arched roof, with two sliding windows on each side, kept out the wind and made the cabin intimate and cosy. On the table before me were two fascinating instruments. The dial of one was graduated in miles, and it was only a moment or two before the needle had reached the 100 mark, where it hovered gently with occasional swings up and down between 97 and 106. The figures on the other dial were in thousands. The needle swung slowly thru its arc to the figure 3000, and there it stayed with hardly a quiver for an hour or more. We were flying three-fifths of a mile above the earth at a speed of 100 miles per hour. I had no compass, but any good woodsman knows that when the sun is shining his watch will show him the north quite as well. Our course, I discovered, was southeast by south. The straight line to Paris gives you the longest flight across the Channel; so the Air Express is accustomed to take a course like a dog's leg golf hole, crossing the water in the neighborhood of Boulogne.

"And how," I can hear you asking impatiently, "did you feel? Comfortable? Cold? Nervous? Seasick? Scared? Deafened?" Let me see if I can tell you. Comfortable? Yes, as an old shoe. The seat was a lot better than a Pullman chair, for it fitted snugly and was innocent of that peculiar construction behind the head which seems expressly planned to paralyze the neck muscles. Cold? No, merely bracingly cool. The forward port window was slid open, and there was plenty of fresh air; but an overcoat, an Angora waistcoat, and a traveling rug made all serene within. Nervous? Frankly, yes. But nerves depend so definitely on temperament; and one who is absurdly nervous in a motor car on a solid road at a speed of 30 miles an hour could hardly be expected to be stolid and phlegmatic on his first ride at 100 miles an hour 3000 feet above the friendly, walkable earth. But the nervousness was no [Continued on page 69]



Striking proof that air travel is no longer a novelty—a page of Mr. Howland's passport vised "Paris par air," "France by air"

The State of the Union

By Archer Wall Douglas

THE wonder is, and still the wonder grows, that business should so survive and prosper in these troubled and uncertain times. Altho facing the immediate certainty of a declining European market for our commodities, Americans are gambling on margins in the grain pits and stock markets, speculating wildly in farm lands in the West, investing in wildcat oil schemes.

Yet, despite sinister and untoward elements, there is an inherent strength in the business situation. City dwellers and men of affairs have a delusion that their enterprises and their financial influence are the compelling power in the country's progress and advancement. In spite of the truth of much they claim, it is none the less a fact that the great centers depend for their very existence upon the wealth and productive power of the vast number of little known, unnoticed, but decentralized and democratic localities that form the backbone of the nation.

The answer to the riddle of our present prosperity lies almost wholly in the sound conditions underlying the home industries of these smaller communities,—communities that are largely self-supporting and self-contained.

Out in Central Arizona, around Phoenix, for instance, they are raising the priceless long staple Egyptian cotton, forty thousand bales, two million dollars in value in 1919, where only a few years ago there existed only the forbidding and sterile desert. And all because of the great Roosevelt dam that impounds and distributes the waters of the Salt River in life-giving irrigation. In this same belt, Arizona is producing alfalfa for growing herds and cantaloupes in hundreds of carloads for shipment to the great eastern cities. Farmers are doing the same thing in the once hopeless desert of the Imperial Valley in California, and in much greater volume, because the Colorado River has been turned in on the once parched land.

GO eastward thru southern New Mexico and Texas, along the Gulf Coast, and up the Atlantic seaboard to Chesapeake Bay, and you will get the story of cotton, a small crop but at prices higher than in fifty years. Early fruits and vegetables are going northward in literally thousands of carloads week after week. The entire Florida peninsula makes its living largely from garden truck and fruits.

Iowa, likewise, is full of prosperity, for its farmers had a great corn crop in 1919—the largest of any state in the Union. It also has more hogs than any other commonwealth. Also much livestock. And Iowa farmers are among the most efficient agriculturists in this country, typifying that widespread advance in intelligent farming that is spreading all over the West and South.

There are many oil fields, too, in Texas, Illinois, California, Oklahoma and Kansas that add daily to the output of wealth and money spending. Tulsa, Oklahoma, was once only a water tank station. Today it is "going on" to one hundred thousand inhabitants and is incredibly rich. All because of oil. The Miami district in northeastern Oklahoma was unheard of till a few years ago, when some of the richest zinc deposits in all the world were discovered there.

Across the line is Missouri, the greatest poultry state in the Union. Eggs and poultry are now high priced and in great demand. So the farmers' wives of Missouri market fifty million dollars' worth of poultry products annually.

Still further north, in Wisconsin, there are more blooded dairy cows than in any other state in the Union. The dairy interests of Wisconsin, mostly farmers, market two hundred million dollars' worth of their products each year.

There are many silver mines in Colorado and Montana, and they are running full time. For a silver mine today is more valuable than a gold mine. Also in Colorado, sugar beets are a good crop, commanding high prices, and the sugar beet mills are running day and night. There are vast groves of pecans in Texas, and eastward to Georgia, and the demand for these nuts has built up a great business.

The two northwestern counties of Arkansas had a great apple crop last year and they are getting high prices for it because of the high grade of the fruit and its attractive appearance. Georgia sent over eight million dollars' worth of fresh peaches to market in 1919, and has much spending money in consequence.

From East Texas, south and east to the Gulf and to the Atlantic Ocean, there is a vast belt of yellow pine forest, which is full of sawmills getting out lumber at extravagant prices to satisfy an apparently insatiable demand for building material.

TODAY there is much business in the three-fourths of the country ruled by the farmer, because the farmer is buying liberally. Not only is he buying the things that he needs to conduct his farm, but he is installing every known convenience and comfort for himself and his family. Running water and electric lights for his house, new labor saving household devices for his wife and family, new furnishings for his home, pianos, records, and always automobiles. He can do these things because the 1919 crops brought him much money. So long as he continues to buy, there will be a great volume of business in most of the country.

The small towns, which make business for the big towns and the great cities, are also buying, because the farmer is their most important customer. Then, too, many a little town has a manufacturing plant, a shoe factory, or a lumber mill, or a cotton mill, or a cement factory, or an overall factory. The workingmen in these plants are getting the highest wages in their history, and they are spending them freely, extravagantly, foolishly. This is typical of manufacturing cities and towns all over the country. For business thrives on spending, not on saving. The consumer is buying as he never bought before, despite the unusual and often unwarranted high prices of commodities. Both the purchasing power of the consumer and the volume of general business are at flood tide. The producer in every line, agricultural and industrial, finds his products in constant and unceasing demand.

Contrary to much that is said and preached, however, the average business man realizes perfectly well the unnaturalness and artificiality of the present situation. He knows that it cannot last a great while longer, for sooner or later there must come a slowing down of pace, a lessening in demand, and a consequent recession in prices. But he does not believe that such a change is yet upon us, or that it is immediately imminent. Meanwhile he is perfectly content to take a gambler's chance and to make the most of the situation while it lasts. Until this point of view is altered, matters will go on much as now.

The Penalty of Insolence

THE public will stand being robbed but it will not stand being mocked. "What are you going to do about it?" was the phrase which wrecked the Tweed ring. The famous quip, "The public be damned," has cost the railroads hundreds of millions of dollars. The Kaiser's alleged reference to the "contemptible" British army was the best recruiting

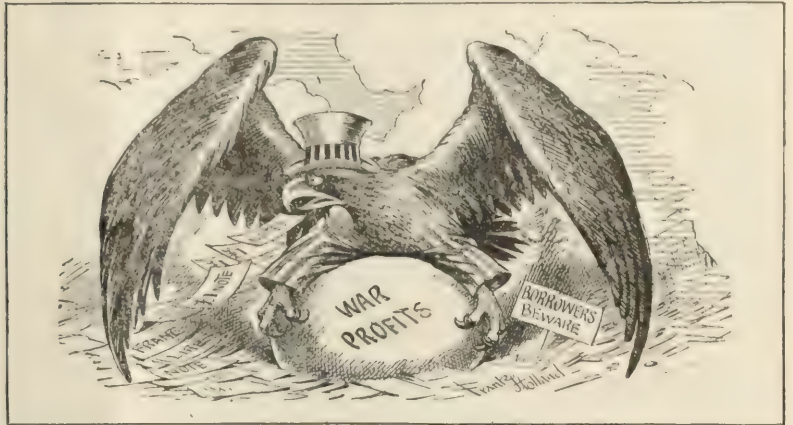


Clancy in London Evening Standard

"SPLENDID ISOLATION"

Thoughts for a Penny

From British Cartoons



John Bull

THE LUCKY BIRD

Here is a Yankee Eagle, he
Is "feathering his
nest," you see;
He's got a nest-egg,
too—my word!
He is a lucky
dicky-bird.



London Daily Express

JUST A TIMELY REMINDER



Thomas in London Opinion

INSOLVENT EUROPE

The King of the Belgians (to "Uncle Sam): "My people cannot live on glory. What will you lend on my medals?"



Low in London Star

J. Bull: "We've got to get him up, or he'll have us down"

Hop in Manchester Sunday Chronicle (right)

"And certain stars shot madly from their spheres."—Shakespeare



London World

KILLING TWO BIRDS WITH ONE SHOT



How

sergeant England ever had. We all remember the effect of the remark of a German official about "idiotic Yankees" in stirring up war sentiment in this country, just as a Spanish diplomat's reference to President McKinley as a "cheap politician" was one of the stimulating causes of the Spanish war. In every case there was real injury lying behind the insult but it was the insult which could not be forgiven.

We recall all this history to remind a certain opponent of rent legislation at Albany, who is reported to have declared that "we landlords want all we can get," that he is invoking ruin on his cause. The people will listen to reasonable arguments even in defense of unreasonable profits, but they will not listen to unreasonable arguments even in defense of reasonable profits. Point out the heavy expenses of the landlord in higher taxes, labor costs and repairs and you may defeat hostile legislation, but deny the right of the State government to protect the tenant and it will enact the most vindictive and confiscatory laws just to spite you. The American voter will not take a "dare."

Cultivating the Mob Mind in Colleges

By Edwin E. Slosson

EASTERN papers are very much excited over the condition of the Normal School at Fort Hays, where, it is said, a student soviet is in control and "the ducking of the faculty has become an almost hourly occurrence" and the riots "almost have resulted in the loss of two lives." It seems that Miss Loos, Professor of Eugenics—which I understand is Greek for Good Breeding—advised the students to duck anyone, man or woman, who refused to turn out on the following day to help construct a running track. The students took the advice literally and three men—not twenty-three as the "almost hourly" in the despatch would imply—two professors and one student who declined to comply with the students' ultimatum were thrown into the pond. One of the professors telegraphed to Topeka for protection, apparently expecting the Governor to call out the militia. But the matter was referred back to the county attorney who decided that the blame lay with the professors for not obeying the students. "It was," explains the financial secretary, who seems to be the chief authority in the institution, "simply an expression of college spirit, nothing more."

He is quite right. It was nothing more than an expression of college spirit and the same sort of college spirit finds some sort of expression in every college that I know. Therein lies the danger of it. For it means that our educational institutions are deliberately training the youth of the nation in the habit of mind that is most destructive to democracy, the tyranny of the majority.

I don't see that it makes much difference in principle whether the ducking is done to faculty or freshmen. It is not so much a question of latitude in discipline as it is of longitude in geography. In western institutions there is no such great gulf fixed between teachers and students as in the East. The older colleges of the country are organized on the principle of a hierarchy, from top to bottom. The order might be put into mathematical form as

trustees	:	faculty	::	faculty	:	students
president	:	professor	::	sophomore	:	freshman

But in some of the western states the board of trustees has been found superfluous and has been eliminated. And where all who teach—or occupy a teaching position—are indiscriminately called "professors," usually in one syllable, academic rank is hard to maintain. Instructors and students mingle freely and voluntarily share each other's labors and pleasures.

This is democratic. But enforced extra-curricular activi-

ties and compulsory conformity to custom or costume are essentially anti-democratic, for real democracy depends upon respect for individual rights. The Declaration of Independence of the nation is based upon the declaration of the independence of the individual contained in its preamble. Yet is there to be found in America any social group where the right of an individual to deviate from his fellows is more restricted and overruled than on a college campus? Possibly in some backwoods community of Mormons or Mennonites.

I know of universities where unwritten law compels the freshmen to wear skull caps on the campus and the faculty to wear mortar-boards at commencement. The freshmen have the advantage for the skull caps are cheaper and more comfortable. I have seen students ducked in the fountain of the largest university in the world for wearing socks or neckties of a shade ruled out by other students. What happens to a student who refuses to contribute to the athletic club funds even when it means going without food, clothing or books? If by any mischance a Quaker like Dalton, the father of the atomic theory, or a non-conformist like Priestley, the discoverer of oxygen, should have conscientious objections to standing during the singing of the college song or to saluting the college flag the career of such promising young chemists would be nipped in the bud. Such petty scruples against compliance with custom are doubtless unreasonable, but the right to be unreasonable is one of the inalienable human rights and the one most frequently in demand.

One of the worst features of collegiate conformity of opinion and conduct is that it makes hypocrisy compulsory. I have heard of institutions where the student who would be popular had to affect idleness and indifference to his studies and to indulge his love of learning at night and behind curtained windows as tho it were a secret vice. The pacemaker is as unpopular in college as in a union shop. There is the same tendency to resort to "direct action" against any innovator or newcomer. A band of sophomores will haze a freshman with the same zest as a bunch of strikers beating up a scab. Workingmen usually lack the advantage of a college education, but they often display the real college spirit.

College spirit of the kind that manifests itself in "direct action" and sabotage is traditional and seems to be dying out in most institutions. It is not peculiar to Kansas, as the New York papers would have us believe. It did not originate in that state, but was introduced in imitation of the older colleges of the country. I know that because I was on the spot when it was done. A lot of young instructors had been imported from eastern institutions to the University of Kansas in the early nineties and finding there a complete absence of class distinctions and what they call "college spirit" they set themselves to inculcate this. It puzzled the students at first to understand the meaning and object of it all. I remember a group of students coming to one of these instructors in class feuds and inquiring, "Won't you explain it over again to us? Are the freshmen and sophomores enemies of the juniors and seniors or are the juniors to help the freshmen in their fights against the sophomores and seniors?" But the students showed themselves really very apt at such lessons and before the year was out we had a flag rush that was equal to any in the oldest colleges, including the customary casualties.

Sporadic student pranks are not to be taken too seriously, even when they involve some violence, for they are mostly meaningless. But we cannot take too seriously a persistent tendency toward minority suppression, even tho it manifests itself in cold shoulders instead of cold baths. Freedom is not seriously endangered because occasionally a professor is discharged from a smaller college for teaching evolution or from a large college for teaching revolu-

tion. But it is endangered when students combine to make the campus uncomfortable for non-conformists of any kind. It would be fine to see every student and professor voluntarily come out to work together in constructing a running track—or if such a thing were conceivable, in building a road as Ruskin tried to get the Oxford students to do. But it would be a wicked thing to compel them to come for it would mean the destruction of the genuine college spirit that is supposed to be displayed by such spontaneous and unanimous action. It does not matter whether the objectors be truly conscientious or merely contrary, whether they be too busy or too lazy to turn out, coercion is equally wrong. Compulsory coöperation—that is the spirit of the soviet, whatever it may be called. The sensational papers declare that Bolshevism is being inculcated in our universities. So it is, but the papers are looking in the wrong direction for it. It is not so often taught by the instructors as it is practiced by the students. The danger lies in the dictatorship of the scholariat.

What is called "self-government" in colleges is often nothing of the sort. It may be mere mass-rule. Instead of being governed as formerly by the more mature and presumably wiser minds of the faculty the students are set to govern—not themselves—but each other. Sometimes student government is better than faculty government; sometimes it is worse. Either is equally far from the ideal of self-government, that is the government of each individual by himself in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience and in willing coöperation with his fellowmen. To do that requires a strength of character and wisdom of mind as yet beyond the capacity of students—or their elders.

The relation of the Many to the One is the most difficult problem in politics as it is in metaphysics. But far as the goal may be from us, it should be the aim of education to strive toward it or at least not work against it.

It Would Be a Dull World

THE trouble with suppressing the free speech of the Red is that at the same time and by the same act we suppress the reply which might be made. To abolish one side of a debate abolishes also the other, since no debate can exist if only one point of view is permitted. Think how dull it would be for a Republican stump speaker to live in a state where there were no Democrats! Think what a loss it would have been to Roman Catholic controversial theology if there had been no heretics! To a man of real convictions the greatest possible nightmares would be a world in which his burning arguments would forever smolder to extinction in the lukewarm water of acquiescence.

Three Vicious Bills

By Franklin H. Giddings

IF worse legislation than Mr. Lusk's New York State Senate Bills 1272, 1274 and 1275 has ever been proposed in any American legislative body, no record of it survives in history. These bills are politically vicious and offensively un-American. They are the kind of thing that we associate with the Robespierres, the Lenins and the Trotskys; or, to go a little farther back, with the legislation that flourished in the England of Charles II, and called forth such withering analyses as the political writings of John Milton.

Bill No. 1272 is entitled "An act to amend the executive law, in relation to powers of attorney general with respect to prosecutions for criminal anarchy, and making an appropriation therefor." It creates an "organization" and "facilities" for prosecuting violations of laws relating to anarchy. The organization is to consist of deputies as-

signed or appointed by the attorney general of the state and of "investigators, translators, stenographers, process servers, and clerical and other assistants." These persons "shall be deemed confidential agents of the attorney general, and their appointment, promotion, demotion, or removal shall not be subject to the provisions of the civil service law or rules of the state civil service commission." Of course not! Such a piece of decency and legal propriety might be highly embarrassing to so precious an "organization," for creating and maintaining which, and for providing "facilities" for which, the sum of \$100,000 is appropriated. In other words, a gang of political house men and retainers, responsible to nobody but the attorney general, is to be called into existence and fed at the public trough up to \$100,000 to discover and punish political crime! If Lenin or Trotsky, to say nothing of the Russian bureaucracy under Czardom, has ever conceived anything to beat that, Mr. Lusk or his friends ought to provide the public with a micrometer (at state expense) to measure the difference.

Bill No. 1274 is entitled "An act to amend the education law, in relation to licensing and supervision of schools and school courses, and making an appropriation therefor." It provides that "no person, firm, corporation, association or society shall conduct, maintain or operate any school, institute, class or course of instruction in any subjects whatever" without a license from the University of the State of New York, exception being made of public schools of the city; union, free and common school districts of the state; educational institutions now or hereafter incorporated by the university of the state, or admitted to membership in it; and "schools now or hereafter established and maintained by a religious denomination or sect well recognized as such at the time this section takes effect." In other words, no old lady could teach a class in knitting, no rural district could have an old-fashioned singing school, no man or woman could organize and teach a class in dancing or in fiddling, no woman's club could study Browning, nobody could teach a class in bookkeeping, or stenography, or type-writing, nobody could coach a boat crew or a baseball team, until for \$5 paid a license had been obtained from the university of the state, without becoming "guilty of a misdemeanor" and liable to punishment "by a fine not exceeding \$100 or by imprisonment not exceeding sixty days." To buy and organize the omniscience called for by this act, the sum of \$10,000 is appropriated. It seems inadequate.

Bill No. 1275 is entitled "An act to amend the education law, in relation to the qualifications of teachers, and making an appropriation for expenses." It provides that, in addition to present requirements for certification of qualification for employment as a teacher in the public schools, every teacher "shall obtain a certificate" which shall set forth that he is "of good moral character, and that he has shown satisfactorily that he will support the constitutions of this state and of the United States, and that he is loyal to the institutions and laws thereof." This certificate is to be issued by, or under the direction of, the commissioner of education and in conformity to rules to be adopted by the regents of the university. So far the provision is eminently proper and expedient. It is, however, further provided that the certificate may be revoked by the commissioner of education on the ground that the holder of it is not of good moral character, or for act or utterance showing that he will not support the constitutions of the state and the nation, or that he is not loyal to the institutions and laws thereof, and no provision of any kind is made relative to the procedure by which such charge shall be established. In other words, as the bill stands the commissioner of education is given the powers of a despot to determine who shall and who shall not teach in the public schools in the state of New York.

Further characterization of such legislation would be

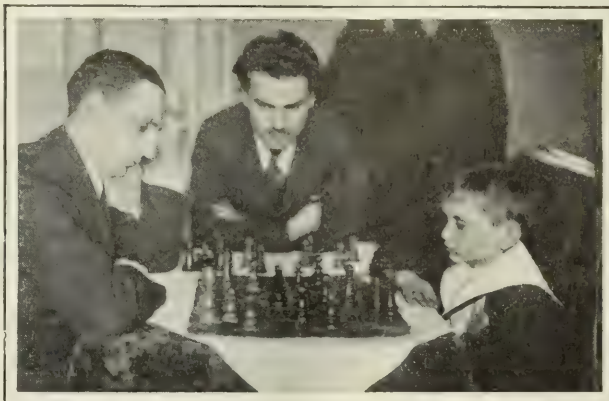


Daisy Ashford's Not the Only One

These youngsters are all
famous, and all but one
are under ten



The youngest star on Broadway, Lillian Roth, is nine years old and has played already in six important roles. This season she is Babbie in "Shavings," a notably successful comedy from Joseph Lincoln's Cape Cod stories. Two of its scenes are in a toy shop, and so in spite of being famous Lillian can still play with her dolls



Because he broke all records in entering college at the age of fourteen they let him wear a cap and gown his freshman year to have this picture taken. Edmund Moore Hamilton isn't a one-sided boy prodigy; he makes amazing progress in his college work, surpassing at fourteen the work of students from seventeen to twenty, and he takes a healthy all-round interest in things outside the classroom, too



Ever since the age of five Sammy Reschewski has been known as a famous chess player. Now at eight years old he is champion of Berlin, where he recently played a match in which he won thirty - two games and lost only one



Singing in "Zaza" at the Metropolitan Opera House before she is seven seems a promising start for Ada Quintana, a little Italian girl. Already she is choosing between two careers; Geraldine Farrar has offered to be her sponsor in moving pictures; Mr. Gatti-Casazza advises her instead to "dress plainly, learn honesty and modesty, have her voice thoroly trained — and become a second Patti"

Natalie Ormsby (right) has been on the road at seven, playing in the Marjorie Rambeau Company. She is credited with having the best speaking voice of any child on the stage. but she hankers already for the money to be made in the movies



The Wanamaker prize in a general competition of paintings and drawings by young people from nine to seventeen years old went to Marie Kempton, aged nine, whose creative imagination has never been hampered by any lessons in technic. She is going to be a leader of the Modernists when she grows up

Technic, on the other hand, still maintains its place in athletic achievement. Little Cameron Coffey (left) is famous as a perfect springboard diver from a height of ten feet. He was taught to swim almost as soon as he could walk by Vance Vieth, coach of the Los Angeles Athletic Club

tautological. This sort of thing is not Americanism. It is Leninism; it is pure and unalloyed Bolshevism, which means that it is neither more nor less than newfangled jargon for tyranny.

The Mosque and the Skull

THERE are many good reasons why the Turks should be deprived of Constantinople and several bad ones. Probably the worst is the one which seems to have most influence in English ecclesiastical circles, that is, that the Mosque of St. Sofia should again become a Christian church. But the Mohammedans have been worshipping in it for 467 years and that ought to give them some right to it. If priority of possession is to determine property rights we shall expect the Christians, if they get St. Sofia, to restore its eight columns of porphyry to the Temple of the Sun at Baalbek and its two columns of verde antique to the Temple of Diana of Ephesus from which they were purloined.

If Christians need a church in Constantinople let them build a new one. If they cannot build a bigger, better and more beautiful one than Justinian did this proves that Christianity is in a lower state than it was in the Byzantine period, and if so it does not deserve consideration. If Christians really possessed Holy Wisdom they would not demand the shrine of it. If a clause is inserted in the Turkish treaty calling for the surrender of St. Sofia it will be as much of an absurdity as Article 246 in the German treaty in which England demands the return of the skull of the Sultan Mkwawa, late of Tanganyika Territory.

The Emancipated Puritan

By Allen Campbell

NOW that we are about to celebrate the tercentenary of the Pilgrims it is just as well to ask ourselves frankly: "Are we ashamed of the Puritans?" If not, it is because we are as a people resistant to propaganda. For many years past Greenwich Village essayists, decadent poets, artists of the new schools and supercilious critics have been industriously creating a legend about the Puritan, till the word itself has become an insult even worse than "bourgeois," "philistine" or "mid-Victorian." According to the legend the Puritan was conventional, conservative, bigoted, superstitious, hostile to all freedoms of thought and expression and, even in the seventeenth century, decidedly behind the times. His force of character is conceded, but intellectually he is regarded as beneath contempt. Emancipation and modernism are measured as the square of the distance away from Puritanism.

Those who by conviction or temperament are naturally averse to the Puritan have, of course, the right to their point of view, but it is a pity that they should denounce what they have never studied. Very few eager enemies of Calvin's doctrines could pass an examination on the Shorter Catechism, and very few critics of what they suppose to be the Puritan moral tradition ever read a word of Milton or Jonathan Edwards. It is as if some clever young essayist attacked Marxian Socialism on the ground that it taught polygamy and that it had failed when tried in Utah; or pointed out to the Anti-Saloon League how brilliant was the life in the Parisian *salon*, or gently reminded the Catholic Church that free silver was now a dead issue.

The Puritans were a group of rationalist radicals who figured prominently in the history of England, Scotland and the American colonies in the seventeenth century. They were very intolerant, but not in the sense of resisting innovations; they were intolerant of existing institu-

tions as are the Socialists of today. They greatly shocked respectable Anglicans by insisting that marriage was a civil contract rather than a religious sacrament, tho not all of them went as far as Milton in upholding the right of divorce. They were, it is quite true, austere and strict in their personal conduct, but they used a plainness of speech in denouncing moral evils that no modern writer would dare imitate. They were especially concerned with the defense of free speech and the "freedom of unlicensed printing," and the noblest vindication of a free press which exists anywhere in literature may be found in Milton's *Areopagitica*.

In civil affairs their ideal was a democratic republic. No institution ever devised by the extremest modern radical can surpass in directness of popular rule the New England town meetings. Like the Russian Reds they thought it small sin to kill a king. They were responsible for popular revolutions in every country where they had a considerable following. It is true that they were constructive as well as destructive; they could found a commonwealth as well as upset one, but that was because they were sufficiently rationalist to think thru a subject to its logical conclusion and not stop half way with the mere act of rebellion.

The Puritan leaders were not wholly exempt from the superstitions common to all sects and classes of their day, but they were distinguished by an eager intellectual curiosity and a fondness for scientific and philosophical speculation. They distrusted emotional and mystical religion and worshiped by preference in "meeting houses" as bare as barns so that nothing would distract their attention from the exercise of pure thought. Their religious service did not consist in the symbolic ritual favored by the Catholics and Anglicans, or the elaborate musical programs of the modern fashionable church, or the popular hymns and emotional sermons of the revivalist evangelical churches. Essentially their service was a long lecture on metaphysics. None but a nation of philosophers could have created, or even endured, the Puritan sermon. It is not strange, therefore, that Scotland and Massachusetts have produced so many leaders in the various fields of science.

It is commonly assumed that modern science has "disproved" the theology of Calvin. Doubtless its phraseology has become old fashioned and some of its conclusions are offensive to many of us. But what people have objected to in this theology is really its ruthless logic; their hearts have revolted against the extremes to which the Calvinists pushed the general Christian doctrine of divine omnipotence. Nearly all Christians admitted divine foreknowledge, which implied divine foreordination, and all that Calvinism did was to point out that as a logical consequence free will was impossible. "Predestination" is simply a technical name for the doctrine of determinism widely held by scientists and philosophers who do not claim to be Christian at all. Anyone who believes in the absolute regularity of natural law is half a Calvinist, and if he also believes in God, and in the Christian revelation, he is wholly one.

We have one great superiority to the Puritans, we are more soft-hearted. We have one great inferiority, we are less hard-headed. Today we prefer rhetoric to cold logic and mystical aspiration to solid lumps of theological doctrine. We wrap our beliefs in the rich trappings of historic ritual. We dodge the conclusion of a train of thought. We turn from the plain and prosaic Puritan conception of church and state to the symbolism of sacred crosses and sacred flags. Puritanism is too advanced and rationalistic for us; it has more of the white light of reason than we can endure.

The Story of the Week

Is Socialism Treason?

A majority of the New York Assembly has voted to expel the five Socialist members of the Assembly, Messrs. Claessens, Waldman, Solomon, De Witt and Orr, on the recommendation of the Judiciary Committee. The majority report is based not on the personal disqualifications of the five assemblymen, but on the broad ground that membership in the Socialist party is itself an act of disloyalty and renders any candidate elected on the party ticket incapable of taking a legally valid oath of loyalty to the Constitution.

The majority report even ventures to recommend special legislation making it impossible for the Socialist party, as at present organized, to present a ticket to the voters this fall. On this point the report states:

We recommend that appropriate legislation be enacted to the end that hereafter no party, group or political organization in which aliens are acceptable as members, or whose principles, policies and program are responsive to or determined by an organization, national or state, composed of persons not members of the electorate of the nation or state, shall be privileged to occupy the position of a political party on the official ballot of this state.

Senator Borah Is Bitter

SENATOR Borah has accused the supporters of General Wood and Governor Lowden with trying to capture the Republican nomination by spending huge sums of money in the pre-convention campaign. He has introduced a bill in the Senate requiring all persons or organizations contributing more than \$100 to any campaign fund to make public, thru immediate notification to the Attorney General of the United States, the identity of the contributor and the amount contributed.

Senator Johnson immediately claimed merit as a candi-



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Charles R. Crane has been appointed by President Wilson as United States Envoy to China, a post of increasing importance in view of China's commercial and social development. Mr. Crane was given a similar appointment to China by President Taft in 1909, but resigned before he assumed his official duties. He was chairman of the finance committee for President Wilson's campaign in 1912. Shortly after that he refused the offer of an appointment as United States Ambassador to Russia

date exempt from Senator Borah's strictures, since he had no large campaign fund behind him and was forced to make most of his canvass personally. He advocated that a legal limit should be placed on campaign expenditures and declared it "a national scandal the manner in which people are exploiting certain candidates just as if they were a patent medicine or a new soap." He contends that the North Dakota and Minnesota delegations are incorrectly attributed to General Wood and that the North Dakota delegation and part of that of Minnesota should be counted for him.

General Wood declares Senator Borah's attack "entirely unwarranted" and intended to influence the result of future primaries. Senator Moses of New Hampshire, campaign manager for General Wood, denied that any money had been improperly spent and defended the expenditure of campaign funds for legitimate publicity work.

Hoover Speaks Up

AT last Mr. Hoover, the mystery candidate, has followed the example of other Presidential possibilities and yielded to the enthusiasm of his friends. Hitherto he has refused to let his name go before the primaries of either party and has steadfastly declined to be considered as a candidate or even to say which party would receive his support in the coming elections. But in a recent message to the Hoover Republican Club of California he declared his preference for the Republican party on two conditions; that the party be progressive on domestic issues and that it stand for the ratification of the treaty with Germany.

Mr. Hoover says in part:

I understand that there is a great wish among the Republicans of California to have opportunity to express themselves in favor of the League of Nations, with proper reservations safeguarding American interests, as opposed to the extreme view advocated against any League at all.

If the Republican party, with the independent element of which I am naturally affiliated, adopts a forward-looking, liberal, constructive platform on the Treaty and on our economic issues, and if the party proposes measures for sound business administration of the country and is neither reactionary nor radical in its approach to our great domestic questions, and is backed by men who undoubtedly assure the consummation of these policies and measures I will give it my entire support.

While I do not and will not myself seek the nomination, if it is felt that the issues necessitate it and it is demanded of me, I cannot refuse service.

The South Dakota Primary

THE most interesting, because the most actively and closely contested, primary election thus far held was the Republican primary in South Dakota on March 23. Four candidates had carried on active publicity campaigns within the state: Major General Leonard Wood, Governor Lowden of Illinois, Senator Johnson of California and Senator Poindexter of Washington. General Wood was successful, with over 29,000 votes. Governor Lowden was a creditable second, with more than 25,000, and Senator Johnson a close third with over 23,000. Senator Poindexter, altho he had personally campaigned in the state, obtained less than a thousand votes. The Democratic primary was captured by Mr. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany.

General Wood is far in the lead of his competitors in securing instructed delegates. Of 188 Republican delegates

chosen by convention or by primary before the end of March, seventy-nine were pledged or instructed to further the Wood candidacy. Very few of the other delegates thus far chosen are instructed for anyone, tho Virginia's delegates at large have been instructed to support Governor Lowden. The sentiments of the uninstructed delegates are, of course, a matter of guesswork, but it appears probable that most of them will vote either for Wood or Lowden when they get to Chicago.

The Republican situation seems to have taken the form of a contest of General Wood against the field. Wood, Lowden and Johnson may be classed as "favorites"; that is, as candidates making an active canvass in all parts of the Union. Governor Allen of Kansas, Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts, Senator Harding of Ohio, Senator Poin-dexter of Washington, Senator Borah of Idaho and Senator Watson of Indiana form the group of "favorite sons"; that is, candidates who rely on local support to give them standing before the convention. There is a third group of "dark horses," men widely considered for the nomination but whose chance of nomination does not depend on instructed delegates, but arises from the possibility of a deadlock in the convention itself which will compel the nomination of a compromise candidate. Such are Mr. Hoover, President Butler, General Pershing and ex-Justice Hughes.

Tornadoes Smite West and South

A series of destructive tornadoes on March 28 caused wholesale loss of life and property in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Georgia and Alabama. The northern storm resulted in 105 deaths; the southern storm in 55. Illinois was the most severely injured of the northern states, with a death toll of more than thirty and a property loss variously estimated from \$20,000,000 to \$50,000,000. A number of suburbs and towns immediately west of Chicago were completely wrecked; among them Melrose Park and Elgin. Western Ohio suffered almost as severely.

Atlanta, Georgia, was the center of the southern storm belt as Chicago was of the northern. The city itself was badly damaged and a number of smaller Georgia towns were practically wiped out. Lagrange reports twenty-six dead and more than a hundred injured. Several hundred houses were destroyed with a property loss of at least \$500,000. West Point, Georgia, also felt the full fury of the storm; at least ten were killed and many injured. Red Cross and emergency relief organizations are rushing food and supplies to the ravaged areas.

Coal Strike Called Off

BEGINNING with the first of April, Federal control ceased over the coal industry of the United States. President Wilson in his letter of March 23 to the regional conferences entrusted with the negotiation of new wage contracts said that he expected both the operators and the miners to abide by the decision of the United States Bituminous Coal Commission "notwithstanding the fact that it is not unanimous." He declared that he had come to the conclusion that it was inexpedient for the Government to continue price control "so that on and after April 1, 1920, no Government maximum prices will be enforced." He added, however, that he wished to "impress upon the coal operators the extreme importance not only of their complying to the fullest extent with the laws against combinations in restraint of trade and against profiteering, but also of their exerting themselves affirmatively to prevent exacting of unreasonable prices for coal."

The miners agreed not to call a strike, provided all wage agreements reached subsequently to April 1 were made



Thomas in Detroit News

The human wishbone

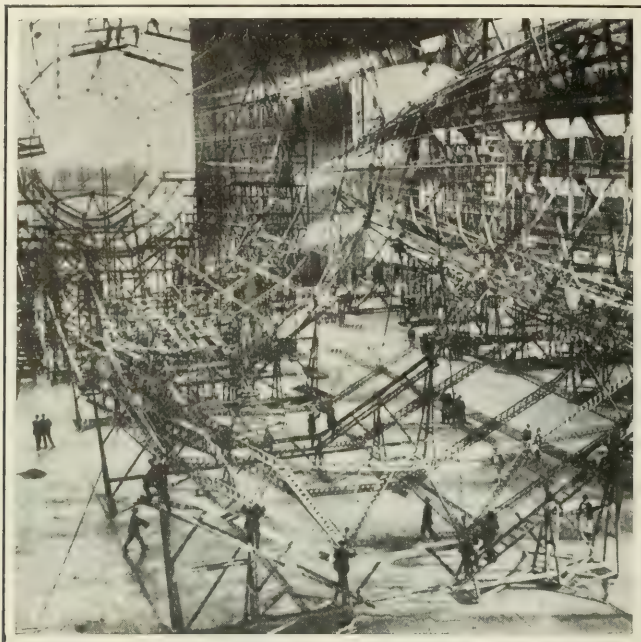
retroactive to that date. The majority decision of the Coal Commission grants the miners an advance in wages of 27 per cent in place of the 14 per cent previously awarded by Fuel Administrator Garfield. This will increase the aggregate annual payroll of the bituminous coal mines by about \$200,000,000 a year. The contract on this basis will expire on March 31, 1922, as it is effective for two years. The eight hour day is retained; the miners' demand for the six hour day and the five day week being rejected as "clearly uneconomic." The miners at first insisted on both the thirty hour week and a 60 per cent increase in pay, and claimed that the war profits of the coal operators were sufficient to justify all these demands. At a later stage in the discussion they offered to compromise on a 35 per cent advance of wages and the seven-hour day. While disappointed at the final report of the Coal Commission, the miners are pleased at being granted almost twice the increase awarded them under the decision of the Fuel Administrator.

Mexican Politics

MEXICO, like the United States, will hold Presidential elections this year. The state governors of the republic have agreed on a joint program designed to eliminate the factor of unfair pressure by the public authorities on the voter which has been so notorious in all previous Mexican elections. The governors also declared that they would refuse to recognize any Congress or President that was not lawfully elected. If performance is as good as promise Mexico will have no more revolutions to overturn the verdict of the ballots.

The leading candidates for President have also "taken the pledge" not to dispute the result of the election by armed force. Carranza does not appear to be a candidate to succeed himself. Ygnacio Bonillas, Mexican ambassador to the United States, is the Administration candidate. The group which he heads is dubbed the Civilian Party, to indicate the elimination of militarist influence from Mexican politics. His chief rivals are both military men, General Obregon and General Gonzales. All three candidates profess a desire for friendly relations with the United States.

The Carranza Government is more nearly in control of



Underwood & Underwood.

This is how an airship looks in process of construction. It is the R-38, bought from Great Britain by the United States Navy, and, in this photograph, being examined in its shed at Bedford, England, by Commander Dyer and Lieutenant Commander Coil of the United States

the situation than at any previous time. Villa is the only bandit of renown who is still active. Several Americans have recently been captured and held for ransom by Villa's followers.

The Mexican Government announces that Henry Morgenthau is acceptable as Ambassador of the United States, in succession to Henry P. Fletcher. Owing to the prolonged absence of Mr. Fletcher in Washington, the United States has had to transact affairs at Mexico City thru a chargé d'affaires, and the resumption of normal diplomatic intercourse is welcomed by both countries. The Mexican Government announces that it will resume the payment of interest on its foreign debt, about one-third of which is held in the United States. Thus Mexico sets a good example to more than one of our European debtors!

Independent Canada

THE nationhood of Canada, as an independent and equal partner of that subsidiary League of Nations the British Empire, has been vigorously reaffirmed by Canadian statesmen in recent Parliamentary debates. In discussing the Bulgarian treaty Mr. King, the opposition leader, declared that "We do not want a condition brought about whereby the full autonomy of this Parliament will be in any way impaired or by which we will not be able to continue our status as a free self-governing nation, which status we are privileged to enjoy at the present time." Sir George Foster, acting Premier, replied that no responsible English statesman had hinted at Imperial centralization. Mr. Beland said that, "We have only to reaffirm the position taken last year as to the supremacy and sovereignty of the Canadian Parliament in the matter of participating in war." Mr. Doherty, Minister of Justice, declared that the ratification of a British treaty with respect to Canada depended on the signature of the Canadian representative and the approval of the Canadian Parliament.

Mr. King advocates a constitutional reform which would permit Canada to revise her constitution at will without even a formal reference to the British Government. At present an amendment to the Canadian constitution, con-

trary to the practice of Australia and South Africa, must be approved by the British Government since it amounts to an amendment of the British North America Act, establishing Canadian home rule, which was passed by the British Parliament. It is true that this assent is never refused, but many Canadian nationalists are impatient of any legal form which reminds them of the old days of colonial dependence.

Mr. Rowell, President of the Canadian Privy Council, has declared that if the United States should enter the League of Nations with a reservation against the separate representation of Canada in the League Assembly, Canada would refuse assent, even if Great Britain agreed, and in that case "the reservations would not go into effect because they were not assented to by the Allied and Associated Powers"; which logically implies that Canada is a "Power" distinct from Great Britain.

How May Peace Come?

THE second rejection of the Treaty of Versailles leaves the United States still "in a state of war" with the German Empire, with Austria and with Hungary. Our relations with these countries are governed by the terms of the armistice which ended actual hostilities. This puts us at so obvious a disadvantage in our economic relations with enemy countries, as compared with competing nations who are now at peace, that Congress is seeking a way to evade the consequences of the Senate's action.

The Republican majority in the House of Representatives and in the Senate plan to put thru a resolution simply declaring war with Germany at an end. Should the President veto such a resolution they trust to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote of both Houses to override the veto by appealing to war-weary Democrats. In any case a veto would enable the Republicans to accuse President Wilson of preventing peace. But the legal and political pitfalls which surround this course are numerous. A mere declaration of peace would not give the United States any of the rights guaranteed to the United States under the Treaty; whereas a resolution, such as that proposed by Senator Knox, which contained provisions safeguarding American rights and privileges as secured in the Treaty of Versailles, would almost certainly require the assent of the President as relating to the treaty making power. Moreover, since the United States has refused assent to the Treaty, the other Allied and Associated Powers might refuse to sanction such an arrangement.

Another course would be to negotiate a separate peace with Germany. This cannot be done, however, save on the initiative of the President. Nor are the President's opponents any too anxious to undertake the responsibility of shutting the United States outside the Peace of Versailles. The most promising way out would be for the President to resubmit the Treaty, either with the necessary reservations to secure the approval of the Senate or with a tacit understanding that the reservations will be accepted if the Senate insists on attaching them to the Treaty.

German Government Stands

THE German republic has given substantial proof of its stability by withstanding assault from both flanks. First the reactionaries from the agricultural regions of the east under Dr. von Kapp and General Lüttwitz seized Berlin and attempted to overthrow the Ebert Government and a few days later the radicals of the industrial district of the west revolted and established communes in the Ruhr valley. The first menace, the *coup d'état* of the Right, was quickly quelled by the use of the republican army and by a general strike. The second could not be so easily dealt

with for the threat of a strike has no terrors for those who are themselves strikers and the Government forces could not be used against the insurgents, for according to Article 43 of the Treaty only a limited number of German troops are permitted within thirty miles of the Rhine. President Ebert asked the Allied Governments to be allowed to send forty-eight regiments into the Ruhr valley to put down the Communists. England, Italy and the United States were willing, but France refused. The French, who are always working to extend their military control over more German territory, proposed that the forces of the Allied and Associated nations now on the Rhine be employed to put down the rebellion, but neither the British nor American Governments would consent to this. The American troops on the frontier are in a peculiarly difficult position since the United States alone is still at war with Germany and an advance of the American army across the Rhine would be regarded as a hostile invasion and might precipitate a conflict. The French Government, failing to get the consent of England, Italy and the United States to an extension of the area of occupation, then agreed to allow the Ebert forces to be employed in the neutral zone on condition that Allied troops—meaning practically French—should occupy Frankfurt and Darmstadt, the most important German cities in the west, but England refused her consent to this.

But altho the military operations of the German Government were thus restricted by the disagreement of the Allies, the Communists will probably be compelled to surrender, sooner or later, and the soviets that have been set up will be dissolved.

The military leader of the Spartacans is Captain von Beerfelde, formerly of the German General Staff. Three years ago he was being highly praised by the Allied press for having disclosed the Lichnowsky memoirs which revealed the machinations of the German Government to bring on the war. For his opposition to the continuance of the war he was arraigned for high treason, but before he could be convicted the old régime had fallen.

England and Belgium in Africa

THE conquest of German East Africa was one of the most romantic and remarkable campaigns of the Great War. That a few thousand Germans, cut off from the home country and without the means of making or importing arms and ammunition, should be able to hold out for four and a half years against overwhelming forces, fully supplied with munitions, and attacking from all four sides at once, and that enough of them should remain to surrender after the armistice, would be incredible if it had not happened before our eyes.

According to the Berlin treaty founding the Congo Free State in 1885, the basin of the Congo River as well as Lake Tanganyika was to remain forever open on equal terms to the trade of all nations and immune from all warlike operations. The United States took a leading part in this movement and was the first nation to recognize the Congo Free State. At the outbreak of the Great War both Belgium and Germany appealed to the United States and to the other powers signatory to the Treaty of Berlin to use their influence to prevent carrying the war into Africa, for fighting there, whichever won, could have no influence on the final issue of the war and the only effect would be to devastate the country and kill off the natives. But the United States paid no attention to the petition.

First the Boers and British tried to conquer German East Africa conjointly as they had German South West Africa, but they did not find it such an easy job, so they called in the aid of the neighboring nations. The Belgians attacked from the western or Congo side, while the Portuguese attacked from the south. The Belgians, entering from the northwest corner, swept clear the table land between the

two lakes, Tanganyika and Victoria Nyanza, and it fell to their fortune to take the German capital, Tabora. When it came to the partition of the spoils there was some controversy among the Allies. The Portuguese and Belgians claimed a considerable share on the ground that their aid had been indispensable to the victory. The Portuguese were appeased by the promise of a slight rectification of the southern frontier in their favor, but the Belgians demanded about a quarter of the territory, including both banks of Lake Tanganyika. But this lake, the longest in the world, forms a link in the Cape-to-Cairo route that the British have been aiming to complete ever since Cecil Rhodes projected it. The Germans blocked their plan by taking the whole territory between Tanganyika and the ocean, but the overthrow of Germany in the Great War removes this obstacle and leaves the way clear to construct a north-and-south transcontinental Africa railroad.

The British contended that Lake Tanganyika formed a natural boundary to the Belgian possessions on the east and that to give the Belgians the northwest quarter of German East Africa would be to annex to the Congo land whose natural outlet is toward the east and to separate tribes who belong to the same race and political group. Further, the British argued that Belgium already possess a million square miles of African territory, more than such a small country could properly manage, as the Congo scandals proved.

But the Belgians, like the French and Italians, insisted that England had acquired thru the war such immense territories in Africa, Asia and the Pacific that it would be ungenerous of her not to grant a little of it to her Allies. Finally England consented, and an agreement was reached by which Belgium was to get the provinces of Ruanda and Urundi, as shown on the map. The territory thus ceded amounts to 18,000 square miles, that is, nearly twice the size of Belgium. It is high lying and healthy, probably hab-



BELGIAN GAINS IN AFRICA

The British Government has conceded to Belgium the northwest corner of German East Africa in recognition of the aid given by the Belgian troops from the Congo in the conquest of the German colony. The dividing line agreed upon between England and Belgium is as marked upon the above map from the London Times, but with the proviso that if the transcontinental railroad to be run from Tabora to Uganda requires it the boundary above Bugufi shall be shifted ten miles or more to the west

itable by white men and likely to become one of the great cattle countries of the world.

The British retain about 95 per cent of German East Africa, which will henceforth be known as "Tanganyika Territory." They get complete control of the railroad which the Germans had completed just as the war broke out to connect the coast with Tanganyika. But Belgium is guaranteed the free economic use of the line from the lake to the sea, as well as special port privileges at the eastern terminus, Dar-es-Salaam. The Belgians can run their own cars thru to the ocean on this railroad.

The north-and-south railroad which the British are to construct will run thru Tabora into British Uganda, and the Belgians have consented to draw back their eastern boundary, tho not more than ten miles, in case it is found that the valley, thru which the British railroad must run, is within the Belgian cession.

A curious feature of this affair is that both the British and the Belgians are supposed to take and to hold this territory under a mandate from the League of Nations, yet it does not appear that the League has even been consulted as to who shall have the mandates for this or any other of the German colonies. Their ownership has been settled in all cases by private agreement between the countries most concerned. In this way it has been already arranged that Japan should have the German islands north of the equator and Great Britain those south of it; that Australia should have New Guinea and New Zealand Samoa; that German South West Africa should go to the Union of South Africa; that Togoland and Kamerun should be divided between France and Great Britain and East Africa between Belgium and Great Britain. The Italian claims in Africa we discussed in The Independent of March 20. The partition of Turkey is still in dispute.

Wilson and the Turkish Problem

THE partition of the Ottoman Empire is a question in which the United States is much concerned, both on philanthropic and commercial grounds. Many Armenians, Syrians and Levantine Jews and Greeks have found refuge among us, and we have always endeavored to alleviate the sufferings or facilitate the release of those who remained under Turkish tyranny. But since we are not in the League of Nations we are not even being consulted as to the arrangements now being completed by the Allies

which will determine the political and commercial relations of the Near East for generations to come.

Consequently the President has taken occasion to ask for information as to what measures are being taken to secure a just and permanent peace and to safeguard the equal rights of nations like the United States, that did not take a direct part in the conquest of Turkey. Perhaps the most significant clause in the President's note is the concluding paragraph, in which he asks for "the open door" in Turkey, such as Secretary Hay insisted upon in China:

Let me say in conclusion that it is the understanding of the Government of the United States that whatever territorial changes or arrangements may be made in the former Ottoman Empire such changes or arrangements will in no way place American citizens or corporations or the citizens or corporations of any other country in a less favorable situation than the citizens or corporations of any power party to this treaty.

In accordance with the principle enunciated in his Fourteen Points the President says that the Armenians should have "easy and unencumbered access to the sea," and suggests that Trebizond on the Black Sea be given to Armenia. The Allies propose to leave this in the hands of the Turks and put off the Armenians with the inferior port of Lazistan, while shutting them off altogether from the Mediterranean. He also objects to the great powers completely reversing their policy and retaining the Turks in Constantinople. On the question of the partition of Thrace he adheres to the recommendations of American experts that the line should be drawn on racial lines, tho he says nothing about a Bulgarian port on the Aegean Sea. This passage is so important that it must be quoted intact:

As for Thrace, it would seem right that that part of East Thrace which is outside of the zone reserved for Constantinople should become part of the Kingdom of Greece, with the exception of the northern part of the province. As this, the northern part, is clearly Bulgarian in population, justice and fair dealing demand that the cities of Adrianople and Kirk Kilisseh and the surrounding territory should become part of Bulgaria. Not only is the claim of Bulgaria worthy of most serious consideration on ethic and historical ground, but it would also seem that Bulgaria is entitled to have its claim to this territory favorably considered, in view of its having been compelled to surrender purely Bulgarian territory and many thousands of Bulgars on its western boundary, on no other grounds than the rather doubtful grounds of securing a strategic frontier for Serbia.

The President says that he assumes that the boundary between Turks and Arabs will be drawn along the ethnological frontier, and, if not, he asks what reasons the Allies have for not drawing the line in such a way. This obviously refers to the current rumors that this line is not being drawn according to racial rights but in compliance with the secret Sykes-Picot treaty between France and Great Britain during the war.

It will be remembered that Great Britain and France promised to give Constantinople to Russia in the event of victory, but the withdrawal of Russia from the war not only nullified this agreement but left Russia out of the peace conferences. But President Wilson speaks up in defense of Russia's future interests as follows:

This Government is convinced that no arrangement that is now made concerning the government and control of Constantinople and the straits can have any elements of permanency unless the vital interests of Russia in those problems are carefully provided for and protected, and unless it is understood that Russia when it has a Government recognized by the civilized world may assert its right to be heard in regard to the decisions now made.

Industrial Conscription in Russia

THERE are two difficulties in the way of getting a clear idea of Russia. One is that it is so various and the other is that it is so changeable. The most contradictory statements made by eye-witness may both be true in reference to different places or different times. So it happens that the same word may totally change its

(Concluded on page 62)



© Keystone View

PARIS LAUGHS AGAIN

Mi-Carême in the spring of 1920 was once more celebrated in Paris as it used to be before the war. There was a queen of the festivities, honored by President Deschanel and the city officials of Paris, there were parades and fêtes and general joyous confusion, and there was a special celebration to Monsieur Charlie Chaplin, king of the movies in France as well as in America

Pebbles

It must be true as reported that jazz is dying. There is no other way to account for the weird noise it makes.—*Toledo Blade*.

The Bride—Oh, Jack, I could sit here forever!

The Groom—So could I, darling. Let's go back to the hotel and have lunch first.—*Life*.

"All I did," said the profiteer, "was to take advantage of an opportunity."

"Well," answered the patriot, "that's all Captain Kidd used to do."—*Boston Transcript*.

Archie—I hear that Joe is in the life class.

Hal—Where, at the art institute?

Archie—No; in the state penitentiary.—*Auroran*.

Affable Waiter—How did you find that steak, sir?

Guest—Oh, quite accidentally. I moved that piece of potato and there it was, underneath.—*Blighty*.

We would like to know how much Elihu Root gets for selling his legal ability to the brewers. We used to hear about "Hire's root beer," but now it is "Beer hires Root."—*Reform Bulletin*.

Matron—Clarice, did that young man smoke in the parlor last night? I found matches there.

Clarice—Oh, no. He just lit a match to see what time it was.—*Siren*.

"I want to apply for a position as an expert amanuensis."

"Well, what's stopping you?"

"How do you spell the pesky word?"—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Guy—What do records cost nowadays?

Mabel—Well, sir, for fifty cents you can have "Smiles"; for a dollar, "Kisses," and for a dollar and a half "You'd Be Surprised."—*Princeton Tiger*.

"Times have changed," sighed Uncle Bill. "Times have surely changed."

"What makes you think so?"

"A little family party I attended last night. The women folk talked politics while the men folk got off in a corner and exchanged recipes."—*London Opinion*.

"Have you ever appeared as a witness in a suit before?" asked the bully-ragging attorney.

"Why, of course!" replied the young lady on the witness stand.

"Then tell the jury just what suit it was!" demanded the attorney.

"It was a blue suit, with a white collar and white cuffs, and white buttons all the way down the back," replied the young lady.—*Cincinnati Inquirer*.

On a certain evening last autumn a group of farmers sat around the stove in the general store and joined in a general and heartfelt complaint about the ravages of the potato bugs.

"The pests ate my whole potato crop in two weeks," said one farmer.

"They ate my crop in two days," said a second farmer, "and then they roosted on the trees to see if I'd plant more."

A salesman who was traveling for a seed house cleared his throat.

"That's remarkable," he said, "but let me tell you what I saw in our own store. I saw a couple of potato bugs examining the books about a week before planting time to see who had bought seed."—*Chicago Daily News*.



Are we grown-ups still hooking a ride?

We live high in America. Still, not everyone can afford to come down to work in his limousine—yet.

Most of us depend on the street cars. But we're not inclined to enthuse over the service they render.

We don't often consider that without the street railway system the city life of today would be an impossibility.

How else could we travel quickly and cheaply, several miles several times a day? Communities would shrink and property values fall.

Ask the real estate man how much less your house would be worth if you had to walk even ten blocks for a street car. Or study the curve of increased valuations along the path of a new carline that links city with suburb and reaches out beyond into green fields to bring even the farmer within this great civic family.

How eloquent of the get-together instinct in us mortals.

What is it worth to us, this utility that has directed the very growth of community life? Surely the value is something more than the five or ten cent piece we flip into the coin-box. It is a question of our whole well-being in a modern environment.

As a people we are very fair in our collective dealings when we once have facts to guide our judgment.

It looks now as if the street railways by and large are underfed, as if for years they have been living on hope while slowly starving—and not saying much about it.

It may be that our car riding for the past while has not been fully paid for.

If this is true—we all ought to help fix it—not necessarily because the street railway says so, but because in our living we need the service the street car gives.

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(Continued from page 60)

meaning in a few months. For instance, Bolshevism, that is, as the policy of the dominant party in Russia is still called by the outside world, is almost the opposite of what it was when it first came into power two and a half years ago. It is equally alien to our ideas and perhaps even more abhorrent, but not for the same reason. At first Bolshevism seemed indistinguishable from anarchy, where all law, order and compulsion were abolished, where individual liberty and decentralization were carried to the extreme, where every factory was run by its own workmen, each having an equal voice in its management, and where the voluntary coöperation of local groups would replace all political and commercial organization and regulation. Now Bolshevism has taken quite the opposite tack and is tending toward the most highly organized, completely centralized and strictly disciplined form of government that the world has seen; more rigidly regulated than the bureaucratic and militaristic Germany of the old régime, but without its efficiency.

This transformation has been effected thru the army. Attacked on all sides by counter-revolutionists supported by the Allies, the Bolsheviks were forced to devote all their energies to the organization of military forces. This task they accomplished with surprising success and have now an army said to number more than two million and manifesting better spirit and leadership than any it has encountered. Having defeated its foes on all fronts we might suppose that the army would be disbanded and that the soldiers, at least those whose term of conscription had expired, would disperse to engage in such work as they could find. But no. Trotzky, who had organized this vast military machine, was not willing to let go of it so he had himself transferred from the War Department to the Labor Department and took the army with him. In explaining this new policy before the Third Soviet Congress of Moscow on January 25 he said:

Many of the army have already accomplished their military task, but they cannot be demobilized. Now that they have been released from their military duties they must fight against economic ruin and against hunger; they must work to obtain

fuel; they must take part in clearing the lines of snow, in repairing roads, building sheds, grinding flour, etc.

We have already organized several of these armies and they have been allotted their tasks. One army must obtain foodstuffs for the workmen of the districts in which it was formerly stationed and it also will cut wood, cart it to the railways and repair engines; another army will help in the laying down of railway lines for the transport of crude oil. A third labor army will be used to repair agricultural implements and machines and, in the spring, will take part in the working of the land.

At the present time among the working masses there must be the greatest exactitude and conscientiousness, together with responsibility to the end, and there must be the utmost strictness and severity both in small and great matters. If the most advanced workmen of the country will devote their thoughts, all their will and all their revolutionary zeal to the cause of regulating economic affairs, then I have no doubt that we shall lead Russia on a new free road, to the confounding of our enemies and the joy of our friends.

Soviet Shop Management

CONSIDERABLE progress has since been made in carrying out this remarkable program, altho it is too early to say anything about its success. Every able-bodied man and woman from the age of sixteen are registered and are set at what is considered by the commissaries to be the most needed and profitable work they are capable of doing, wherever that may be. Instead of reducing the hours from eight to six or less as was at first proposed, the working day has been increased to ten hours and in many cases to eleven or more. In the Tambov steel works, for instance, the union voted to set aside a hundred men to aid in the repair of railroad rolling stock. They will work eleven hours a day, including Sundays, and the rest of the workmen agreed to lengthen their day sufficiently to keep up the regular output of the shop as high as before.

It was found that the system of equal pay by the hour resulted in inefficiency and slackness, so pay by the piece has been commonly substituted with extra pay for overtime at the rate of one and one-half for the first two hours and double pay thereafter. The men themselves hunt out slackers and sometimes treat them with brutality. Machinery has been speeded up and various labor saving devices introduced. No strikes are allowed. Absence without leave is punished as severely as in any army. Those who have short hours or light labor will sometimes volunteer to do extra work without pay in some factory short of hands. The billboards are covered with recruiting posters such as:

Without locomotives no transport; without transport, no bread but death. All able bodied men to the repair shops!

In order to encourage the spirit of emulation the military system of daily *communiqués* has been kept up and one can read of victories achieved on the factory front or the fuel front by this or that detachment of the "First Revolutionary Army of Labor." The orders of the day may mention a striking feat of bridge building by a company of carpenters or commend the economies of a certain factory. Workmen are not permitted to interfere with the business management of the establishment or its technical affairs. These are in the hands of experts appointed by the central office of the Soviet Government. Commerce is regulated so as to avoid the waste of competition and unnecessary transportation. For instance, each locality gets its fuel from the nearest mine or forest and its products from the nearest factory. All the schools are industrial so as to teach every child a trade.

The coöperative societies which a short time ago the Allies were proposing to use as a medium of trade with Russia have now been absorbed into the Soviet system by the simple device of issuing a decree that all citizens should be considered members of the coöperative societies. As Lenin says: "All Russia will become a united Russian Coöperative Society of Workers—that is our aim."



London Punch

Welsh Wizard: "I now proceed to cut this map into two parts and place them in the hat. After a suitable interval they will be found to have come together of their own accord—(aside)—at least let's hope so; I've never done this trick before"

If He Were President

(Continued from page 47)

or fixing uniform prices for meats, from curtailing the quantity of meats, from establishing and maintaining rules for the giving of credit to dealers in such meats; from imposing uniform charges for cartage and delivery, from monopoly, etc.

As to all that, the Attorney General said: "You remember, that there was an exception in that decree which opened up a pretty wide door. They were not permitted to do any of the things which amounted to a combination or agreement with respect to marketing their products unless it was necessary to prevent waste."

He explained, when I asked the benefits of the present injunction on the packers:

"If there is anything in free competition, and the freedom of all men to engage in business, which has a tendency to decrease prices, certainly this agreement with the packers does. When the packers opened the door to all these vast businesses, they made possible full and free competition to everyone who wants to go into those businesses free from the menace of the tremendous aggregation of power heretofore exercised by them. It is the old question of the relative efficiency of autocracy against the freedom of democracy."

Along with these complex and vital deeds, it will be remembered Mr. Palmer ended the coal strike with prowess the nation did not expect to be displayed in the Department of Justice.

Mr. Palmer gave the Senate Committee on Agriculture, when it frankly questioned whether he was "bargaining" with the defendants, this statement, which is characteristic.

"I do not care whether the defendants are rich or poor. Where the law gives to the Department of Justice the option of going into the criminal courts or the civil courts, the Attorney General ought to take the responsibility of deciding; and as long as I am Attorney General I will take this responsibility of deciding which of those processes is in the interest of the people and in the interest of justice. To show you that the laws of the Department of Justice are no respecter of persons, let me call your attention to the fact that when the coal strike broke, the Department of Justice had the option of going into the criminal court and arresting the miners for a violation of the Lever Act, which was a criminal statute, or it might have gone into the courts with a writ of injunction to restrain them from further continuing in that criminal act. Will you say that because these men were poor, because they were laboring men, that therefore I forgave them the crime when they violated the Lever Act and went into a civil court in order to get my remedy and have it properly carried out? And yet that is exactly what I did. I could have put these defendants in the coal case as defendants in criminal cases and probably have sent them to the penitentiary for a violation of



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Chiffon Alpaca Slip-on, with Collar or V-neck, \$15.75, Tuxedo model, \$19.50. Colors: Black, White, Navy, Copen, Rose, Camel, Lavender, Turquoise, and Henna.

Shelland Weave Tuxedo Model, with Sash; Colors: Black, Navy, Brown, Lavender, Purple, Camel, Rose, Copen, Black with White, Tuxedo Roll and White with Black, \$14.50. V-neck model, \$10.75.

V-Neck Slip-on Model, Pure Silk fancy stripe weave; Colors: Black, Navy, Camel, Wisteria, Peach, Pink, and Copen, \$45.00.

Heavy Silk Tuxedo Model, Block weave with Belt; Colors: Black, White, Navy Raisin, Castor and Saxe, \$65.00.

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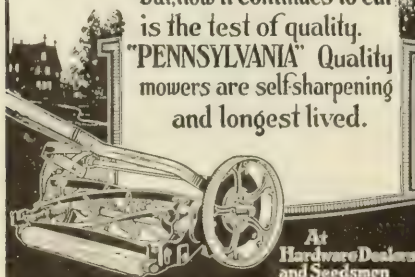
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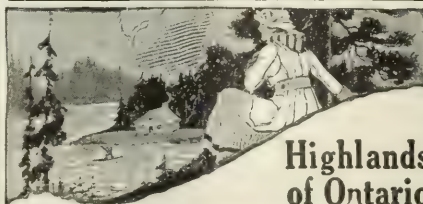
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that law. But I did think that what we wanted to make was progress; what we wanted to accomplish was some good; what we wanted to do was to get results. And if these men, whether honestly mistaken or dishonestly mistaken in the violation of the law, could be brought to boot and get results for the people, that was the thing to do.

"In the case of the miners, when we got to the very point of contempt proceedings, we made no agreement with them. The Government of the United States makes no contract with defendants, but we told them what the law was, what the Government's position was, and that they could take it or leave it, and the miners surrendered to the Government, just as the packers have surrendered to the Government."

Now, when Mr. Palmer resigned as Alien Property Custodian, in most spectacular fashion, he had made the utmost of a seemingly unimportant office given him in response to a telegram to the President, offering his services at the beginning of the war. He uncovered nearly a billion dollars worth of enemy property in America and at the time of his resignation had exactly 32,296 separate trusts in his province—was head, as it were, of a huge trust company. In his dramatic and relentless utilization of his office, he stepped on the toes, by the way, of the interests of Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey. When he was made Attorney General by recess appointment of the President, Senator Frelinghuysen broke the traditions that the President shall have free right to choose his Cabinet, and that any man who served in Congress shall not have confirmation of his appointment to an office opposed. Mr. Palmer made short work of Senator Frelinghuysen and Senator Calder. His appointment was approved unanimously in committee, and promptly confirmed by the Senate. Meanwhile, this busy Quaker, from Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, overhauled, in plan and personnel, the Department of Justice, which, with some eighty branch offices, is, no doubt the largest "law business" in the world.

Reorganizing the Department of Justice was a task in itself. Driving at the packers was another task in itself, requiring months of work. Grappling with the high cost of living another. Grappling with the coal miners another. Being legal adviser to the United States Government, including extensive activities in relation to the enforcement of prohibition, another. Withal, any trained organizer can see that he is a wise and powerful enough administrator to have done with detail. He never writes a brief, of course, which his predecessor, Mr. Gregory, frequently did. In short, he interpreted newly and effectively, the functions and acts of the Attorney General. The proof lies in the fact that he is said to have achieved more in one year as Attorney General than any predecessor ever achieved in four.

We know then that "President Palmer" would be a man of tremendous energy. It is a fact, certainly, that

"Mr." Palmer "kills" his secretaries, and works night regularly and does a vast deal of work while traveling, after locking himself in a Pullman compartment, where he is free from interruption. But, on the other hand, there is a distinction between enterprise and real achievement, you hear, and are left wondering how much of his achievement is enduring, and whether it is enduring enough to weigh heavily at the Democratic convention and thereafter. Probably so.

It is worth noting that the President and the present Attorney General have not been altogether congenial spirits in time past. He did his part in electing President Wilson, by holding, against bitter assault, all but two of the Pennsylvania delegation in line. The President offered to make him Secretary of War, which office was not exciting then, which office, you hear, the President was sure this Quaker would not accept. It is a long story, but interpreted at this juncture makes one doubt if "President" Palmer would, despite "Mr." Palmer's assertions at the "Donnybrook" Democratic dinner, carry on in the spirit of President Wilson.

Being a Quaker, he interpreted the war to be a kind of holy war. Being a Quaker, he has a great strength in his lifelong belief in the equality of men and women. He is on the honor rolls of all suffrage organizations and knows that women, as both the national chairmen and almost everyone agrees, may dominate the next campaign. In that respect the wisdom of Mr. Palmer's conclusiveness anent interpretation of prohibition is manifest; the women of the country made prohibition into an amendment, as well as their own enfranchisement into an amendment. When in the House of Representatives—where he served on Ways and Means, one of the most important committees—he was one of the sponsors for the well-intended Shafroth-Palmer suffrage measure, which gave way at last to the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Of late, too, he has added to his suffrage laurels, has gone to exceptional lengths to hasten ratification of the amendment.

Turning, now, to another large group vote, that of the farmers, he frankly admits that he is far more interested in production than in agriculture itself. Nevertheless, it may be conjectured, he would be canny enough to pick his subordinates skillfully and it follows that one cannot conceive him doing the vast deal that President Wilson has done for agriculture during the last seven years with so little recognition therefor as has been accorded the President.

As to labor, he has always been an understanding friend—which made his use of the injunction against the miners all the more interesting.

Delving under the outward signs, one divines in the Attorney General a forceful man of great "hitting ability"; and it is to be remembered that Colonel Roosevelt said that if you must hit, hit hard.

Washington, D. C.



The Measure of Progress

The progress of the past, as well as that of the future, is measured by criticism—for criticism exists only where there is faith in ability to improve.

We do not criticise an ox cart or condemn the tallow dip, for the simple reason that they are obsolete. During the reconstruction period through which our country is now passing, if the public does not criticise any public utility or other form of service, it is be-

cause there seems little hope for improvement.

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Here Are Books—and Books

Socialism in the War

Red is a color of many shades and Socialism does not mean to one country what it does to another. *British Labor and the War*, by Paul U. Kellogg and Arthur Gleason, is characteristic alike in the story it tells and the manner in which it is told of the common-sense practicality which has won so many victories for British labor. The book is a very solid and matter-of-fact compilation of the debates at labor conferences, the statements of policy by Socialist leaders and the attitude of various factions toward the war, the party "truce," the Stockholm Conference, Mr. Gompers, economic boycott after the war and many other questions of similar order. It is almost impossible for anyone not directly acquainted with English life and politics to understand the powerful position of the Labor Party and the nature of its policies and leadership without the aid of such a study as this.

The Re-Making of a Mind, by Henry de Man, is the personal story of a young Belgian Socialist who served his country in the Great War both by actual fighting in the trenches and by diplomatic missions to Russia and America. Few books give so pleasant an impression of the author's personality; one feels that if Belgian Socialism can count many men so sane and kindly the future of the country will belong to the party. Belgian Socialism is, indeed, little more than British laborism; M. de Man confesses that "I would no more identify myself with the Socialist Party of America than

with the Russian Bolshevik." He is a strong admirer of President Wilson:

I had but two days of real happiness at the front. The first was that February day when I read President Wilson's address, formulating a constructive program to the end that from this war should arise universal democracy and the independence of nations. A lump came into my throat at the idea that henceforth I need no longer fear I was going to die for a miserable delusion.

One of the most attractive pages of the book describes the evening in 1915 when he discussed old days and old friendships in Germany with another Belgian soldier under the very fire of the enemy. Such a combination of unrelenting determination to overthrow the foe with complete freedom from all irrelevant prejudice raises the book morally a thousand heavens above ordinary pacifist or war propagandist literature.

Very different from the Socialism of Britain or Belgium is that of Germany. *German Social Democracy During the War*, by Edwyn Bevan, might well have been named "the history of a party with an uneasy conscience." In the incessant bickerings of the pro-war majority, led by such men as Scheidemann, Ebert and Noske, and the anti-war minority, including Haase, Bernstein, Liebknecht and Kautsky, we can discover not only the divisions which rent the party but the mental disquiet and smothered moral insurgency of each individual Socialist, divided between loyalty to internationalism and loyalty to a Kaiser-ridden Germany which could never be quite blended into one emotion. Mr.

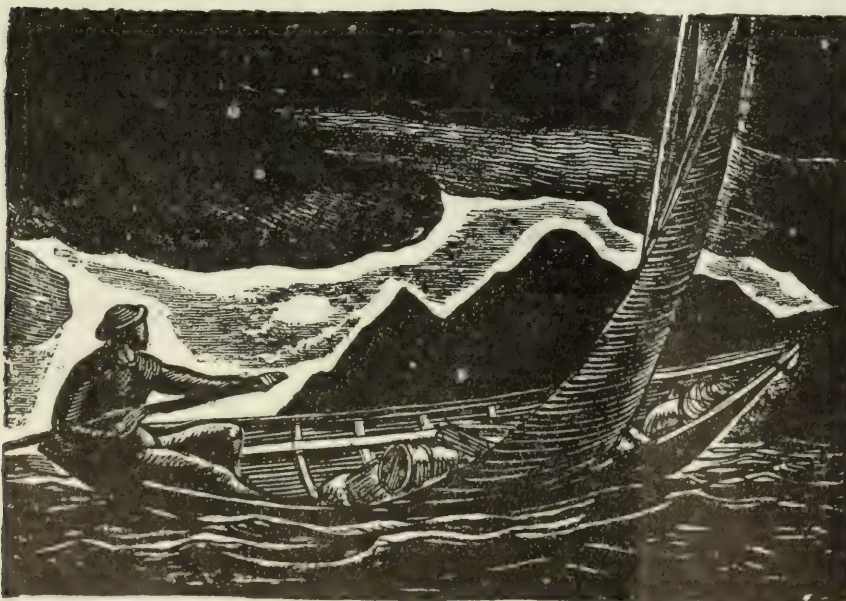
Bevan does not carry the story to the revolution, but his pages bring out clearly the personality and war record of the men whom the revolution has placed in control of the destinies of the Fatherland.

Socialism at its worst is the burden of Ariadna Tyrkova-Williams' history of the first year of the Russian revolution *From Liberty to Brest-Litovsk*. The author is not without anti-Socialist bias; she disapproves not only of the Bolsheviks but of Kerensky and his followers. But the facts here recorded of the methods by which the Bolsheviks wrecked the war effort of Russia and made surrender inevitable, of the persecution of the Constitutional Democrats and the suppression of all civil and political liberties, of the violent suppression of the Constituent Assembly and the murder of some of its members after the Bolsheviks had long professed the convening of this body to be one of their chief political aims—all this, supported by numerous citations from the speeches and writings of Bolshevik leaders, will be most impressive to all who keep even an approximately open mind on the Russian question. *Siberia Today*, by Captain Frederick Moore, who served with the American army in Siberia, is an interesting journalistic account of the way in which Bolshevism spread over Siberia, helped alike, in the author's opinion, by the cunning of unscrupulous "Red" agents, the banditry of Semenov's Cossacks, the astounding ignorance and stupidity of the peasantry and the feeble and uncertain policy of the Allied and Associated Powers.

British Labor and the War, by Paul U. Kellogg and Arthur Gleason. Boni and Liveright. *The Re-Making of a Mind*, by Henry de Man. Scribner's Sons. *German Social Democracy During the War*, by Edwyn Bevan. Dutton & Co. *From Liberty to Brest-Litovsk*, by Ariadna Tyrkova-Williams. Macmillan Co. *Siberia Today*, by Capt. Frederick Moore. Appleton Co.

A First-Class Spy

They met in Africa, the English baronet and the German nobleman who had been at Eton and Oxford together as boys and who looked strangely alike. Each of them had dark things in his past which had caused him to leave his native land, and there in the jungle they told each other their stories. Then in the tropical night, one of them vanished. A few months later Sir Everard Dominey returned home after an absence of ten years. His friends found him greatly changed; he was a far stronger character and he was also a very rich man. Six months after he had come home the great war began. Was Sir Everard Dominey the Englishman or the German? You may guess as much as you like but not until the very end of *The Great Impersonation* will you know. E. Phillips Oppenheim knows how to make a mystery really mysterious. But even better than an atmosphere of mystery Mr. Oppenheim knows how to create an atmosphere of



UNKNOWN WATERS

An illustration from Rockwell Kent's "Wilderness," a journal of quiet adventure at Fox Island off the coast of Alaska, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. As Dorothy Canfield says in a foreword to the book, "it carries one out of fussy complications to a long breath of relief in the fewness and permanence of things that count." It is easy to agree, too, with Mrs. Canfield's tribute to Rockwell Kent—"The man who can extract the whole quaint savor out of that magical, prosaic, humorous moment of human life, the first stretching yawn of the early morning, that man can make me believe that I, too, see the north wind running mightily athwart the sky"

opulent wealth. The Carlton Grill and the taxi cabs, the jewels, the ancestral portraits and the countless housemaids are old devices but the hero of *The Great Impersonation* makes one remark which in its suggestion of sheer magnificence and luxury outstrips anything else we know. Sir Everard has spent the first night after his return to England in his great country house. The next morning he addressed his valet: "Parkins, find out where the nearest bath-room is."

The Great Impersonation, by E. Phillips Oppenheim. Little, Brown & Co.

The Unsolved Problem Novel

This seems to be the age of the unsolved problem novel. In the days of the problem novel your author raised a question with the introduction of his heroine and then proceeded to give you an answer. You might or might not agree with him, you usually didn't, but at least he had ideas of his own, clear-cut and definite, to offer you. Now your author sets the problem, gets you thoroly interested in it, has his story revolving around it and then finds that it is insoluble, at least so far as he is concerned, so he decides to give it up and finish the story, but to do that without solving the problem requires a good deal of brute force and is apt to leave his book overweighted at the bows. This is probably due not so much to deterioration in authors as to the unprecedented number of insoluble problems surrounding us at the moment.


An excellent example of this new school of fiction is *Helena*, the last novel by Mrs. Humphry Ward, who died on March 24 after a long lifetime of literary achievement.

The problem of *Helena* is the after-the-war girl.


"Of course, they're awfully nice girls—most of them," said Mrs. Friend, with a little, puzzled wrinkling of the brow.

"Ripping! Done splendid war work and all that. But the older generation, now that things have begun again, are jolly well up a tree—how to fit the new to the old. I have some elderly relations at Oxbridge—a nice old professor and his wife. Not stick-in-the-muds at all. But they tell me the world there—where the young women are concerned—seems to be standing on its head. Well, as far as I can gather—I really know her very slightly—my little cousin Helena's in just the same sort of stage. All we people over forty might as well make our wills and have done with it. They'll soon discover some kind device for putting us out of the way. They've no use for us. And yet at the same time the fathers and mothers who brought them into the world still insist on clucking after them, or if they can't cluck themselves, making other people cluck."

This is the problem as seen by the handsome and distinguished middle-aged male guardian of the beautiful and headstrong Helena and the first clashes between their respective wills are distinctly interesting. Then, of course, she begins to fall in love with him and to grow more subdued and womanly, but whether this is Mrs. Ward's ultimate solution for the after-the-war mania we never discover for a melodramatic ex-wife of the guardian's inconveniently turns up to die in the



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nearby rectory. Helena, who had not completely fallen in love with her guardian, has a temporarily broken heart and then decides, for no apparent reason, to marry an agreeable young man who has been kicking about since the beginning of the story. She provides wives for one or two of her other suitors and the guardian decides to take on a lady whom the author has spent quite a bit of previous time in informing us he would not marry and why. Possibly a happy, but certainly neither a satisfactory, a convincing nor a constructive conclusion.

Helena, by Mrs. Humphry Ward. Dodd, Mead & Co.

A Little Light

The spectacle of a popular novelist writing seriously and effectively of the Polish question is one of the interesting minor results of a war in which states learned to utilize the many and varied talents of their many and varied sons. If no one told you that *The White Eagle of Poland* was written by E. F. Benson you would not be apt to suspect it, for it is not a subject which can be made either amusing or entertaining and we usually expect him to be both. However, he treats a complex, serious subject clearly, vigorously and as simply as it can be treated. He has no doubts about the seriousness of the issue he is attacking:

Tho her (Germany's) armies might be beaten in the field, and tho she might be compelled to accept a peace without other annexations, coupled with the retrocession of Alsace and Lorraine to France, with the restoration of Belgium and the re-establishment of Serbia, if she could make an arrangement about Poland and the problems of her eastward expansion which are bound up with it satisfactory to her own statesmen, she would be entitled to consider herself at any rate undefeated. For the economic and political victory she would have won would fully compensate for a disaster to her arms, and in ten years or less she could be the aggressor in another war which would in all probability leave her mistress of the world.

The chief drawback about the book is that it is not strictly up to date, at least in the present sense of that phrase when the daily papers find it difficult not to be behind the times. It was written during the war, but the facts, political, historical and ethnographic, have not changed, merely been added to, and any one who wants to comprehend the situation and the probable results of that section of the treaty will find E. F. Benson's exposition helpful and clarifying:

On one point he is particularly insistent, the future relations between Poland and Russia:

It is vital and essential to the peace of the world, unless by the "peace of the world" we imply a complete Germanic domination of the world, that a united and independent Poland should voice the will of a free people, and that her cry of "Liberty" should be echoed by Russia. Anything that makes for discord between the new Russia and the new Poland is a nail driven into the coffin that contains the corpse of a free world.

We are still looking for light on Russia. Some day perhaps the citizens of the United States will give up in despair the reading of books on that obscure subject; now they hurl themselves hopefully on each new publication as it appears on the chance that it may shed a ray of light. One of the newest, Arthur Ransome's *Russia in 1919*, does shed a ray, quite a sizable ray, but unfortunately the publishers claim that it makes the entire gloomy prospect perfectly clear and the reader, expecting much, is disappointed. Mr. Ransome throws some highly illuminating sidelights, but he does not completely clarify the entire situation. He himself makes no bones about the lim-



© Underwood & Underwood.

The Labrador doctor

itations of his book. In the introduction he says:

My object has been narrowly limited. I have tried, by means of a bald record of conversations and things seen, to provide material for those who wish to know what is being done and thought in Moscow at the present time and demand something more to go upon than second-hand reports of wholly irrelevant atrocities committed by either one side or the other.

The book is a sort of diary of conversations with prominent men, scenes, some of them of historic importance, others merely significant of the trend of the times, observations on manners and customs under the soviet government. It is vivid, interesting and illuminating, tho it does not by any means tell the whole story.

The White Eagle of Poland, by E. F. Benson. G. H. Doran & Co. *Russia in 1919*, by Arthur Ransome. B. W. Huebsch.

Dr. Grenfell's Autobiography

"I have long been resisting the strong pressure from friends that would force me to risk having to live alongside my own autobiography." When a man prefaces his book like that and begins the first chapter with the remark, "To be born on the 28th of

February is not altogether without its compensations. It affords a subject of conversation when you are asked to put your name in birthday books," you can be pretty sure that he will not bore you by taking himself too seriously nor by expecting you to be interested in the minutest details of his existence simply because it is his existence. The *Labrador Doctor* has too interesting a story to tell to find it necessary to linger over trivial details. There are plenty of little incidents and anecdotes but they are there because they illustrate some point in the main theme. Dr. Grenfell tells his story in the same simple, friendly, interesting manner in which he talks. The story of his boyhood, of his hospital and slum work in London, of his work among the North Sea fishermen explain in large part why he was so successful with the *Labrador* work for which he is best known and an account of whose various phases fills the larger part of the book. The fact that he apparently looked on his hospital experience in France as something in the nature of a vacation gives a striking idea of the dangers and difficulties of his regular work. *The Labrador Doctor* is a unique and a picturesque character but his most outstanding qualities are his friendliness and his absolute sincerity.

A Labrador Doctor, by Wilfred Thomason Grenfell. Houghton Mifflin Co.

"Memory, a Jumble of Sketch and Etching"

When John Masfield writes about the sea it matters very little whether he does it in poetry or prose, you see it and smell it and taste the salt spray.

When we shoved off again for the ship the haze was so thick that we could not see three feet in front of us. . . . We were a long time rowing, for we did not know where we were, and the tide swept us down, and the bells and sirens puzzled us. Once we lay on our oars and rocked in a swell while some great steamer thrashed past hooting. The bells beat now near, now very far away. We were no longer human beings, but things much greater or much less. We were detached from life and time. We had become elemental, like that fog that hid us. I could have stayed in the boat there, rowing thru the haze, for all eternity. The grunt of the rowlocks, and the wash and drip of the oars, and the measured breath of the men behind me, keeping time to me, were a music passing harps. The strangeness and dimness of it all, and the halo round the coxswain's lantern, and the faces half seen, and the noises sounding from all sides impressed me like a revelation.

A Tarpaulin Muster is a collection of tales and sketches almost all of which have appeared in English or American periodicals. Some of them are full-fledged stories, some of them are mere pictures, flashes of vivid memory, scraps of old conversations, some of them have nothing to do with the sea, but they have all a beauty, a haunting poetic quality, a hint of something behind which leads you on.

A Tarpaulin Muster, by John Masfield. Dodd, Mead & Co.

A Long Way from Earth

(Continued from page 49)

different in the one case than in the other, and if anything somewhat less annoying. Seasick? Not a particle; but then it takes the Channel at its most cantankerous to disturb this particular traveler. Scared? Honestly, not a bit. Deafened? Well, there you have an interesting phenomenon. Of course there was noise, incessant, unescapable, peculiar. It seemed like a mighty wind beating on a great vessel of brass. But I had no real conception of its intensity till I tried an experiment. I addressed a remark in an ordinary tone to the surrounding air. But I heard nothing at all. Then I raised my voice. Still nothing. So I shouted, sang, almost shrieked. Still it was to my ears as tho nothing had happened. Plainly the roar of the engine was no pigmy's whisper. When I had reached Paris, it took my ears several hours to regain their normal tone. But it was curious that even after I had proved what an uproar that engine was making it did not sound really loud to my ears. Merely persistent and irritating.

For an hour we flew steadily over the rich and lovely country that is England. First the suburban towns, neat and geometric; then the open country, an orderly pattern of dark green hedges on a lighter background, with here and there a cluster of trees as setting for a country house with its outbuildings and trim gardens. About and between the square drawn fields wound the hedge marked roads. Straight across the landscape like a guide to our flight ran the bright trace of a railroad, an occasional toy train crawling along with its floating streamer of sooty black. There is no visual sense of speed in air travel, either for yourself or for the earthbound things below. The dashing express with its fifty miles an hour is a loitering worm. Your own speed of twice that rate has no reality; the earth half a mile below marches majestically backward like the stars in their courses on a summer's night.

At the half hour the town of Tonbridge Wells slipped smoothly into place beneath us, held the eye for a few minutes with a comfortable impression of uniformity, orderliness and warm color, and gave way to the Downs. In the Gilded Chamber of the House of Lords the Lord Chancellor sits in gown and wig on the crimson covered woolsack, symbol in the olden days of Britain's wealth and economic power. The Woolsack is the symbol, the Downs are the reality. They stretch out far as eye can see, even from our lofty eyrie, like a giant's game-board set for a new and intriguing kind of chess. The surface of the board is the fresh, perennial green of luscious grass, the dividing lines between the squares the green-black of hedgerows. Each square bears in one corner a round spot of mirrored light, each square is spotted with a pattern of tiny white stones. There is no field without its pattern, there are no two fields with patterns alike. Common

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sense tells me that those patterns are the source of the wealth in the British Woolsack, of the inevitable roast mutton on the British dinner table. But fancy, flying up here beneath the clouds, declines the solid fact, and sets itself to spinning out the rules by which the giants who laid out the board must play the Olympian game.

After the Downs the Channel. As we cross the sandy flats of Dungeness, the needle of the instrument at our left begins to swing. When the water is below us it has gone to 5000 feet. We have climbed for precaution's sake. If an engine failure were to come with the Channel underneath it would be wise to be high up so that we might plane down in safety to the nearer shore. The Channel lies flat and gray, just ruffled with a gentle wind. It is dotted with little boats, steamers and sailing vessels, and a string of barges in tow. Twenty minutes we fly above it, and we're over. We cross the coast of France midway between the smoky city of Boulogne and the sandy mouth of a little river, which the map thinks should be the Lys. Farther to the west a greater river can only be the Somme.

Now our course changes and we fly due south for Paris. The roar and beat of our engine has never changed its note a semi-tone. Our speed is constant; only our height drops down to 3000 feet again. It is a little cooler now. I tuck the blanket closer around my legs, and venture to shift and stretch a bit. At first I sat as though the whole balance of the plane depended on my individual motionlessness. I know all about canoes, and this seemed quite the same, until I knew it better. Then I realized that its balance was not so much a question of its center of gravity as of its speed and other elements. I might move about within the limits of my narrow compartment almost at will without the plane's resenting or even noticing it.

Above England and the Channel the air had been ideal for smooth flying. But now it waxed "bumpy"; and "bumpy" air is disconcerting to the uninitiated. Your plane is flying smoothly on an even keel when suddenly it strikes a thank-you-ma'am. It jolts over the obstruction to a quivering of its wings to regain its balance and slide down the other side. It is the bump and the succeeding tilting and shivering of the plane's wings that are disturbing; the slide down is actually pleasant. The disturbance of mind and nerves seems to come from the instinctive realization that there is nothing whatever that one can do, no matter what the plane may take it into its head to perform. Your pilot is as completely removed from you as if he were visiting the mountains of the moon. You are alone, helpless, irrevocably committed to a power which is the resultant of the strength and skill of your pilot and the lawless and capricious energies of the elements. There is none of the satisfaction and confidence that comes from pitting your own ability and your own will against the power of nature. That is the pilot's satisfaction. Yours is only

the pleasure of an adventure and a gamble—with rather high stakes. It is a long way to earth!

The pleasant land of France is as good to look upon as is England, but it is different. There are no hedges in France; one cannot tell from this high how the fields are divided. England is green; while France is all shades of brown and ochre and umber.

Two hours of steady flying, with never a hesitation of the engine and never more than a moderate bump-jiggle-slide of the plane itself, and a heavy smudge of smoke and mist appears lying low on the horizon. One suspects Paris. Another ten minutes and the needle of the altimeter begins to swing again, but this time down. We coast down the air in a great curve, and almost before the passenger is ready our wheels have touched the ground and we are taxiing clumsily across the flying field toward the little group standing before the hangar. My watch says 2.42—three minutes before the scheduled time. I clamber out, to be welcomed by the company's representative, have my little bag perfunctorily chalked by the customs officer, shake hands with my pilot, step into a motor and in twenty minutes get out at the familiar American Express Company's office in the Rue Scribe. So this is Paris. Just the same as ever, spacious, cheerful, comely, delightful. But never before three hours and a half from London!

Four o'clock finds me at ease in the office on the Place de la Concorde, and my business well under way. The letter and the telegram have been reconciled; the impossible has been done. My air-legs are still with me a bit, and my ears are veiled with a persistent murmur. But I would not go back to London any other way for twice the price of the ticket.

The next day but one the flight was repeated, in reverse. I was now a veteran air traveler. So quickly does the human mechanism adjust itself to new experiences. Doubtless the air was quite as "bumpy," but the nerves had relaxed their tension, and the pleasure was doubled in consequence. It was two hours and thirteen minutes from Le Bourget to Hounslow this time; and I marveled at the precision with which the schedule was maintained. It was the more remarkable for that we had come a longer way this time.

As we descended from the machine my pilot—he was a Colonial and therefore not afraid or reluctant to speak to a fellow being without the inspection of credentials—remarked cheerfully, "I got lost in the mist over there, and we went over to the war for a while. Did you see that village that had been wiped out by shell fire?" I had noticed it with interest. "That was why," he continued, "we struck the Channel so far to the west and had to go up the coast toward Boulogne. We made our schedule all right tho." I continued to marvel; but he waved it aside as a matter of course. Their orders were to keep to the schedule; so they did. That's the British of it, even when it's Colonial.

Nevertheless I expressed my surprise and admiration once more at dinner that evening to my friend who had made the miracle possible for me. But I found that it *was* a matter of course.

"We do keep to schedule," he said. "The London-Paris Air Express is never so late as the London-Paris train, except on the few days when the weather is so bad that you would think we ought not to try to make the flight at all. Look at this record of what we have done." I looked and my wonder grew. It read like this:

Flights scheduled	86
Flights accomplished	83
Prevented by weather	1
Interrupted by weather	1
Interrupted by mechanical defects.....	1
Number of miles flown.....	20,750

"And now," he said. "Consider this. In those six weeks there were only eight days that were officially reported as 'favorable for flying'; there were 18 days reported as 'unfavorable for flying'; and there were 10 days reported as 'unfit for flying.' If we had failed to make our trips on the 'unfit' days only, we should have missed 20 flights instead of two, as we actually did. If we had done the trick only on the 'favorable' days, we should have made only 16 flights. In point of fact, we made 83, or more than five times as many. Not half bad, is it?"

Since then, I have seen the complete record of the Air Express in the eleven weeks until it was discontinued for the winter. Here it is:

Flights scheduled	166
Flights accomplished	149
Prevented by weather	8
Interrupted by weather	6
Interrupted by mechanical defects..	3
Number of miles flown	39,000

There should be added to this:

Accidents	None
Injuries	None

This record of 90 per cent achievement and of 100 per cent safety is a splendid feather in the cap of the Aircraft Transport and Travel, Ltd., and of the parent company, the Aircraft Manufacturing Company, familiarly known as the Airco. But it is more than that. It is convincing proof that aerial travel is not only coming, but is here. I have tried it and I know. It is safe, certain, comfortable, delightful, and, above all, swift. It is true that it is not cheap. But that is only reasonable. As Mr. G. Holt Thomas, the founder and managing director of the Airco enterprises, has pointed out, we always pay for speed. We pay more for a taxi than for a trolley, more for the Twentieth Century Limited than for an ordinary express, more for a telegram than for a letter. We ought to pay more to go from London to Paris in three hours and a half than to go by boat and train in seven hours. There is little likelihood that, in the present state of the art, any of the normal flow of travel will be diverted from the usual routes. But taxicabs do not divert travel from the trolley lines and the subways. They supplement them. They provide something different for people who want it badly and are ready to pay for it. So it will be with the air, until—but who would dare to prophesy?



Lucky Boy

to have a food confection waiting after school. And to have it Puffed Wheat, which is whole wheat, steam exploded and made easy to digest.

Millions Now Enjoy Them

There are millions of lucky children now who revel in Puffed Grains. American homes are now enjoying some 750 million dishes of Puffed Grains in a year. And this is why:

These bubble grains have made whole grains enticing.

Prof. Anderson's process—steam explosion—has made digestion easy and complete.

Once they were breakfast dainties. Now they are all-day foods. Millions of dishes are served in milk for suppers and between meals.

Millions are mixed with fruit.

Millions are crisped and lightly buttered for hungry children to eat like peanuts—dry.

All Shot From Guns

Puffed Grains are shot from guns. By steam explosion they are puffed to eight times normal size.

Every food cell is thus blasted and fitted to digest. Every atom feeds.

These scientific foods are also the most delightful grain foods known. They are airy, flimsy, nut-like—flavorful food confections.

In every home such foods are needed several times a day.

**Puffed
Wheat**

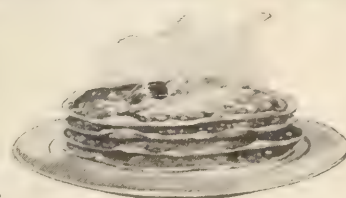
**Puffed
Rice**

**Corn
Puffs**

Also Puffed Rice Pancake Flour

Pancakes with Nut Flavor

Now we have added Puffed Rice flour to a perfect pancake mixture. The Puffed Rice makes the pancakes fluffy and gives a nutty taste. You have never tasted pancakes so delicious. When you order Puffed Grains order Puffed Rice Pancake Flour as well. Simply add milk or water—the flour is self-raising—and hear what your people say.



TIMELY BOOKS

For Every Lover of the Child

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE CHILD

By DR. COURTENAY DUNN

Cloth, \$2.00 net

A treasure-house of childlore full of the most curious information culled from the annals of bygone days and interestingly compared with present-day conditions.

The Book of the Hour!

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Professor of Political Economy at McGill University, Montreal.

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"Mr. Leacock presents the case for orderly and evolutionary progress sanely and attractively, as against anything violent or revolutionary. Although his book is not humorous, humor has no doubt helped and been a first aid to sanity."—*New York Sun*.

Of Special Timeliness!

IRISH IMPRESSIONS

By GILBERT K. CHESTERTON

Author of "Heretics," "Orthodoxy," etc.

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"Something everybody ought to read. At his best, G. K. C., the critical essayist, can be in dead earnest and highly edifying on large and important subjects more agreeably and divertingly than anyone else we know. 'Irish Impressions' represents him at his best."—*New York Sun* (Editorial)

An International Success

THE SILENCE OF COLONEL BRAMBLE

By ANDRE MAUROIS

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This book has run through seventeen editions in the original French. It is an extremely amusing account of an English regimental Mess by a young French officer who was attached as an interpreter.

AND

1920's "Best Seller"

THE HOUSE OF BALTAZAR

By WILLIAM J. LOCKE

Author of "The Rough Road," "The Beloved Vagabond," etc.

60th thousand. Cloth, \$1.90

"A novel worthy to rank with William J. Locke's best is 'The House of Baltazar.' This novel has in it the same ingratiating qualities that made 'The Beloved Vagabond' and 'The Morals of Marcus Ordeyne' literary gems of extraordinary brilliancy."—*Philadelphia Record*.

OF ALL BOOKSELLERS

JOHN LANE CO. NEW YORK

"We've Struck A Gusher!"

(Continued from page 45)

exaggerated. Most of the people have remained country people. They have built or are building better homes and barns, windmills, silos, buying better cattle and hogs and giving liberally to churches, schools and hospitals. The most important thing they are doing is building dams to conserve the storm waters of their streams so they will not suffer if they have another drouth. Before 1925 there will have been invested upwards of \$50,000,000 in small water conservation projects.

Those people are my friends and neighbors. I know them intimately and I know that most of the things that have been written about their waste of their money are either not true or give an inaccurate impression because the constructive side of the story is omitted entirely. What is actually happening is that a territory nearly as large as the state of New York is firmly launching itself upon the road to secure annual production of tremendous importance to the nation after having been an agricultural gamble since the first white man ever went there.

But I must not refuse to tell you some of the amusing things that happened. For instance, there was the queer old man with the constitutional grouch who had a small and extremely sandy farm near a large well that had opened a new pool. All the other lands around the well had been leased by the company which drilled the discovery well; leased long before drilling operations on the discovery well began. But the queer old man with the grouch would lease to no one. When the big well came in he was offered all sorts of fortunes for his puny forty acres, but he would listen to none of them. He announced that he would form a company of his own and drill his own well. That sounded good to the crooks as well as the honest men in that field and every one was ready to assist him in the enterprise. Omitting the details of their futile efforts, it may be stated briefly that no one could do business with him and all reluctantly gave up. Eventually he obtained sufficient credit to bring to his land a small drilling outfit that was not at all fitted for that field. It would drill a hole only about five hundred feet deep at the most, while the oil sands had been found at 3300 feet.

During this time the big company had drilled in several more deep wells, all of which were gushers, and the field was rapidly being developed. It was impossible to obtain sufficient steel tankage, so the big company made earthen tanks. The neighborhood came to be known as a "tank farm," which is the regular oil term. The little drilling outfit, under the constant scrutiny of the grouchy old man, reached a depth of twenty feet and struck oil. The well looked good for about ten barrels daily under a pump. The old man was entirely satisfied. He told the driller not to go another foot. Then the old man

installed a hand pump and went to work in person. The big oil company bought his oil. It also put down a shallow well near by, but got no oil. The geologist was called upon. A careful examination of the oil was made. It was of exactly the same quality as that coming from the deep well. A little more investigation resulted in closing a leak in a nearby earthen tank and the old man's well went dry. He is now trying to get credit to drill another.

Then there was the Hebrew junk dealer who came with the first rush of people to the new oil town of Ranger in Eastland County. He bought leases right and left until all his money was gone, and then he traded his second-hand automobile for one more lease. Two days later he rushed into the office of the lawyer who had been handling his papers and shouted: "We got to make that crook sued in the courts. He tells me six miles away is production and it's no production twelve miles away."

"All right, I'll draw up the papers," replied the lawyer. "What was the consideration in that transaction?"

"My automobile," shouted the junk dealer.

"Come in tomorrow and sign the petition," instructed the lawyer.

The following day the junk dealer stormed into the office, panting, and mopping his brow, altho it was a cold day.

"Have you made him sued?" he shouted.

"Of course not. You have not signed the petition," said the lawyer.

The junk dealer grabbed the petition and tore it up.

"Two miles away comes in a well," yelled the junk dealer. "It's all right. Don't say nothing. Don't do nothing." He rushed out of the office.

The following day the junk dealer was back again more excited than ever. He opened the conversation with a stream of exclamations mixed with profanity.

"We got to have a lawsuit, anyway," he shouted. "Look what he hands me." The junk dealer exhibited a paper which a deputy sheriff had just given him. The lawyer examined it carefully. The man who had traded his lease for the second-hand automobile was suing, alleging that the automobile was no good. He also had heard about the oil well two miles away.

Then there was the ranchman who constructed the most peculiar dam any of his hired help had ever heard of. First of all, he placed four pieces of twelve-inch casing in the bottom of the dam so the water could flow thru, and then he built a dam twelve feet high across a creek that flowed only a few times during the year. It was the mystery of the neighborhood. There was no other dam like unto it. When an extremely heavy rain fell about two months after the completion of the dam the ranchman spent the entire night.

on the dam. The hired men enjoyed the joke hugely. In the morning they went down to see how the boss liked it. The boss had just plugged the casing a few minutes before they arrived. The torrent following the rain was rapidly subsiding. Backed up against the twelve-foot dam was \$20,000 worth of oil which had flowed out of an earthen tank constructed by an oil company four miles above. The oil company had neglected to provide a way for the water to get out, but the ranchman had let it out thru the bottom of his dam. Under the law it was his oil and he sold it promptly.

When the state of Texas passed laws which put horse racing out of business it was a severe blow to C. W. Connollee, of Eastland, county seat of Eastland County. He did not care for the gambling, but he liked to see the horses go around the track. His people



Knott in Dallas News.

The modern Pied Piper

came from Kentucky, and the extensive lands he owns near Eastland were originally intended for grazing fine horses. And for that purpose they were used for many years.

Connollee's lands now raise more oil wells than horses. It would be difficult to determine just how wealthy Connollee is. At any rate, whenever Eastland issues some bonds or needs a few hundred thousand dollars cash on its corporate securities Connollee generally takes the entire issue to save time and expense. Wealth meant races to him, so he constructed one of the finest race tracks he could imagine. He bought fine horses. And now, when he is in the mood for it, he invites out a few friends, the jockeys trot out the horses, and Connollee sits on the fence and cheers his favorite.

Connollee also likes good theatres, so he decided to build one that will cost probably \$200,000. It will be within a block of the log house which the family used when the town was established. Eastland now has a population of about 10,000 and is growing rapidly, but before oil was struck in October of 1917 it boasted only 800 citizens. Connollee has built a magnificent hotel also and is planning another that will be far

1852
AUGUST

W.L. DOUGLAS
PEGGING SHOES
AT SEVEN
YEARS OF
AGE

THERE WERE SO MANY DUTIES CROWDED UPON W. L. DOUGLAS WHILE HE WAS "BOUND OUT" THAT HE HAD VERY LITTLE OPPORTUNITY TO PLAY

ONCE WHEN TOLD HE COULD PLAY AWHILE, HE DUG A HOLE IN THE GROUND — HIS IDEA OF PLAY WAS TO WORK AT SOMETHING

SEVEN
MANUFACTURING
JULY 6
1876

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

FOR
MEN
AND
WOMEN

\$7.00 \$8.00 \$9.00 & \$10.00 SHOES

BOYS'
SHOES
\$4.50
\$5.00
\$5.50

W. L. Douglas shoes are sold through 107 of our own stores direct to the wearer at one profit. All middlemen's and manufacturing profits are eliminated. W. L. Douglas \$9.00 and \$10.00 shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom guarantees the best shoes in style, comfort and service that can be produced for the price.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas to protect his customers. W. L. Douglas name on shoes is his pledge that they are the best in materials, workmanship and style possible to produce at the price. For twenty-six years it has been our practice to sell W. L. Douglas shoes in our own stores with only one profit. This has saved the wearers millions of dollars.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

W. L. Douglas shoes are for sale by over 9000 shoe dealers besides our own stores. If your local dealer cannot supply you, take no other make. Order direct from the factory. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. If it has been changed or mutilated, BEWARE OF FRAUD.

President
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.
169 Spark Street,
BROCKTON, MASS.

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Your money and the 4 per cent interest it draws is guaranteed by the state of North Dakota when you deposit it in the Bank of North Dakota. Because this bank is

- Backed by state taxable property of an estimated value of more than two billion dollars.
- Owned, operated, managed and controlled by the state.
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THE BANK OF NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota



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Faultless

SINCE 1881

Pajamas & Night Shirts

"The NIGHTwear of a Nation!"

BALTIMORE-NEWYORK - CHICAGO.

E. ROSENFELD & CO. MAKERS



better than the first. Within a block of the site of the original log house more than \$1,500,000 worth of buildings are under way, most of them his.

When the announcement was made about a year ago that Eastland oil men were going to build a railroad north and south, nearly every one smiled because the war was on and the Government had the railroads, and it didn't seem possible that a little community like that could undertake a project which would cost several millions. Agents of the trunk railroads whose lines ran near by looked into the matter and dropped it from consideration. A few months ago Eastland capital alone had been invested to the extent of a quarter of a million dollars, and the work of grading was progressing steadily. The railroad folks looked into the matter again and took an operating contract, guaranteeing the investors 6 per cent on their money. The investors were delighted. They had not expected such good luck. They simply wanted a railroad and proceeded to build one. They assumed it probably would not be any wonder as a money maker. But their steadfastness in sinking perfectly good dollars in an investment field about which the railroad companies had theories of their own was too much. The Texas and Pacific Railway Company signed up to operate the road and make it part of its own system.

New York City

Progress Follows the Fleet

(Continued from page 43)

work in aviation done by the navy when the N. C. planes first successfully crossed the Atlantic. Up to the present they have been the largest boats of their kind in existence, weighing loaded more than 30,000 pounds. The value of the multi-engine type with which the boats were equipped was demonstrated in the trans-Atlantic flight and the seaworthiness of the vessels was shown by the experiences of Commander Towers, when he landed and rode out a gale. European nations today are developing giant planes with power plants subdivided into different units, as were those of the N. C. planes, with the idea of improving the aeroplane's reliability.

Today the navy department is building a dirigible in this country for the purpose of beginning a rigid program and a contract has been made for a large dirigible in England, which will arrive in this country in the spring of 1921. These two vessels will be the American pioneers of their class. Their activities will be limited, however, by the lack of hangar facilities now existing, and unless Congress sees fit to extend these activities, the operations of these craft must be limited to areas on the east coast.

Both on the east and on the west Coast naval aviation has been requested to coöperate with fishing interests, with the idea that an observer in an aeroplane is well placed for observing schools of fish and it has been repeatedly shown that the interests of fish-

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6%

For 25 years we have paid 6% on Time Certificates which are always at par—always worth 100 cents on the dollar plus interest. Interest checks mailed January and July.

If you have saved as little as \$25 you ought to know about this old, reliable company.

Write for Booklet "6% and Safety"

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886 Calvert Building Baltimore, Md.

What Does Your Hand Say?

Find the answer in this **WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC GAME**

PSYCHOLOGY OF THE HAND
SIMPLIFIED

A WONDERFUL and comprehensive language resides in your hand. To read it scientifically may mean business or social success. This absorbing and instructive game will uncover hidden traits that may be developed to the wonderment of your friends and with profit to yourself. Most fascinating and amusing. Never a dull moment where **PSYCHOLOGY OF THE HAND** is played. Be among the first to have this refreshingly-different game.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will mail game, with complete booklet of instructions, postpaid, for \$1.25, or we will mail three sets for \$3.00.

BAKER & BENNETT CO.
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DIVIDENDS

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Thursday, April 15th, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, March 19, 1920.

On account of the Annual Meeting, the transfer books will be closed from Saturday, March 20th, to Tuesday, March 30th, 1920, both days included.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 17.

The regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 per share will be paid April 15, 1920, to shareholders of record at close of business, March 31, 1920. The transfer books will not be closed and checks will be mailed from the office of the Company in time to reach stockholders on the date they are payable.

A. F. HOCKENBEAMER, Vice-Pres. and Treas. San Francisco, California, March 17, 1920.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of 2% (\$1.00 per share) on the **PREFERRED** Stock of this Company will be paid April 15, 1920.

A dividend of 2% (\$1.00 per share) on the **COMMON** Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 31, 1920, will be paid April 30, 1920.

Both Dividends are payable to Stockholders of record as of April 2, 1920.

H. F. BAETZ, Treasurer.
New York, March 24, 1920.

6% NET

For 40 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 710. Certificates of \$25 and up also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.

9 PAYMENTS

monthly buys outright any stock or bond. Purchaser secures all dividends. Odd lots our specialty. Write for selected list and full particulars - FREE

CHARLES E. VAN RIPER
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

ermen have been advanced thru the agency of aircraft.

At San Diego it is reported that catches of sardines have been greatly increased thru the coöperation of aviation. On the east coast the station of Hampton Roads is coöperating with the fishermen there. Naturally this work is experimental only, and is not allowed to interfere with the regular operations of the air station.

The navy is frequently called upon to utilize its aircraft to search for vessels overdue or delayed in coastal voyages. Now that commercial flying is not uncommon in southern parts of the country, between Cuba and the Bahamas, naval aviation has several times lent assistance to travelers who have been put to inconvenience or endangered thru engine failure.

The navy has been requested to lend assistance in the northwest in patrolling the national forests in search of forest fires and in the Sacramento Valley for the purpose of observing rising waters during the flood season. Up to the present, however, the navy has not been able to give such assistance because of the shortage of funds and personnel.

This partial summary of the work of the navy department in time of peace would not be complete without some mention of the Experimental Model Basin at Washington, where private ship building companies have made free use of the navy's facilities for improving the shapes and lines of their vessels, and some mention of the Naval Experimental and Research Laboratory at Annapolis, which altho primarily for naval use, has given to the country much valuable information on engineering subjects generally.

No more valuable studies of scientific problems have ever been made in this country under Government auspices than those made prior to and during the war by the Naval Consulting Board, of which Thomas A. Edison was the chairman. This board still is in existence and may be called into the service of the Government at any time there arises a difficult problem in either the peace work or the war activities of the navy.

With the return of stable conditions thruout the world we shall be ready to take up again—and upon a larger scale—the works of exploration and discovery which in the past have been so large a part of the American navy's daily task. In the days to come American vessels will sail every sea, chart every river and the nation will see its flag floating above commerce laden ships in every harbor.

The new world will be no abiding place for men with eyes turned backward. Reactionaries in politics and in geography will be relegated to the museum and the new leaders will make Charles Wilkes and Matthew Cailbraith Perry and Matthew Fontaine Maury their examples as they go forth in search of new worlds to conquer . . . to conquer as Wilkes, Perry and Maury made their conquest. They will conquer by service.

Washington, D. C.



SHUMATE RAZOR

SMOOTH!

"YES! AND IT'S GUARANTEED TO KEEP MY FACE SMOOTH FOR LIFE"

SHUMATE RAZORS are so good that we guarantee them for life. Here's the reason: The blade is made from tungsten alloy steel, which takes a keener edge than any other steel can -- and holds it. You can use a SHUMATE for years without honing. The secret of this wonderful steel is ours alone, and we guard it jealously.



Written Guarantee with Each Razor

Buy a SHUMATE RAZOR and use it, not only a few times, but as long as you like. If you decide after an exacting trial, that you don't like it, we'll exchange it for a new one without a word.

Ever recline in a barber's chair and almost go to sleep as you experienced that delightful, soothing sensation when his razor swept your face clean? And have you said to yourself "I wish I had a razor that would perform like that"? A SHUMATE will do it and -- keep on doing it.

\$2. Send us \$2.00 and the SHUMATE Barber razor will be sent to you postpaid. If your beard is extra wiry, we recommend our \$3.00 SHUMATE RAZOR, specially ground for this purpose. In remitting, give us your dealer's name, and a chamois lined, rust-proof case will be included with your razor.

SHUMATE RAZOR COMPANY,
Established 1884

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ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.
Capacity 10,000 Razors Daily

Dry Cold Storage

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First aid in every household —Musterole

Cough, cough, cough. How it racks little Dorothy and passes on to mother and grandma and holds a croup danger for all the little ones!

Hurry, there, with the Musterole, that pure, white ointment that is better than a mustard plaster—and it will not bring a blister. Massage it gently over the chest and neck. Feel the tingle, then the cool delightfulness as Musterole searches down. It will penetrate, never fear. It will rout that old congestion clear away.

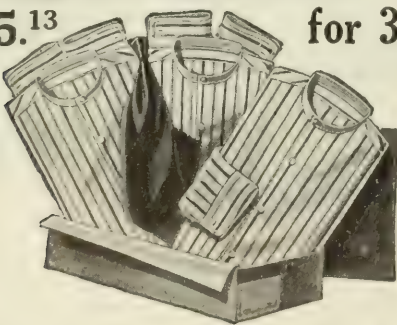
Musterole is a pure, white ointment made from oil of mustard and a few home simples! Musterole searches in under the skin down to the heart of the congestion. There it generates a peculiar congestion-dispersing heat. Yet this heat will not blister. On the contrary you feel a relieving sense of delightful coolness. Rub Musterole over the spot. And you get relief while you use it; for Musterole results usually follow immediately.

On no account fail to have a jar of Musterole handy. For coughs and colds and even the congestions of rheumatism or lumbago Musterole is wonderful. Many doctors and nurses recommend Musterole.

30c and 60c jars—\$2.50 hospital size.
The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio
BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER



\$5.13 for 3



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Insured for 6 months' wear

Fine percale coat style shirts, assorted stripes, laundered or soft cuffs. Neat and dressy.

Introductory offer—Send \$5.13 and receive shirts postpaid or send \$1.00 and pay \$4.13 and postage when received. Order today, state size.

Money back if not satisfied. You take no risk. Duratex catalog of guaranteed furnishings free.

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ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

I. A Message from the United States Government. Progress Follows the Fleet. By Josephus Daniels.

1. Make a list of the benefits conferred upon the country by the United States navy. Write one, well-formed, expressive sentence concerning every benefit that you name.
2. Write a story in which you present a character sketch of a person not in favor of the United States maintaining a large navy. Then tell of some event that brought home to him the fact that the navy confers priceless benefits upon the country.
3. Imagine that a prize has been offered for the best short article in answer to the question: "How does the United States navy help people who are far removed from the sea?" Write the article.

II. If He Were President: A. Mitchell Palmer. By Donald Wilhelm.

1. Give a short nomination speech in which you present Mr. Palmer as a suitable candidate for the Presidency of the United States.
2. Select from the article the point that seems to you the strongest one made in favor of Mr. Palmer. Develop the point in full as if it were a point in a long argumentative composition.
3. Draw from the article information concerning the way in which the writer prepared it. Explain how it is possible to apply his method of composition to your own work in composition.

III. A Long Way from Earth. By Harold Howland.

1. How much of the article serves as introduction? What does the writer accomplish in the introduction?
2. Show how the writer combines narration, description, and exposition without making any violent breaks in the course of the article.
3. What methods does the writer follow in order to make his descriptions clear?
4. Point out examples of simile and of metaphor in the article. Tell why the figures have been employed.
5. Draw from the article material to prove the proposition: "The airplane is now a satisfactory means of travel."
6. Write a short prophecy concerning the future use of the airplane.

IV. We've Struck a Gusher! By Chester T. Crowell.

1. Prove that, in some ways, Texas has duplicated the story of Aladdin's lamp.
2. Re-tell, orally, any of the anecdotes in the article.
3. Write an original humorous story in which you tell of the possible experiences of an imaginary person who rose suddenly from extreme poverty to extreme wealth, because of the finding of oil on his property.
4. Imagine that you owned some Texas land on which a "gusher" was struck. Write your own biography, as it might be if you were to become extremely wealthy.
5. Someone asks: "What is oil? How did it get into the ground? Why can't we find it anywhere?" Consult any good encyclopedia, and prepare a satisfactory talk in which you give clear answers to the questions.

V. The Emancipated Puritan. By Allen Campbell.

1. Explain why it is appropriate for the United States to celebrate the tercentenary of the Pilgrims.
2. Tell the story of John Milton's work for the Puritan cause.
3. Exactly what is Milton's "Areopagitica"? Name other examples of Milton's prose.
4. "We prefer rhetoric to cold logic." What does the statement mean? Is it true?
5. Explain the sentence: "We dodge the conclusion of a train of thought."
6. Explain the following expressions: Greenwich Village essayists; decadent poets; supercilious critics; philistine; mid-Victorian.

VI. Cultivating the Mob Mind in College. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. What sort of government does Dr. Slosson believe is best for a school, or college, or country?
2. Draw from the article suggestions that will help you to write on the subject, "How My School Can Aid in Bringing About Good Government."
3. Explain in full the phrase, "The tyranny of the majority."

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. The Campaign—"If He Were President, A. Mitchell Palmer," "The South Dakota Primary," "Senator Borah Is Bitter," "Hoover Speaks Up."

1. Using the material in the article on Mr. Palmer write a platform of about five hundred words so as to bring out the views of the candidate on important current issues, foreign and domestic.
2. What is Mr. Palmer's solution for the high cost of living? What do you think of his remedies?
3. Compare Mr. Hoover and Mr. Palmer as administrators and men of business. What positions did each hold during the Great War?
4. Define "favorite," "favorite son" and "dark horse." Read Lord Bryce's description of the Presidential Convention in "The American Commonwealth."

II. The Conquest of the Air—"Progress Follows the Fleet," "A Long Way from Earth."

1. Summarize what Secretary Daniels tells of the development of naval aviation. For what reasons, do you suppose, does the Department of the Navy undertake the building of aircraft? How can an aerial fleet cooperate with a sea fleet in war?
2. Study the record of the London-Paris Air Express in the statistical summary at the end of Mr. Howland's article. What does it reveal as to the possibilities of aircraft for commercial purposes? Do you think that the airplane can compete effectively with the train and the ship in passenger traffic? In freight traffic? In mail transport? Give your reasons.
3. Reread Secretary Burleson's article in The Independent of April 3, 1920.

III. American Resources—"We've Struck a Gusher," "The State of the Union," "Coal Strike Called Off."

1. On an outline map of the United States show the distribution of natural resources and products indicated in Mr. Douglas's survey of the state of the Union.
2. Mention all the sources of power you can think of. Why are coal and oil at present the most important industrial fuels? In what states are they found? What possible substitutes can you suggest when the oil wells and coal mines give out?
3. Describe the effects of an oil boom on land values. If you were in the Texas legislature what laws would you propose to restrict land speculation or direct it into safe channels? Do you think the Single Tax a satisfactory remedy?
4. Give an account of the settlement of the coal crisis.

IV. Bolshevik Russia—"Industrial Conspiration in Russia," "Soviet Shop Management."

1. Describe the organization and direction of Russia's "labor army."
2. Compare the hours of labor prevailing in Russia with the standard set by the American labor unions.
3. What methods does the Russian Government use to stimulate increased production?

V. Political Intolerance in America—"Three Vicious Bills," "Cultivating the Mob Mind in Colleges," "Is Socialism Treason?"

1. Show the similarity between intolerant suppression of minorities on the college campus and the same phenomenon in a state legislature. Do you think that schools and colleges are giving adequate training in habits of personal independence and of respect for the rights of others?
2. How would you define "liberalism"? In what ways is the word misunderstood?
3. Do you think that membership in a revolutionary political party can disqualify an elected candidate from office? Are Socialists permitted to sit in European Parliaments?
4. What political liberties are guaranteed by the constitution of your State?

VI. The Problem of Mandates—"England and Belgium in Africa," "Wilson and the Turkish Problem."

1. What does the League of Nations Covenant have to say respecting the distribution of "mandates" and how does it define the mandatory system?
2. What is the policy of the "open door"?
3. Enumerate the points on which President Wilson differs from the European Allies with respect to the partition of Turkish territory.
4. What effect do you suppose the refusal of the United States to enter the League of Nations will have on American influence in the settlement of the Turkish question?

The Independent

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INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

311 Sixth Avenue, New York

New Plays

Probably the funniest bridegroom ever seen on or off the stage is in *Mrs. Jimmie Thompson*, an entertaining comedy with a leap year motif (Princess Theater.)

The Blue Flame gives Theda Bara every opportunity to display her particular type of vampirism under circumstances that are frequently interesting, but never convincing (Plymouth Theater.)

Lasse is a modern musical comedy with the fresh flavor of an old Scotch ballad. We are grateful to the twentieth century for Dorothy Dickson's dancing and to the Victorians for the charm of the costumes and the tuneful lilt of the songs. (Nora Bayes Theater.)

Pebbles

He tore at the scented letter,
Blushed and then turned pale.
"The female of the species
Is more deadly in the mail."

—*Gargoyle*

The fellow who plays poker
Should take this fact to heart:
His "ante" and his "uncle"
Will not be far apart.

—*Boston Transcript*.

Flip: What is the difference between a trolley car and an orchestra?

Flip: I dunno.

Flip: A trolley is run by a motorman and an orchestra by a conductor.—*Froth*.

"Why did you tell him you had to go to the dressing room for some cold cream?" asked the chaperone.

"I had to do something to get the chap off my hands," answered the co-ed.—*The Seven*.

Sympathetic Parson—And how is your poor husband, Mrs. Jones?

Mrs. Jones—He suffers something awful with his foot, sir, and I know what it's like because I've had it in my eye.—*Blighly*.

"You don't see much of those old time courtly bows."

"No?"

"Now, my son's idea of saluting a lady is to shift his hat from the back of his head to the front."—*Pittsburgh Post*.

"You will need a trained nurse for your wife."

"Certainly, doctor. I'll attend to that right away," said the husband.

"Speaking as an old friend of the family, I can tell you how to hasten your wife's recovery."

"How?"

"Engage the prettiest nurse you can find and show her a little attention in the sick room. We'll have your wife on her feet in a jiffy."—*London Opinion*.

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Remarkable Remarks

THEDA BARA—There are no vampires.

EVANGELINE BOOTH—There is no death.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB—Enemies don't pay.

SENATOR CURTIS—The more candidates the merrier.

QUEEN MARIE—I have several very smart crowns.

UNCLE JOE CANNON—A man has a right to run for president.

VIOLET LEROY—Most girls can talk volumes without sitting in a library.

EDUCATIONAL EXPERT LOUISE CONNOLLY—All the world tells their confidences to a fat woman.

FRANK B. GILBRETH—It should be realized that a person's true purchasing power is his producing power.

HUGH WALPOLE—The most marvelous novel in the world is Dostoevsky's "The Brothers Karamasov."

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.—I keep busy because I realize that the devil has lots of work for idle hands.

DOROTHY DIX—If you don't tell your husband that you love him and admire him some other woman will.

EX-PREMIER CLEMENCEAU—I have always held that reptiles as well as human beings should keep their mouths shut.

H. W. GOSSARD—Do not think because you are of full proportions you must resort to cumbersome corset contrivances.

J. G. HUNEKER—The apples of the Spanish girl in the picture of Matisse are as blazing stars in a firmament of dead dogs.

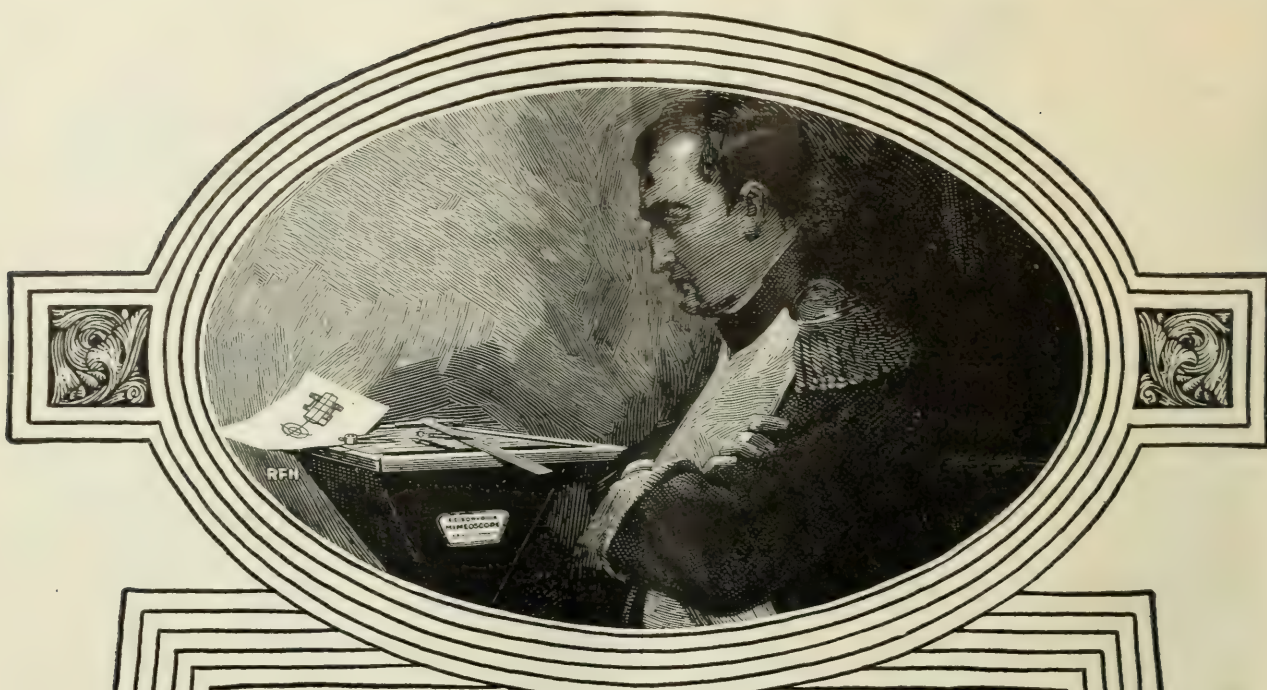
NOVELIST BLASCO IBANEZ—Every American man has a mental picture of his wife standing behind the door with a rolling-pin.

HENRY COLLINS—A green hat over a white dress is quite charming, while a white hat over a green dress suggests the ludicrous.

GOVERNOR HENRY J. ALLEN—A man will stand up and fight for his own home, but he won't put up much of a fight for his boarding house.

WU TING FANG—The only two countries in the world where I should like to live are China and Ireland: they are the only two countries where the Irish do not rule.

ED. HOWE—The world's favorite bad man, John D. Rockefeller, has given another \$100,000,000 to the Rockefeller Foundation, devoted to the good of humanity.



Picture-power! Could you tell how Napoleon looked if you had never seen his likeness? That new plan or design of yours—can you by mere words get other people to visualize it? You can quickly and easily put pictures or designs in your letters, bulletins, instruction sheets, etc., if you use the *Mimeoscope*, a simple contrivance which tremendously extends the usefulness of the Mimeograph. With it drawings, pictures, electrical and mechanical diagrams, designs, maps, plans, forms, etc., are traced upon the Dermatyl stencil and speedily printed. No especial experience or skill required. Typewritten matter and drawings duplicated in one operation on the same sheet. No expensive plates, no type forms to set. Five thousand well-printed sheets an hour—and no time wasted in getting ready. Napoleon defeated the Austrians because, he said, they did not know the value of ten minutes. Here is an hour and a dollar saver. An idea well pictured is rarely forgotten. Booklet "E" tells you all about the Mimeoscope and the Mimeograph. A. B. Dick Company, Chicago—and New York.



The Independent

April 17, 1920

"We Don't Want Nuthin' New"

A Suffragist's Interview with the Delaware Legislators

By Clara Wold

Illustrations By Lou Rogers



Representative Lloyd of Sussex led the fight in the House against woman suffrage



"Bull" McNab, Democrat, and political old-timer, is an anti-suffragist who "will never change"

THE quiet of Delaware has been rudely broken. Even the sedate pre-Revolutionary streets of Dover, the capital, have been upset with a sudden and unwelcome scurrying here and there of strange people.

Ancient trees that overshadow the village green, where Delaware's troops were reviewed before marching against the forces of King George, have been startled into a flutter of waving, chattering boughs. Around the green still stand the old brick houses of the 1770's; the whipping post grimly lifts itself beside the jail; the statehouse looks the same as ever it did, but there go in and out of its dignified colonial doorway—suffragists!

Many strange things have come to pass on and around the old green. There was a time when slaves were bought and sold there; there was a later time when King George was burned there in effigy; only the next day the old tavern, where muddy and weary riders were wont to find cheer in the name of King George, was decked out with a new signboard. A few strokes of the paint brush, and King George's head had vanished and in its place appeared the other George. Straightway King George's Inn became George's Tavern.

In all the years that have followed, the history of Delaware and of Dover has been enacted on or near this green. Delaware has a fine sense of pride in her traditions and has carefully guarded her ancient customs. For four generations she has watched the country on the outside change. New states have been added, even new ideas. But in Dover life continued much as it did in 1775. Around the green live the descendants of Delaware's most solid families. They sit in the same chairs. They sleep in the same beds. They grow gilliflowers and Sweet-Williams along the same brick paths.



The old whipping post of Dover can still be seen from the Senate windows

That was the life of Dover until the suffragists arrived three weeks ago.

They came to tell Delaware to give the vote to women. And Delaware refused to have anything to do with votes for women. For two weeks these women walked in and out of the statehouse, stopping Senators and Representatives, almost as tho they already had the vote. They told these men, "who certainly knew more about the affairs of Delaware than a pack of women could or ever would," what Delaware ought to do. They said that Delaware, the first state to sign the Federal constitution, was antiquated and slow.

Delaware women themselves began saying things about their own state. Suffragists, themselves, they reminded outsiders that the state of Delaware was thirty-third down on the list of states educationally.

As if that weren't bad enough, more women came to Dover, who said that women didn't want the vote at all.

It was all pretty difficult for Delaware, which really hadn't thought much about this woman suffrage question until a month ago. But Dover had to meet the situation and Dover met it with colors flying. Those who didn't want suffrage flaunted bright red roses for the anti's; those who did want it wore yellow daffodils and proudly walked to and from market. Bearded farmers, who came into town for the week's marketing, went forth decked with a red or a yellow flower, usually the former. School children took up the fight, according to the conversation that went on at home. Clerks in the stores vacillated for a time but eventually the storekeeper, his clerk and his errand boy came forth bravely in red or yellow. Even legislators, who had thought they would never listen to women, appeared one day with a red rose, the next day with a yellow daffodil.

The Republicans should have been ready to give their votes to the suffrage amendment, because the National Republican Committee had called upon them to do so. And yet from Sussex County, with ten representatives, all Republicans save one, not a favorable vote could be mustered. Delaware is a thoroly Republi-



Senator Price is the only Senate Democrat in favor of suffrage

or to Vermont, both Republican states with Republican governors. The Governor of Connecticut refuses to call a special session of the legislature, but suffragists claim that they have enough votes in both houses in that state to pass the amendment, and add that Connecticut is the one state that can have a special session if a majority of the legislature demands it.

The situation is tense for the Democrats and the Republicans, but in Delaware members of both parties refuse to become embroiled in any such controversy.

"Delaware has been able to take care of herself, so far," said one particularly stubborn legislator, "and I guess she can do what she thinks is right without women trooping in from everywhere else to tell us what to do."

Others briefly dispose of the matter with, "Delaware never had women voting and Delaware don't care to try nothing new now."

When the question of suffrage came to a vote in the House last week, it was introduced by the only pro-suffrage Democrat there, Mr. Hart. His was a short speech, but it was spoken with the conviction of a man who had been marked for years by his neighbors as "believin' in woman suffrage." When he had finished no one had anything to say either for or against the bill. Without debate, the amendment lost with twenty-two votes against and only nine for.

Anti-suffrage representatives of the state of Delaware and anti-suffragist women rejoiced mightily. They climbed onto the press table and cheered till their cries resounded thru all the rafters in the statehouse, "Delaware has been true to her traditions." Then

can state and as such the Democrats in both houses of the legislature seem to have decided to leave the responsibility of defeating or granting woman suffrage to the Republicans.

Ever since Washington, the thirty-fifth state, ratified the amendment, suffragists have pointed out to politicians that it is the thirty-sixth state to ratify that will win the glory of having at last got suffrage for women. Members of the National Woman's Party, which has always held the party in power responsible for any delay in suffrage, have reminded the Republican party that women will remember next November who gave the final vote for the amendment. If Delaware does not ratify and if Democratic North Carolina fails, then suffragists will take the amendment to Connecticut



Senator Ghormley defies the whole pack of woman suffragists to change a Delaware legislator's mind



Alfred I. Du Pont blossoms into a daffodil

brought to a vote prematurely as the other one was. Delaware was to be educated this time before the vote was taken.

Women from all parts of the state have written letters to representatives telling them that they had never supposed the amendment would fail to pass. Some men wired congratulations to the opposition; others wired wrathful criticism.

The one message that everyone in Delaware read and talked about was from Alfred I. Du Pont, one of the most prominent Republicans in the state. For a year Mr. Du Pont has kept out of politics. Before that he was a bitter opponent of another member of the family, T. Coleman Du Pont, also a Republican. For thirteen years these men have lined up on opposite sides in Republican affairs. When T. Coleman Du Pont announced that he was in favor of the suffrage amendment not one word was heard from Alfred I., who is said to control Sussex County and its nine Republican representatives. The days went by with T. Coleman Du Pont doing everything to get Republicans to vote for the amendment, which was defeated, with every Sussex man voting against it.

Then Alfred I. Du Pont announced his position on the question. There would be another vote on the suffrage bill. This time the bill would be put before the Senate and then the House. Alfred I. Du Pont thought Delaware ought to pass the amendment and he hoped that every representative from Sussex and from other parts of the state would vote for it.

Nine votes are needed in the House to pass the bill. There are nine good Republicans in Sussex. Mr. Du Pont trusts the bill will pass. The suffragists say they know it will pass.

Mr. Lyons, leader of the Republicans in the House for the amendment, says that Mr. Du Pont's interest "will help materially."

Representative "Bull" McNab, Democrat, stands squarely against suffrage.

"I will never change my vote on the amendment as long as I am in the legislature," he told me. "In the first [Continued on page 115

they went home. But on the morrow suffragists were still waiting at Dover for Delaware to pass the amendment. Delaware had not disposed of suffrage nor the suffragists. There they were talking about another bill that was before the Senate of Delaware calling for ratification of the suffrage amendment. That bill, they said, would not be



The genial Mr. Lyons is Republican House leader for suffrage

For Our Mutual Benefit

A Message from the Italian Government to the American People

By Guglielmo Marconi

AMONG all the unexpected and surprising results of the great war which ended a year ago, there is none more unexpected or more surprising than the disagreement between Italy and the United States on the subject of the Adriatic. It is a result which, because of my great admiration for the American people, and for American ideals, I regret deeply and sincerely.

I do not propose for one moment to enter into a discussion of the Adriatic controversy, but I do wish to place on record my firm opinion that no cause of disagreement between the two countries can ever become a durable or really important one. Too many of my countrymen have helped by their physical labor to spread the civilizing influence of roads and railways in the United States; too many of them have found a welcome in the great Western Republic and, above all, there are too many gravestones and crosses bearing Italian names in the American military cemeteries of France, for that to be the case. If a small cloud has arisen on the horizon of our friendship it is nothing but a cloud and, as such, it is destined to melt away. The help of America has been too valuable to us and too much appreciated by all that part of our population which counts, for us not to strive in every possible way to keep our mutual friendship and respect unsullied.

Unfortunately there has been in the past and there continues to exist a great lack of reciprocal knowledge between the two countries which must necessarily be harmful to Italo-American relationships. On the whole and speaking in a very general way this lack of knowledge has led the Italians while appreciating in the highest degree the great qualities of the American people, to ignore the faults which they possess in common with all truly great nations. And, on the other hand, this same lack of knowledge has led the Americans to lay more emphasis on our faults than on our qualities or our merits.

The cause of this is self-evident. The mass of the Italian people are only acquainted with the most superior and cultivated classes of Americans who visit Italy while the great mass of Italians who visit America and help to form American popular opinion re-



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Probably few people would dispute the statement that the modern world owes one of its greatest debts of gratitude to Mr. Marconi for his invention of wireless telegraphy. It was in 1899 that the first wireless communication was established between France and England; since then there has hardly been a year in which some new Marconi invention has not bound the world closer together by improving the means of communication. Mr. Marconi was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1909, and he has received other honors too numerous to mention. Aside from his preeminence in world affairs his position as a Senator of Italy gives especial point to this official message on Italo-American relations

garding Italy and Italians belongs almost entirely to the ignorant and uncultivated classes. If ninety or ninety-five per cent of the Americans who visit Italy consisted of railway and dock laborers, push-cart vendors, and the smallest kind of shopkeepers I have no doubt that in the popular opinion of Italy, Americans would certainly not be regarded as they are. And, unfortunately, the great majority of Italians with whom the American people is acquainted belong to the almost entirely uneducated classes.

It is all the more necessary, therefore, that Americans should realize that Italy has produced for twenty centuries and still continues to produce a large number of men who would be preëminent, even in the United States, as great leaders of men, captains of industry, statesmen, university professors, scientific and literary men and artists, and when I say artists I do not mean merely actors, singers or musicians, but great creative minds whose work, in certain departments of art, is unapproachable in any other country in the world.

Putting aside for the moment these merely sentimental considerations, it should be self-evident that an increase in the commercial relations between Italy and the United States could only be of mutual benefit to the two countries.

From the American point of view and putting matters on the most utilitarian footing, Italy is a country which it will pay to help. In the first place Italy presents the almost unique spectacle of a country which, while possessing no appreciable amount of those two essentials of modern industry, coal and iron, has nevertheless managed to develop great industries such as those concerned with the manufacture of automobiles and electrical machinery. I think I do not err when I state that Italian automobiles were winning races all over the world quite a considerable time before the colossal development which has taken place of late years in the automobile industry in America. And, altho the statement may come as somewhat of a surprise to many people, I am certain I do not err when I say that some of the first turbines to be installed in the power houses at Niagara were manufactured by the Tosi brothers at Legnano, near [Continued on page 103]

Uncle Sam, Money Lender

A Message from the United States Government to the American People

By Eugene Myer, Jr.

Managing Director of the War Finance Corporation

UNDER an Act of Congress approved April 5, 1918, the War Finance Corporation was organized as a temporary and emergency agency to furnish financial assistance in the public interest to industries engaged in activities necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war, to banks, bankers and trust companies that had aided or were aiding such industries, and to savings banks and building and loan associations when advances were deemed necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war or important. By an amendment to the original act, provided March 3, 1919, the powers of the Corporation were enlarged so as to enable it to assist in promoting American commerce during the period of readjustment after the war by extending credits to banks that had financed exports or to exporters themselves when they were unable to obtain necessary credit facilities from banking institutions or from the public.

The capital stock of the Corporation is \$500,000,000; all of which has been subscribed by the United States of America. It is authorized to issue and have outstanding at any one time its bonds in an amount aggregating not more than six times its paid-in capital, or a total of \$3,000,000,000. Under this authorization only \$200,000,000 5 per cent. bonds have been issued, dated April 1, 1919, and maturing April 1, 1920. A substantial part of this issue has already been retired and the balance will be paid on maturity.

The Corporation is empowered to purchase, sell or deal in bonds and obligations of the United States issued or converted after September 24, 1917, and thru the exercise of this power it has been and is a large investor in Liberty Bonds, Victory Notes and Treasury Certificates, with funds not otherwise employed.

The Act provides that the primary function of the Corporation was to assist in financing banks which financed business operations necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war, by enabling banks to pledge as collateral security with the Corporation for loans, the notes or other obligations of business so assisted. This war time plan permitted the financing for a period of not over five years of long term loans in a manner similar to that in which short term paper could be discounted at the Federal Reserve Banks. Direct advances of the funds of the Corporation to industries necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war could be made only to a limited total amount and under exceptional circumstances.

BEFORE the end of the first year of the Corporation's operations, it developed that the financial situation of the banks and the unexpected termination of the war made extensive advances to banks, bankers, savings banks or building and loan associations unnecessary. The larger part of the advances made because of the war emergency were direct loans to industries resulting from exceptional considerations. And partly because of the early ending of the war, but even more because of the care of the Board in lending only in suitable cases and with proper security, even such direct advances were relatively small in amount, representing only a small fraction of the possible \$500,-

000,000 stock subscribed and \$3,000,000,000 bond issue which could have been available.

As of November 30, 1919, the date of the last annual report, the following total amounts had been advanced:

Banks, bankers and trust companies..	\$5,259,777.61
Railroads	204,794,520.00
Public Utilities	39,661,400.00
Warehouse receipts	25,211,500.00
Industrial corporations	23,795,343.75
Cattle loans	7,779,826.13

Total\$306,502,367.49

In this connection the following table of advances and repayments up to November 30, 1919, the date of the latest annual report of the Corporation, may be of interest:

Year ended November 30, 1918:

Advances	\$90,374,722.43
Repayments	56,160,321.60
Outstanding at close of year.....	34,214,400.83

Year ended November 30, 1919:

Advances	\$216,127,645.06
Repayments:	
Previous year's advances \$10,569,787.94	
Current year's advances 142,708,835.17	

	153,278,623.11
Net increase in loans.....	62,849,021.95
Outstanding at commencement of year.	34,214,400.83
Outstanding at close of year.....	97,063,422.78

SUBSTANTIAL assistance has been given to public utilities and to railroads, both of which represent industries which for reasons peculiar to themselves had been unable during the war period and immediately thereafter to draw upon the security market on a large scale. Considerable assistance was also given to the cattle raising industry in drouth-stricken territory. The real aid which the Corporation rendered during the emergency period was, however, far greater than indicated by the above figures for the reason that by furnishing its funds upon the condition that the applicant raise additional amounts from banks or other sources, it was often possible to secure assistance in excess of the actual amount of the War Finance Corporation advances. The usual method followed in furnishing financial assistance to public utilities was to participate in the financing by taking a part of loans and to stipulate that the remaining part be placed elsewhere. The same method was applied in its advances to railroads under Federal control, and thru the coöperation of the corporations and bankers, funds far in excess of its advances were obtained, in all probability far in excess of what could have been obtained had it not been for the element of confidence injected into the situation by the fact of the Corporation's participation.

When the signing of the armistice in November, 1918, brought the prosecution of active hostilities to a close, the Board of Directors decided that no industrial operations could any longer be considered necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war and no further advances were made upon this ground, except insofar as they might have a vital part to play in the demobilization of our army, as in the case of the railroads under Federal control. [Continued on page 113]

Master Workshops of America

A Series of Monthly Articles Written from a First Hand Survey of Big Business Enterprizes That Have Given the United States the Name of the Foremost Industrial Nation of the World



The first switchboard was capable of serving only five subscribers—today the world's largest single telephone switchboard, at the Chelsea Exchange in New York City, accommodates 10,000. When you realize that the common office variety of telephone has 224 highly developed and coördinated parts, you can understand why it has taken forty years of experience and research, and hundreds of thousands of dollars, to produce a satisfactory multiple switchboard with its outfit of accessories

Good Pointers for Your Own Business

In This Story of Western Electric, the Biggest Industry of Its Kind in the World

By Edward Earle Purinton

EVERY largest business of its kind should be thoroly studied by every business man of any kind. It is always a combination of improved methods of thinking, planning and working that makes a business the largest of its kind. The adoption of similar methods would make any business larger and better—larger because better.

As the world's largest telephone manufacturer and electrical jobber, the Western Electric Company holds a position unique in both size and character. The first telephone was not developed until 1876—today more than 10,000,000 people in the United States have telephones. The number of daily messages carried by the Bell System over telephone and telegraph wires exceeds 30,000,000; and the Western Electric Company makes or furnishes practically the whole supply of apparatus and equipment needed for this huge volume of business.

The telephone is a commercial and social necessity. Granted, but this fact does not explain the marvelous growth of the telephone system. The need was here before we knew it. Our descendants will regard as necessities of civilization many public utilities not now in existence. Only the early recognition of a great human need and the full response to it and supply of it changes the inarticulate need to a mechanical necessity.

Furthermore, it isn't how much we feel a need but how well it is met that creates a popular demand. The telephone reduces to minutes or seconds the hours or even days formerly required to complete a long-distance transaction; but you and I wouldn't use the kind of telephone, crude, slow, costly and unreliable, that existed before the Bell and Western Electric engineers tackled and solved the new, difficult problems of scien-

tific sound analysis, vibration test and voice transmission.

The first switchboard was capable of serving only five subscribers—the modern switchboard accommodates ten thousand. It took years of experiment and research, and hundreds of thousands of dollars, to produce the first satisfactory multiple switchboard. The plain-looking desk stand of your office telephone has 224 separate parts, developed and coördinated by staff groups of the best mechanical, chemical, industrial, electrical and manufacturing engineers available in America; the slightest variation in material or manufacture of any of these 224 parts might cripple your telephone, and must not be allowed to occur.

Did you ever see a picture of a human voice? Western Electric takes these photographs, and tabulates results, in order to adapt the telephone mechanisms to the sound waves entering the mouthpiece.

Hundreds of examples like these could be mentioned, illustrating our point, that the telephone, or any other great utility, grows universally popular not as it merely fills a universal need but as it first anticipates the need, then fills the need promptly, courteously, scientifically, cheaply and effectively. The whole Western Electric policy has been to think first how to serve the customer better; and to achieve this aim, large sums have been gladly spent, without regard to sales or profits.

I have studied closely many of the world's largest corporations. I find this truth common to them all: The heads of these houses are more anxious to do good than to make money; you can stir their active interest in a plan to benefit their patrons or employees, or the general public, when you could not even get a hearing on

a plan to fill the pockets of the owners with money; the real game of life to them is to pile up greater and better work for the joy of doing it.

A special service undertaken for its chief customer finally made the electrical supply business of Western Electric the world's largest. The Bell Company formerly purchased its vast stores of materials and supplies in the open market, its various branches often competing rather than coöperating, and with prices higher because purchases were made in small lots. By taking over the entire purchasing and distributing function, Western Electric not only reduced costs and guaranteed uniform deliveries for the Bell Company, but in the end produced great economies for its own organization, since the multiplication of buying power always means thrift for the buyer.

Acting as supply agent for the telephone companies, Western Electric is not only prepared to furnish equipment for every electrical need, but is organized to purchase every other kind of material and commodity, from soap to automobiles. Evolving first a system of specification, construction, standardization, inspection and coördination applying to its own products made for the telephone companies, Western Electric merely had to extend the principle and method to the selection and purchase of other equipment and supply materials.

Forty-five warehouses under Western Electric management hold today the stocks formerly carried by local telephone companies. These houses, located at central points thruout the United States, gather together the products of hundreds of factories, carry them in stock, and deliver them as wanted by the user.

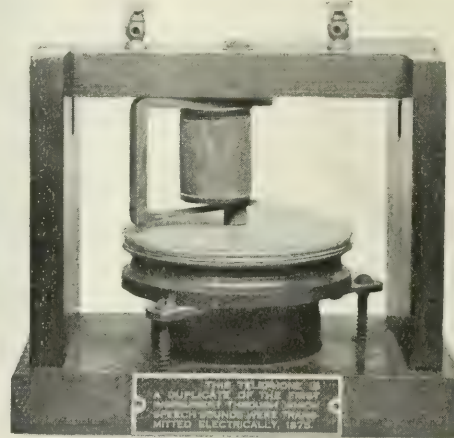
THE relationship here outlined is unique, but has been pronounced by State and judicial commissions economically sound, as it has been proved by its originators financially profitable to both customer and dealer. The innovation has demonstrated the folly of the old idea that it is "good business" to grab all you can get and treat competitors like foes. And, further, it has marked out a new angle to the discussion about the superfluity of the middleman. A jobber is a middleman; Western Electric is a jobber, and only as a jobber and manufacturer combined can serve patrons to the best advantage. Should, then, the middleman be straightway abolished? Or should his method, perhaps his motive, be changed?

The President of the Western Electric offers an opinion. "Our products were made not primarily to sell, but to work continuously and with low maintenance cost. The record of a half century proves that this was fundamentally the right policy upon which to build."

When you put an altruistic motive into the heart of a manufacturer or dealer, and a scientific method into his head and hands, the customer will think not of the price but of the value of his product. It isn't high price, but low value, that a real man hates.

Uniform principles underlie all departments, whether planning, engineering, designing, purchasing, manufacturing, selling, legal, financial, or secretarial. One principle is that the doctrine of individual efficiency permeates the company from the operative in the factory to the salesman of the goods—a policy that puts

every man on his own feet, making him responsible for his own failure, and giving him credit for his own success. Another principle is that organization changes must represent a growth in the men of the company as well as its departments; for as fast as new men are capable of assuming new responsibilities, the company organization



The first instrument thru which speech sounds were transmitted electrically was not developed until 1875. To be sure this primitive phone reduced to minutes or seconds the hours previously required to complete a long-distance transaction; but you and I wouldn't use the kind of telephone, crude, slow, costly and unreliable, that existed before the Bell and Western Electric engineers solved the new problems involved

must be constructed so as to utilize their abilities.

Here the question "Why?" always precedes the question "How?" Small men, small concerns, neglect or reverse this order.

Perhaps the greatest amount of original work has been done by the engineering department, composed of several hundred highly trained chemists, physicists, and electricians, recruited from the graduating classes of the big universities and foremost technical schools. We mention some of their notable inventions and improvements of recent date, about which the public knows little or nothing.

The portable railway telephone, carried now by train crews for emergency calls, enables the victims of accident, stoppage or other mishap [*Continued on page 106*]



Altho the executive offices of the Western Electric Company are located in New York City, the factory occupies a broad space almost 1000 miles away, at Hawthorne, Illinois, just outside Chicago. Its buildings have floor space of 2,750,000 square feet

The World's Round Table

An Allegory

By the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon

Besides being pastor of the Central Congregational Church in Topeka, Kansas, Dr. Sheldon is the author of many books on religious subjects—among them two that attained the popularity of "best sellers": "What Would Jesus Do?" and "In His Steps"

Seated at the head of the Table, presiding, The World. Around the Table, Capital, Labor, Politics, The Press, The Pulpit, The Theater, The University, The Farm, Militarism, Society, Extravagance, Science, The Average Man, All Peoples. Standing behind the World, Jesus Christ, The Son of Man.

THE WORLD: We are met to discuss the present situation, and find, if we can, a remedy for the unrest, the hatred, the suffering, the wrong of the times. Also it will be in order to declare whether we are progressing, and if so, in what direction, for movement does not always mean upward. Let each one at the Table speak his mind freely and briefly, and discussion will follow.

CAPITAL: The remedy for the World trouble is more business. Production is the one essential. Sound finance, safe investments, large enterprise, but above all, production, production, production! The World needs material prosperity. Capital holds the key. Without money nothing can be done. It is true that the present is uncertain on account of tendencies in the industrial world looking towards coöperation and schemes of partnership. Capital is looking at these tendencies and movements with interested gaze, but withholding snap judgment of them. Meanwhile, the key word is production. Money is a magic word, and nothing can be done without it, but production, the servant of money, is at the present time the word to emphasize.

LABOR: Our rights is the key word. Shorter hours, better housing, coöperation and sharing in all industries. We are tired of producing. We have been producing for centuries, since the time of the pyramids. We want partnership. We do not care to produce unless we can share. Above all, our rights must be maintained.

POLITICS: The real remedy is found in more laws. Laws against strikes, against anarchy, against foreign entanglements, and World complications. Also party loyalty above mere sentiment or international interests. Let Europe take care of her own affairs. Why should America try to regulate the governments of any country but her own. Our hands are full. Above all, put the emphasis on more legislation. Legislate the world into good behavior.

THE PRESS: A variety of remedies is the remedy for the present situation. What will cure one person will kill another. Multiply the remedies to fit the different diseases of the World. There is no one remedy that will cure. We believe in progress, especially the kind that advertises. We also believe that the World as a whole is progressing upward. The printed page is several centuries ahead of the paleozoic. The scarcity of paper prevents us from enlarging on these things as we would wish, but the remedies are, as said, of a multiplied form. No one can announce a specific for all the ills that the World is heir to.

THE PULPIT: Religion is necessary. Sectarianism has become unpopular, but denominational war cries for rallying religious forces are still powerful. The church is moving on towards some new experiments, but no

one form of religious forms of life has yet been found. We are living in a transition period. Old things are passing. It looks as if the common trend of thought is towards a general consensus of belief in the power of the Gospel, but there is no one definition of it. The world is getting on upwards. People do not go to church as they used to, perhaps, but neither do they go to the saloon, as they used to.

THE THEATER: We are not in the reform business. The people need entertainment, and we are trying to give it to them. If sex problems and sensation tableaux are what the people want we stand ready to furnish the matter. We are after the money, and it does not pay to be too particular. We are often told by the critics that the stage and the film are great educational forces, and we believe it. How far the people are being influenced for the upward progress by what they are now getting is a question. We are frank to say we are not so much interested in that as in the money part of it.

THE UNIVERSITY: Teaching is the poorest paid of all professions next to the ministry. Our remedy for the World's troubles is more education, but at present the need of bigger salaries to pay the grocer is a bigger issue than reforming the universe.

THE FARM: People must eat in order to live, and the farmer holds the key to existence. Our remedy for the World's troubles is not a six hour day of work, but bigger pay for the food produced. We are going to sell out and move into town and spend the rest of our lives running around in our little car unless the World recognizes our basic importance to the life of mankind. We are the final word when it comes to living, and congresses and legislatures have not given us a fair deal.

MILITARISM: The Great War is over, but it is not safe to bank on any lasting peace. War is a thing so deep seated in human nature that there will always be war. The only safety for the nations is strong preparedness. Let us be ready for any emergency. We do not know when the fire will burst out again. Millions should be appropriated of the people's money to equip large armies and navies and store up vast material. No one can tell how soon we shall need them.

SOCIETY: On with the dance; let jazz be unconfined. "Jazz," by the way, has never been defined. We are proud to say we have found the definition. Jazz is mental, physical, and moral nervousness set to so-called music. The results of all the jazz will be seen in the next generation, and some of it can be seen while you wait. The important things of the World are dress, money to buy it, receptions, dinners, theaters, dances, and getting your name into the Sunday supplement. We don't pretend to offer a remedy for the World's unrest. We don't recognize any particular trouble anywhere. Life seems good to us.

EXTRAVAGANCE: Buy more and pay the price. What is the use of all this fuss about the high cost of living if you have the money? Champagne at \$20 a quart tastes better than at \$10. Give the merchant a chance. He has to live.

[Continued on page 112]

Why It Can't Be Done

By Franklin H. Giddings

Professor of Sociology and the History of Civilization at Columbia University

THE mail brings from Lincoln, Nebraska, but not from the pen of Lincoln's best known statesman, a letter of inquiry which reflects the mind of millions of men and women on the subject of human betterment.

The writer says, "I am only a boy. I have made no study of social reform. But the action I am pleading for seems so immediately necessary that I have felt justified, compelled to write you at once."

Thousands of presumptuous authors have stated the matter more bunglingly than this boy and have floundered in their own intellectual bog worse than he does. Nevertheless, our young friend is blind to two or three of the most obvious facts of life, and his fine moral enthusiasm will be wasted unless he has the good sense and the intellectual power to learn certain important things.

Here are his questions. "Why can't poverty be abolished? Why can't the state tear down the wretched dwellings of the poor and replace them by decent homes? Why can't industrial experts be sent to the countries which are industrially backward? Why can't a far better system of education be established? Why can't the church send her best clergymen to those who need them most? Why can't the slum dwellers all over the world be Christian in fact as well as in name? In short, why can't vigorous, thoro reform be carried out which will lift the poor of all the world to a far higher position?"

It would not be easy to set forth a more vital lot of questions in a more clean cut fashion. It is highly creditable to this wide awake lad that he has been able to formulate them so well. His belief that all these things might be done is proof of his moral earnestness. What a wonderful world we might have if they could be!

There are difficulties, he recognizes, but he thinks he sees how to overcome them. "Reformers must coöperate. This is far too important a subject to allow differences of opinion to interfere with the general result. And reform should begin at once."

Now just why can't all this be done? Why cannot poverty be made an end of? Why cannot everybody be well educated? Why cannot slum dwellers all over the world be made Christian in fact as well as in name?

THERE are three outstanding reasons, and many others not quite so obvious. Here are the three outstanding ones:

First, the enormous amount of money that it would cost to get these results, if they could be had by merely expending money, cannot be obtained by solicitation or taxation. The men and women that have money won't give enough of it to pay the bill, and the men and women who vote won't vote to raise the amount by taxation. And if all the young men and young women in the world who feel as warmly about it as our correspondent feels were to spend their entire lives in trying to persuade the owners of wealth and of votes to raise the required fund, they would not succeed in persuading 10 per cent of them, all told.

Second, if the persuading could be accomplished, that

would be only a beginning of the gigantic task. It would be necessary to go on generation after generation obtaining the revenues to carry on the work. Otherwise everything would sink back into the old ignorant and miserable way. It would be necessary to obtain this revenue in addition, let us remember, to the vast sums required year by year to keep the world as well clothed and fed as it is today, and to keep up the wherewithal of production, namely, mills, machinery, railways, steamships, and all the rest. And if the population of the earth is to go on increasing, as it probably will, the capital fund and the subsistence fund must both increase.

ALL this means that if we are to abolish poverty, educate and Christianize everybody, production must be increased. But this is precisely what the wage-earners and the slum populations of the world are doing their best today to prevent. They are trying to get a six-hour day and a five-day week and to spend a third or a half more of their time in non-production than they are spending that way now. Therefore our young reformers who would abolish poverty must not only persuade the possessors of wealth and of votes to make a beginning, but they must then persuade the world's producers to change their minds on the subject of the best employment of their time. This undertaking might require even more well spent lifetimes than undertaking number one.

Third, neither of these two requisites to the abolition of poverty and the instruction of all mankind could be achieved by haphazard effort by men and women working at cross purposes. This fact our correspondent perceives. Reformers, he says, must coöperate, and he adds, "This is far too important a subject to allow differences of opinion to interfere with the general result." Here, then, is a third job, and the biggest one of the three. The differences of opinion exist. There are almost as many different opinions as there are human beings. Who, then, is to harmonize them? How is the coöperation of reformers to be brought about?

Who will undertake this educational campaign and find the funds to carry it on? And what measure of success will presumably be attained?

If our young friend at Lincoln and fifty or sixty million alert minded persons besides will think about these three obstinate facts hard enough and long enough, they will in all probability conclude that it would be unwise to undertake too much at a time. Substantial progress has been made in the last million years or so in ameliorating the human lot, and since the fifteenth century the amelioration has gone on rather rapidly.

Poverty can be diminished. Education can be improved and extended. Whether slum dwellers or mansion dwellers can be made Christian in fact as well as in name remains to be seen. At any rate, a good deal that is worth while can be done on one condition, namely, that mankind is willing to go on learning and working instead of quitting, soldiering, picketing and throwing monkey-wrenches into the machinery.

We are all puzzling nowadays over the problems of reconstruction. Perhaps you will find some of your own questions answered here.

Undiscovered Candidates

By Hamilton Holt

WHEN the people of the United States come to choose from among themselves a President the two main considerations that sway their judgment are the candidate's ability and availability.

The ideal candidate is manifestly the man who is both able and available. Most people would admit that Messrs. Wilson, Taft, Hoover, Bryan, Hughes, McAdoo, Wood, Palmer, Johnson and Baker are of sufficient political distinction, probity and experience to discharge with credit the duties of Chief Magistrate. But whether any one of them except Herbert Hoover or possibly ex-Secretary McAdoo could be nominated, or if nominated elected, is a question upon which wise men may differ. There is no doubt but that all these eminent men have the ability, but have they the availability?

When the average party manager finds that all the known men of first-rate ability are for any reason unavailable, he usually turns to the known men of second-rate ability. This is where he makes his mistake. What he ought to do is to turn to the un-

known man of first-rate ability. For the second-rate known man can never become a first-rate man, whereas the first-rate unknown man will very soon become known.

Applying the foregoing observations to present candidates, I respectfully ask whether it would not be wise for the Republican convention, if it thought that Hoover, Taft, Hughes, Wood and Johnson were unavailable, to pass over such second-rate known men as Harding, Lowden, Poin-dexter, et al., and consider such first-rate but comparatively unknown men as Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts, Governor Allen of Kansas, or President Lowell of Harvard?

Would it not, also, be equally wise for the Democratic convention, if it thought that Hoover, Wilson, Bryan, Palmer, Baker, and McAdoo could not win, to forget, for instance, Speaker Clark, Vice-President Marshall, and Senator Owen, and hitch their wagon to such exceptionally gifted but politically unknown men as Ambassador Davis of London, Col. House, President Alderman of the University of Virginia, or Lieut. General Bullard?

What and Whom Do You Want to Vote For?

During the next few weeks the main issues of the campaign will be defined and the candidates nominated. The Independent will as formerly present both sides and all sides of the question at issue while at the same time its editors will express their own views.

But we want to give our readers an opportunity to express their views now while public opinion is in the formative stage and before the professional politicians have taken it into their hands to mold. We, therefore, ask our readers, any or all, to send us immediately a brief statement of their preferences for the coming election. Please answer these two questions:

What man would you like best to see nominated for President, and why?

What do you consider to be the most important issue before the American people, and what action on it do you favor?

We shall publish in an early issue as many of the replies as we can find room, rarely more than a hundred words from any one letter. So your chance of getting in the symposium depends upon your ability to put your ideas in compact and striking form.

Reactionary Liberals

By Thomas Steele

AS we all know crimes have been committed in the name of liberty. Many absurdities have also been covered by that name. In some minds there appears to be a subtle connection between liberalism and free verse or impressionist painting. Others define it as alcoholism. Some regard it as identical with Bolshevism, altho the Russians are at present on shorter rations of freedom than of any other commodity.

One of the strangest adventures of the noble concept of liberalism is its attempted monopoly by a small group of British and American journalists who opposed the participation of their countries in the Great War and now demand the destruction of the Great Treaty. In the days of Browning and Gladstone a liberal was a man who favored the unification of Poland and the dismemberment of the Habsburg Empire. In the era of Brailsford and Morel it seems to be defined as a man who objects to giving Poland anything and who refers to the overthrow of the Habsburgs as "the Balkanization of Central Europe." To Swinburne and Hugo it meant the French Republic against the Prussian monarchy. But during the war those who boasted most of their liberalism too often apologized for the crimes of Prussia and disparaged the republican institutions of France.

Liberals like President Wilson are now called reactionary because they gave their strength to the crusade against the autocracies of Prussia, Austria and Turkey. It is nothing to these critics that democratic republics such as

Poland, Finland and Czechoslovakia have replaced old tyrannies. It is nothing to them that France and Denmark have obtained their lost provinces amid the frantic enthusiasm of the majority who live there. It is nothing to them that the new European frontiers correspond to local desires more closely than at any previous time in history. It is nothing to them that special treaties have been negotiated to protect the rights of minorities in the new states, as they never were protected in the old. It is nothing to them that more plebiscites are to be taken to determine the will of the people than in all the centuries of the past. All this is "bourgeois imperialism," "reactionary nationalism" and the like. Republicanism is a delusion, universal suffrage a snare and self-determination the phrase of hypocrites.

This callousness to the claims of nationality when advanced by Italians, Serbs, Poles, Czechs, Rumanians or Finns is found in a strange alloy with extreme sensitiveness when the national rights of Germans, Magyars or Bulgarians are in question. It is an outrage that two or three million German Austrians should be ruled by the Czechs, but it was quite right that ten million Czechoslovaks should be ruled by the German Austrians. It is unpardonable that Italy should annex two hundred thousand German Tyrolese, but it was nothing to be excited about when Austria ruled three hundred thousand Italians in Tyrol alone, to make no mention of Trieste, Istria and other Austrian provinces. It is scandalous that Bulgaria

should lose Macedonia and Thrace, but a matter of course that Yugoslavs and Rumanians should have remained under Austrian and Magyar rule. It is unthinkable that Upper Silesia should be permitted to vote on the question of joining Poland, seeing that the Germans have almost a third of the population and one German ought to count for as much as two Poles.

Really the arguments of such British papers as *The Nation*, not to mention periodicals nearer home, seem to smack of Metternich rather than of Mazzini. This worship of the territorial *status quo* of 1914 is a strange innovation in liberalism. The revolutionists of 1848 would not have understood it; they had no qualms as to remapping Europe on a juster basis, and would have considered our present age of republics, plebiscites, resurrected nationalities and the League of Nations as a close approach to the millenium. They would not, we fear, have sympathized with the "liberal" indignation at the very idea of punishing a man who has been Kaiser, or with the demand that Germany pay little or nothing to ravaged France for the outrages committed on her soil.

The liberals are right in demanding a revision of the Treaty. It contains serious injustices, such as the denial of Austria's right to unite with Germany if she wishes. But let us not pour the baby out with the bath. With all their faults the Treaty with Germany and the other peace settlements at Paris have done more to extend the area of human liberty than any other acts in history.

Thirty-five, Thirty-six

IT is proving harder to obtain the thirty-sixth state for the equal suffrage amendment than any of the other thirty-five. But if there is either broad statesmanship or keen politics in the United States that thirty-sixth state will be discovered before next November.

The Shame of Albany

By Preston Slosson

THE New York Assembly has voted to exclude as unworthy of its membership the five Socialists chosen to that body by their constituents. It is indeed a grave charge to bring against anyone that he is unworthy of sitting in an Assembly with so little to its credit and so many black pages in its record. The frivolous inconsistency which the New York legislature has shown with respect to prohibition, the wild disorder of the hearings on rent legislation and on the activities of the Anti-Saloon League, the panic haste for passing revolutionary legislation restricting freedom of opinion contrasting with the reluctance to act when social welfare measures were in prospect, the avowed and shameless partizanship of every act and every word, place the lawmakers of New York on the lowest level of political honor possible to an American citizenship. If Socialists are truly unfit to partake of the foul atmosphere of Albany they must be worse than their most censorious foes contend.

Patriotic Americans had hoped that however our free institutions might be abused by greedy politicians they were at least safe from the *coup d'état*. We congratulated ourselves that we were not as Russia where classes could be disfranchised or parties wiped out of existence by the arbitrary decrees of a Czar or a Moscow Soviet. We knew that elections were sometimes bought; we did not believe that they could be openly stolen. The exclusion of the elected representatives of the people from office on the ground that they belonged to a radical political party breaks down the strongest bulwarks of political liberty and leaves no minority right secure. Some day the very men who in the arrogance of their power have denied civil liberty to Socialists may plead in vain for fair play before the bar of a Socialist Assembly and have the 1920 precedent quoted

against them. We who are not Socialists have as much at stake as anyone in the preservation of free elections.

Think what a chorus of mocking laughter will arise all over the world at the childish panic of the Albany politicians. The Assembly is alarmed at the presence of five Socialists, but the King of Italy keeps his nerve and temper when addressing a Parliament containing a Socialist group of more than 150. In France the Prime Minister is a former Socialist and the largest opposition party in the Chamber of Deputies is the Unified Socialist Party. M. Vandervelde, one of the most distinguished of European Socialists, was chosen as one of the three representatives of Belgium to the Paris Peace Conference. The President and the Prime Minister of Germany are both Socialists, and, even before the Great War, when Germany was the most reactionary of monarchies, the Socialists elected more than a hundred members of the Reichstag. Even the Kaiser would not have ventured to deny them seats. To make no mention of the Socialist Governments, such as Russia, Austria or the recent régime in Hungary, there are powerful Socialist parties in the legislative bodies of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Poland, the Baltic States, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, the Netherlands and nearly all other European countries great and small. Nowhere is conservative opinion frightened into denying the right of the Socialist Party to representation save in the country where the danger of revolution is least.

It is the foremost duty of the citizens of New York to elect a sane Legislature next November.

Glass Houses

PREMIER Lloyd George calls to the attention of his American friends that "Mr. De Valera is putting forth the same language as Mr. Jefferson Davis used." In return we would call to his attention that the Confederacy was financed by the sale of Confederate bonds in England and that Gladstone was the owner of some of them when he made his famous speech declaring that Jefferson Davis had created a nation. Those who live in glass houses should pull down the blinds.

Majorities by Bluff

By William Brand

THERE are three types of government: minority rule or oligarchy, majority rule or democracy, and rule by a minority which can convince the rest that it is the majority. Altho this third form of rule has no name and has not been recognized in the textbooks of political science, it is probably the most prevalent of all. It arises from two weaknesses of human nature, the indifference of most people to public questions and the desire to be on the winning side.

Every reform and every political boom is, of course started by the few. This minority, as it has a perfect right to do, immediately starts out to convert itself into a majority by carrying on what it calls a campaign of education and what its opponents call advertising or propaganda. If the minority can convince the majority by sheer argument we have pure democracy. But there is a tempting short cut. Why not convince the majority that it has already been convinced? It can be done.

The clever propagandist, instead of saying: "You should vote for Mr. Jones, who would make an ideal candidate," will frame his appeal thus: "Whatever we may think of the merits of Mr. Jones it cannot be denied that he is the popular candidate; there is an irresistible current of public opinion in his favor and we predict a landslide for him next November." If he is pushing a new book he will write a publisher's ad after this fashion: "Any one who has not read Jane Templeton's 'Her Zero Hour' is decidedly behind the times. How can you take an intelligent part in social

The Primary School



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Both old champs look as if they'd better start training



Kirby in New York World
Captured by a Boy Scout



Knott in Dallas News

"I saw it first!"—The preliminary heat of the 1920 race



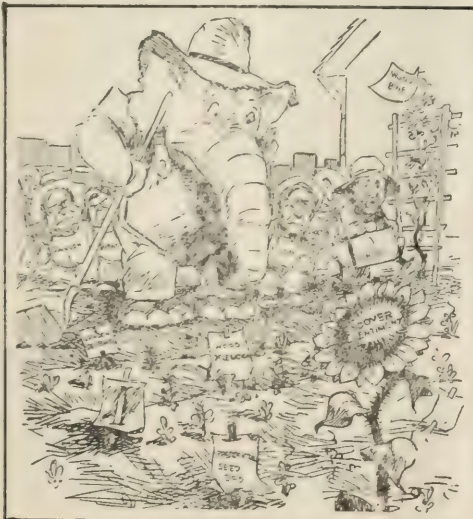
Thomas in Detroit News

A new version of that frequently discussed servant problem



Knott in Dallas News

Afraid of a shadow!



© 1920 New York Tribune, Inc.

It just naturally grew without any cultivation! But perhaps "the flowers that bloom in the spring have nothing to do with the case"



Thomas in Detroit News

The spring try-out isn't all sunshine for the boys from the bush leagues

conversation if you are not familiar with the romance which is the rage of the season?" If he is launching a new hat from Paris he will not advertize it is something that ought to be worn but as something that is being worn. The indicative mood has often more commanding power than the imperative.

Bluff is not the same thing as falsehood because a bluff may come true. It is but a form of gambling in futures on the Fact Exchange. The propagandist who is booming Mr. Jones hopes that if there is not already a current of public opinion in his favor, the assertion that there is will create one. Few can resist the temptation to "get aboard the bandwagon," and most people assume that the bandwagon can be told by the noise it makes. Lord Northcliffe became a power in English politics by the discovery that the secret of journalistic power was to substitute "the people demand" for "we demand," even when advocating some measure of which not one man in a thousand had ever heard before. More than one American politician has made the same discovery with similar success.

Well, government by bluff is not the worst form of government. It is at least government by minorities of real convictions who cannot themselves be bluffed. The timid politician and the docile voter will to the end of time, and under any political forms, do the will of courageous minorities who can act like majorities. It is not until people become indifferent to "popularity" that popular government will be possible, for then men will vote their own convictions instead of what they guess (perhaps quite incorrectly) to be their neighbors' convictions. The citizen who wants whatever he is told that he wants, who wears "what the gentleman will wear," who refrains from doing what "isn't done," who wants to be part of every "landslide," "stampede," and "tidal wave," may think that he is surrendering to irresistible majorities, but the chances are that he is surrendering, and by his example inducing others to surrender, to minorities. Many a company on the battlefield has surrendered to a surrounding regiment, only to find out when it was too late that the "regiment" consisted of a dozen men with hand grenades, loud voices, a determined manner and ability to act a lie without blushing.

One Vacant Chair

NOW that Venezuela has adhered to the League of Nations there remains only one country in the whole world of those invited to join the League which has rejected the invitation. We give our readers three guesses as to which this is.

Protestantism in the New Age

By Shailer Mathews

CHRISTIANITY appropriates the creative efficiency of its day. An imperial church saved the best in the Roman Empire, national churches sprang up to give moral vigor to the new nations of Europe, denominations separating from state churches began the struggle for rights that inspired early democracy. In like manner today's fellowship of denominations reproduces the recent tendency of democracy. Democracy is learning that duties are superior to rights. Protestantism is responding to this new world-spirit.

Church life in the United States reflects political history. In their early days the colonies were rivals; later they were confederates refusing hearty coöperation; then, as they faced common danger and a common anarchy, they federated and became a nation. Denominations are passing thru a similar development. At first rivals, they are becoming confederates. The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Interchurch World Movement of North America, not to mention other organizations, express

this new spirit. Denominations are ceasing to be belligerently competitive and are becoming coöperatively competitive. Therein is new efficiency.

There are those who grow impatient with such progress. They want confederation to yield to federalism and overhead authority. But at this point a good many of us hesitate. The logic of experience is not always the logic of ideas. The analogy between the church and state in Protestantism weakens as it draws near delegated authority. An overhead authority in Protestantism sounds logical, but history is generally behind a logical schedule, if indeed it does sometimes make illogical detours. It is hard to make programs walk.

Yet whatever form coöperative denominationalism may take, we are learning daily one lesson of democracy: the way to get together is to work together. It is futile to try to standardize theologies in a democratic world. It is even more futile to try to find some theological minimum which will be unobjectionable to everybody. Minimums do not breed enthusiasm. What denominations can do and are doing with ever increased efficiency is to undertake common tasks coöperatively.

Christian bodies rejecting this solidarity in Christian endeavor, we believe, are more apparent than permanent exceptions. Strong churchmen still believe that they have a supreme duty to propagate their own beliefs and practises. The Southern Baptists hold to a doctrine of sovereign denominational rights, and the Episcopalians are working for the reunion of churches in a single Church. Yet these bodies coöperate when ecclesiastical prerogatives are not involved. The Episcopalians furthermore are deeply concerned in furthering a World Conference on Faith and Order which seeks the reunion of all Christendom.

Nor is political experience the only source of the new efficiency. A coöperating Protestantism is talking about contributions as well as concessions. It is raising fabulous sums of money by concentrating economic efficiency to the service of humanity. Into its ranks have entered the advertiser, the publicity man, the photographer, the moving picture expert, the promoter, and the salesman. All the technic of business is at its disposal.

But Protestantism is in the business of giving rather than making money. It is not raising endowments to make the church work of tomorrow less toilsome. It does not consecrate wealth to the support of religious orders and houses. It promises future generations no relief from duty. Every dollar it raises challenges and compels generosity in the future. Schools and colleges, hospitals and missions it will make efficient rather than self-supporting. It is building tasks for the future that are the hope of a better day to come.

The development of this new efficiency among Protestant bodies—to use a much over-used word—is epoch-making. Never before has it been in evidence. It is born of the new spirit that is making the new age. To speak of the Church as moribund is ludicrous. Christians have come to see that Jesus is more than doctrines, however precious they may be; that service is more than statistics, that human needs are more important than theological regularity. The modern churchman is discovering that his religion is more than a philosophy or a credulity. Our new Protestantism is giving efficiency to an attitude of mind like that of Jesus and practises a brotherliness born of faith in God's fatherliness.

In the light of the vast undertaking of this coöperative Protestantism words like tolerance and liberty, which marked the idealism of a generation ago, seem tame. Competition in sacrifice, coöperation in service, a World Saviour and a world brotherhood dominate the vocabulary of our new Protestantism. They summarize the Christians' challenge to class consciousness and class hatred. They are a Christian democracy's moral equivalent of war.



Central News

That Week-end Revolution

These are the first photographs from Berlin showing the coup d'état by which the German reactionaries under Wolfgang von Kapp and General Lüttwitz tried to overthrow the Ebert Government. The soldiers shown here, mobilizing in the square and asleep in Wilhelmstrasse, were used to support the revolution. Their force of arms was broken by the menace of a general strike



Wide World

Berlin Refused to Let Government Troubles Interfere with Sport

While we were reading scareheads over here describing the terrors of the German revolution a good number of the people of Berlin were engaged in the less serious pastime of watching the races

Underwood & Underwood



The Story of the Week

The Irish Crisis

WHEN the Home Rule bill passed Parliament before the war the Ulsterites covenanted together to resist its enforcement. Under the leadership of Sir Edward Carson they organized a provisional government and trained a force of Irish Volunteers. Germany provided them with munitions and offered aid in case of a conflict with the British army. On April 24, 1914, 40,000 Mauser rifles and 3,500,000 rounds of ammunition from Germany were landed at Larne, County Antrim, and at Bangor and Donaghadee, County Down. The British Government was not able to get hold of these arms even when they were most urgently needed during the war and they are said to be still hidden somewhere in Ulster ready for use any time. Only a few months ago Sir Edward Carson threatened to call out the Ulster Volunteers if any attempt were made to put into effect the Home Rule Act which has for six years been upon the statute books.

On the outbreak of the war the Home Rule Act was suspended until it should end and Sir Edward Carson was taken into the coalition cabinet. The Home Rulers, seeing the war prolonged indefinitely and their worst enemy becoming more powerful in the Government, gradually gave up all hope that the Act of 1914 would ever be put into effect, and so they turned from the political tactics of the Nationalist Party to the violent methods of the Sinn Fein. Four years ago at Easter time a republican rebellion broke out in Dublin but, failing to receive the expected aid from Germany, was promptly crushed. But the fires of revolution burned all the brighter for this suppression. The Sinn Feiners who were executed or imprisoned for treason were regarded as martyrs. The British Government found it impossible to extend conscription to Ireland in the darkest days of the war and on the contrary were obliged to keep a large garrison of troops there to prevent the island from seceding.

The British authorities feared that Easter would be the occasion of another outbreak like that of four years ago on the same date and they took all possible precautions. All of the large towns were patrolled by armored automobiles and surrounded by soldiers who narrowly inspected all persons and vehicles entering, in particular probing loads of hay for concealed weapons.

British warships skirted the coasts to prevent landing arms from America. The ringleaders were arrested and deported in advance and the Sinn Fein headquarters were raided.

But the disaffection suppressed in one direction found an outlet in others. Incendiarism took the place of assassination. There was no attempt at a republican rising and there were few murders at Easter. But systematic attacks were made upon the police barracks and huts and upon

the tax collectors' offices, and upon Protestant churches and schools. During the week end 157 police buildings, mostly empty, were burned down or blown up, involving a loss of \$250,000. Twenty-two income tax stations were raided by the republican guards and their records destroyed or taken away. At Milltown the Protestant schoolhouse was burned and at Glin St. Paul's Protestant Church was entered and the stained glass windows and organ smashed. The telephone and telegraph wires in many places were all cut so the police and firemen could not be called out. The value of the public property destroyed in the Easter disturbances is estimated at \$1,500,000; all of which loss will fall upon the Irish taxpayers. Demonstrations were not confined to Ireland, for in Washington on Good Friday a number of women picketed the British Embassy to protest against "the crucifixion of Ireland."



Whitelaw in the Passing Show, London

The Showman: "Don't worry, Georgie! If you cry and run away of course he'll bark. Just take this stick to him!"

The New Home Rule Bill

WHEN Premier Lloyd George on December 22 first proposed his substitute bill for the Home Rule Act of 1914 it was violently attacked from all quarters. Ex-Premier Asquith, Liberal and Home Ruler, called it "a most fantastic and impracticable scheme and the greatest travesty of self-government ever offered a nation." The new Irish bill aims to conciliate both the Ulsterites who demand exclusion from the Irish Government in which they would be a minority and the Sinn Feiners and Nationalists who demand a united Ireland. It provides for setting up two separate Parliaments but with a view to their ultimate voluntary union. The North of Ireland Parliament will consist of 52 members and will control the Ulster counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh,

Londonderry and Tyrone and the boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry. The South of Ireland Parliament will consist of 128 members and will control the rest of Ireland. The North will have twelve representatives in the Imperial Parliament and the South thirty.

As a bond of union between the two sections and a means of uniting later there is to be established a common Council for Ireland composed of twenty members from each section but the Council will have only such powers as are delegated to it by both Parliaments. The two Parliaments can unite at any time they like into a single Parliament, which will then, according to the bill, have almost unlimited powers of self-government.

Premier Lloyd George in introducing the bill admitted that it would not satisfy all parties or any party but said that no bill could. He said that the right of self-determination was not unlimited and he referred to America as an example:

I want to say this to our American friends: Mr. De Valera is putting forth the same claim in exactly the same language as Mr. Jefferson Davis used, and the ancestors of some of the men who voted for that motion in the Senate the other day fought to the death against conceding to the Southern States of America the very demand their descendants are supporting for Ireland. The acceptance of that demand we will never concede. It is a demand, which, if persisted in, will lead to exactly the same measures of repression as in the Southern States of America. We claim nothing more than the United States claimed for themselves, and we will stand no less.

Upon the vote depended not only the fate of Ireland but also the future career of Lloyd George. He is supposed to be planning to start a new party by drawing from the Liberal, Unionist and Labor parties those who have stood by his coalition Government. The Unionist party, which absorbed the Conservative, derives its very name from its opposition to Irish Home Rule and if this issue is eliminated it would lose its reason for existence. The Labor party, altho growing in strength, is hardly yet ready to assume the responsibility of the government of the empire since its attention has until recently been confined to industrial problems. The old Liberal party is quite broken up since its main principle, free trade, has been discarded and the war has turned the current of opinion in the opposite direction. Its former leader, Mr. Asquith, has succeeded at last in getting back into Parliament and led the opposition to Lloyd George on the Irish bill, but only twenty Liberals followed him into the lobby when it came to a vote. Of the Laborites, forty-four out of the sixty-four voted against the bill. Only twenty-three of the Unionists led by Lord Robert Cecil opposed the Premier. Sir Edward Carson, speaking for Ulster, accepted the bill, altho with reluctance, as an improvement on that of 1914. He laid the blame for the numerous murders upon "ill conditioned Americans" and said that six agents of the Clan-na-Gael had recently been sent over from New York to assassinate him.

On the second reading the new Home Rule bill was carried in the House of Commons by a vote of 348, a great personal triumph for Lloyd George and a proof that the English people are willing to make large concessions toward Irish self-government. It remains to be seen whether the Sinn Feiners and republicans will accept the bill and take office under it or pursue the tactics of passive resistance or violent opposition.

As an indication of his intention to pursue more moderate methods of administration Premier Lloyd George has removed Ian Macpherson from the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland and has put in his place Sir Hamar Greenwood, Under Secretary for Home Affairs. He is a Canadian and distinguished for his tactfulness.

French Occupy Frankfort

WITHOUT authorization from the League of Nations and in spite of the disapproval of her Allies, France has sent her troops over the Rhine and occupied Frankfort and Darmstadt as well as three other cities. In the early morning of April 6, the anniversary of the day America entered the war in 1917, the Moroccan rifles, preceded by tanks, marched out of Mayence in the rain and dark, and when the Germans in these cities awoke they found the French flag flying from the town hall and Senegalese soldiers posted on all the main streets. Proclamations on the walls signed by General Degoutte gave warning that no public meetings would be permitted. There was no opposition to the advance of the French. The German troops withdrew before their entrance, and the Security Police civilian guard, to the number of 600, were arrested by the French and imprisoned in barracks, with a machine gun pointing toward the door.

The French officers have orders to shoot the populace if any show resistance or delay in obeying their orders. On the day after the occupation a crowd collected in front of the French headquarters at the Imperial Hotel in Frankfort and jeered at the negro guards. Unable to stand these insults longer the troops opened fire on the crowd with machine guns and automatic rifles, killing seven—three men, three women and a boy.

The German Government has filed a formal complaint with the League of Nations, charging France with violence and aggression in seizing peaceable cities on her own initiative and contrary to the Covenant.

The reason given by the French for their action is that the Germans have violated the treaty by sending troops into the Ruhr region to put down the Communists. The treaty stipulates that the Germans shall not have more than 20,000 troops in the neutral zone fifty kilometers (31 miles) wide lying east of the Rhine, and that even these troops shall be withdrawn before April 10. The German Government tried to take advantage of the brief interval before that date to suppress the rebellion in the Ruhr by rushing in the Reichswehr (National Guard), but claims that this force consists of twenty-six battalions of infantry, thirteen squadrons of cavalry, and nineteen batteries of artillery, making a total of not more than 14,000 men and therefore within the limit allowed. The French, on the contrary, assert that the Germans have 40,000 troops on the Ruhr, and, having thus violated the treaty, have laid themselves liable to the penalties provided for its violation. The British, who hold Cologne and so are nearest to the disturbed district, are not certain whether the German forces exceed the specified numbers, and they are inclined to view the action of General Foch as a manifestation of that militarism which President Wilson has said is now dominant in France. The cities occupied by the French are about 250 miles south of the scene of the insurrection. The Americans who hold Coblenz, in between the British and French stations on the Rhine, have refused to take part in the movement, altho the United States is the only country still at war with Germany. Meantime the German troops are rapidly quelling the Ruhr insurrection and have driven the Communists out of Essen, which was their stronghold.



© Keystone View

The new British Ambassador to the United States, Sir Auckland Geddes, includes among his many qualifications for the post an American wife, formerly Miss Isabella Ross, of Staten Island. Sir Auckland Geddes has recently been Minister of National Service and Reconstruction in England and president of the Local Government Board. Before that he was professor of anatomy and then president of McGill University in Montreal. In 1914 he went to France as a major in the British army and he came back in 1916 as a brigadier-general to take charge of the recruiting department at the British War Office.



International

THE KING WITH A SHAKY CROWN

King Christian of Denmark seemed in danger of deposition last week when 40,000 of his subjects appeared before his palace, waving the red flag and yelling for a republic. But by giving way to their wishes on the Schleswig question he saved his throne

Socialists Win in Denmark

BY the mere threat of a general strike and a republic the Socialists of Denmark have overthrown the Cabinet and virtually gained control of the Government. A procession of 40,000 escorted a deputation of town councillors to the palace and while they were conferring with the king the crowd outside sang revolutionary songs, waved red flags and shouted for the Danish republic. King Christian tried to temporize and offered to negotiate all questions but was bluntly told that it was too late, so he was obliged to concede the demands of the Socialists, which were the dismissal of the Liebe ministry, appointed a few days before, the democratization of the constitution, a one-chamber parliament, universal suffrage and the amnesty for all political offenders now in prison.

The trouble arose out of the old Schleswig-Holstein question. These provinces were taken by force from Denmark by Prussia in 1864 and the outside world has been led to believe that the inhabitants were longing to throw off German rule. The defeat of Germany afforded an opportunity to rectify the old wrong. Denmark was not one of the Allies and had no claims for indemnities, so the question could be left to the decision of the people according to a plan devised by the Peace Conference.

One of the stolen provinces, Holstein, was evidently so satisfied with its lot that there was no use in holding a plebiscite. The other, Schleswig, was divided into three zones, the one next to Denmark to vote first, the middle zone two weeks later and the third, nearest Germany, two weeks after that.

But Denmark herself objected to the referendum in the third zone on the alleged ground that the population would undoubtedly vote for annexation and Denmark did not want so many Germans!

When the vote was taken, the first zone, mostly inhabited by Danes, voted for annexation to Denmark, but the second zone of mixt population voted three to one in favor of remaining with Germany, and it seems evident that the third zone, if allowed to vote, would have chosen almost unanimously the German side. This shows that you cannot tell which way a cat will jump unless you let it jump.

The result of the plebiscite in the second zone was a great disappointment to the Danish King, so he dismissed Premier Zahle, who was determined to stand by the decision, and asked Liebe, an advocate of the High Court, to

form a new cabinet which would demand of the Peace Conference a reversal of the referendum and the annexation of the disputed territory. But the people revolted at this misuse of the royal prerogative and demanded the restoration of the radical Zahle ministry in place of the conservative Liebe ministry. There was much talk of the overthrow of the monarchy and the labor unions voted a general strike to tie up all business. Confronted with this danger the King gave way. Only a few weeks ago the same weapon, the general strike, caused the prompt overthrow of the reactionary Kapp régime which had been set up in Berlin and from which the German Government had fled.

Japanese Capture Vladivostok

ON the night of April 5 the Japanese landed at Vladivostok and after a hard fight lasting eight hours seized the city. Their first attack was directed at the Korean quarter, and, this vantage point gained, they used their machine guns and light artillery against the Russian soldiers and marines. When these were overcome the Japanese imperial ensign was raised over the public buildings in place of the republican flag. Korean and Russian prisoners, tied together with ropes, were marched thru the city streets. In Nikolsk and Khabarovsk the Russians held out longer against the Japanese.

In official statements given out by the Japanese it is stated that Japan has absolutely no territorial ambitions but would keep her troops in Siberia so long as lawlessness there threatens the Korean and Manchurian borders. This would indicate that Japan considers Manchuria, as well as Korea, her own territory. In his proclamation the Japanese commander claims that the disturbance was provoked by the threatening and aggressive acts of a portion of the Russian army and that his disarming of the Russians had no other motive than to "maintain peace and order."

The Americans, however, found these Russians easier to get along with than the Japanese or Kolchak troops, and so long as General Graves remained in Vladivostok he protected the new Government against the Japanese. But the American troops were withdrawn on April 1, and on the same day the Japanese posted a proclamation saying that they intended to remain and warning the Russian people against any manifestations of an unfriendly attitude. The Japanese have about 80,000 troops in Siberia.

The Russian Government which the Japanese have overthrown in Vladivostok was not a Soviet, but representative of the municipalities and zemstvos (provincial assemblies) and mostly composed of anti-Bolsheviks. Comrade Krakovetski, commander of the Russian garrison at Vladivostok, gave a banquet to the American officers and welfare workers in Siberia on the eve of their departure and thanked them for their friendly aid in this crisis. General Graves reported to Washington that the Russian revolutionists had governed Vladivostok in an orderly and non-partizan manner since they took control of the city after the collapse of Kolchak.

Peru and Bolivia Shake Hands

OWING in great part to the friendly mediation of the United States and to the refusal of Chile to take sides in the dispute, the quarrel between Peru and Bolivia seems to have blown over. The cause of the quarrel, the desire of Bolivia to obtain a port on the Pacific, remains unchanged, but the Peruvian and Bolivian governments have mutually apologized for disorders committed by their citizens and have given assurances that there would be no mobilization of their respective armies. Chile also has informed the United States that there would be no mobilization of Chilean forces.

The note of the United States to Chile asking that nation

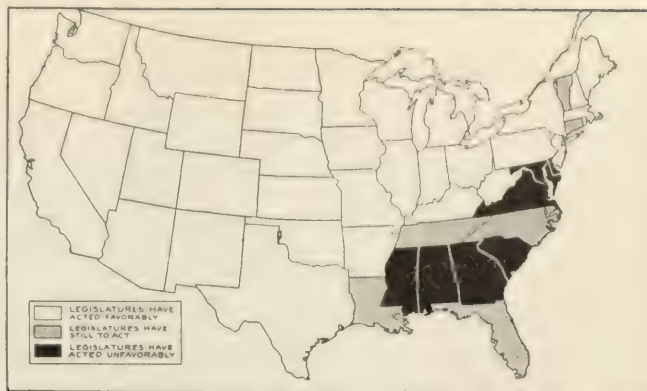
to do everything possible to prevent an outbreak of war in South America seems to have roused a certain resentment at first. Altho the Chilean Government gave the requested assurances that it would do what it could to keep the peace it replied also that Chile could not accept the mediation of the United States in the question of the disputed provinces of Tacna and Arica or in any other case unless the United States were requested by all the interested parties to take part in the negotiations. The American Chamber of Commerce in Valparaiso, dreading the commercial effect of a political dispute between the United States and Chile, sent a protest to Ambassador Shea against the tone of the American note.

The American Government assured the Chileans that there was no thought of intervention or "pressure" on Chile to modify her policy, and that our part was merely to offer "counsels of conciliation." These assurances soothed the ruffled dignity of the sensitive South Americans and put an end to the attacks on our interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine which had appeared in the press of Chile and Argentina.

Central American Politics

THE political earthquake zone of the New World is once more shaken by revolutions and rumors of revolution. Mexico has suffered a relapse from the fair promise of a peaceful election. An attempt was made on March 29 to kidnap Ygnacio Bonillas, candidate for President, and several of his political opponents have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the plot. Mr. Bonillas is reported to have been wounded in a riot. But Mexican politics are quiet indeed compared with countries further south. From Mexican sources we hear that members of the Chamber of Deputies of the republic of Honduras engaged in a battle during February, in the course of which Dr. Duron, the president of the chamber, was killed and some twenty other deputies were killed or wounded.

Guatemala is in open revolution against President Cabrera. The revolution combines domestic and foreign politics, for the program of the rebels includes not only the overthrow of Cabrera's somewhat repressive government but negotiations with the other Central American states for a general federation. The so-called Unionist party in Guatemala, which has sympathizers in the other Central



ON THE LAST LAP

The Woman Suffrage Amendment needs the favorable action of but one more State Legislature. Compare this map with the one which was published in *The Independent* of February 14, 1920

American republics, advocates this federation, but President Cabrera is strongly opposed and has caused a number of Unionist politicians to be thrown into prison. The federation into one nation of the republics of Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Salvador and Costa Rica has been frequently advocated and more than once attempted, but all attempts have broken down in the face of local jealousies and factional tendencies.

Delaware Hesitates

ON March 22 Washington approved the equal suffrage amendment to the constitution. Washington was the thirty-fifth state to fall in line and the twenty-fifth to ratify in special session of the legislature. No previous amendment to the constitution had captured so many state legislatures in so short a period or induced so many states to assume the expense of extra sessions of the legislature. One more ratification would have made equal suffrage the law of the land and great hopes were placed on favorable action by Delaware, whose legislature had been specially convened to act on the proposed amendment.

The little state of Delaware thus became the center of one of the keenest struggles in the history of the nineteenth amendment. The national organizations of the Republican and Democratic parties brought the utmost pressure to bear on the legislators of their political faith not to damage party prospects in a Presidential year by an untimely opposition to woman suffrage which would be sure to affront the millions of women who already enjoy the franchise. The anti-suffragists, in whose eyes Delaware was literally the "last ditch," assembled at Dover to stiffen the opposition.

The Delaware vote was delayed from March 22 to April 1 while the campaign for and against ratification was hotly waged. On the latter date the House of Representatives rejected the amendment by 26 votes to 6. Believing that the State Senate was favorable and that the House could be persuaded to reverse its action, the suffragists have moved for reconsideration.

The Mississippi Senate startled the country by ratifying the suffrage amendment by a bare majority, in spite of the fact that the state was already on record as having rejected it. The House refused, however, to follow the example of the Senate and the thirty-sixth ratification was not obtained.

The Republican Governors of Connecticut and Vermont still refuse to summon special sessions of the legislatures of their states. This gives the Democrats a chance to steal a march on their rivals by securing ratification from Louisiana or North Carolina, which have not yet voted on the suffrage question, or by persuading some adverse legislature to reconsider.

The anti-suffragists hope to obtain a decision from the



Thomas in Detroit News.

"Do you want me to ruin my bathing suit?"

courts which will prevent ratification by Ohio and other states from being counted as valid until a popular referendum has been held in those states.

With the Third Parties

THE Committee of Forty-Eight has decided to raise a campaign fund of a million dollars to launch a third party in the United States during the present campaign. The aim is to federate into a powerful national organization the sporadic revolts against the two-party system in American politics. This would include the Labor Party, the Non-Partizan League, the independent voters who were left high and dry by the disappearance of the Progressive tidal wave of 1912 and such discontented Republican and Democratic radicals as may break away from the old parties. Mr. Basil Manly delivered the "keynote" speech of the meeting, declaring that "unless the liberal forces of America are soon mobilized into one effective political group, the next four years will see the realization of the dictatorship of the plutocracy toward which events in America for the last generation have been tending."

The platform of the Committee of Forty-Eight, adopted last December, lays chief stress on public ownership of natural resources and public utilities. Its candidates have not yet been selected.

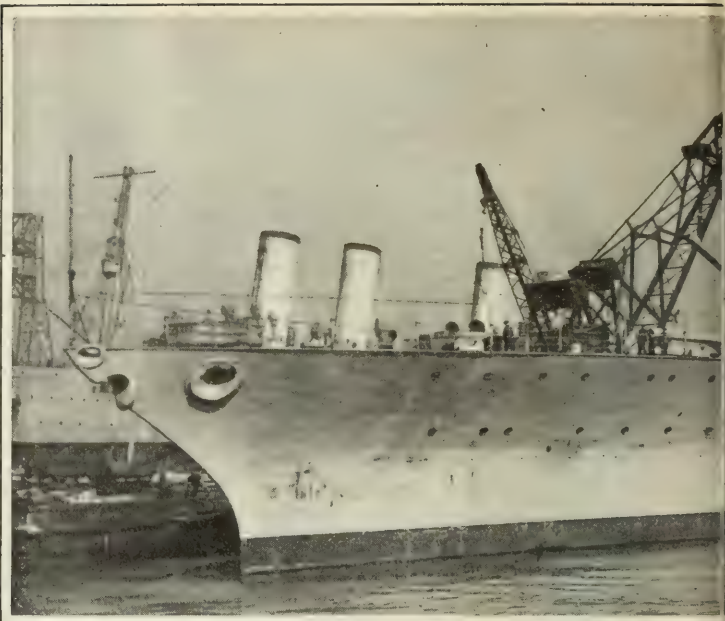
The Socialist Party will hold its national convention in New York this May. The nomination of Eugene V. Debs for President appears certain in spite of the fact that he is still in prison for alleged violation of the Espionage Act. There is no rival candidate in the field.

One difficulty in the way of the Socialists this year is the action of the New York Assembly in excluding five Socialists from their body on the avowed ground of their political affiliation. This high-handed action indeed affords excellent campaign propaganda for Socialism, but there is danger lest the precedent be followed by legislation excluding the Socialist Party from printing the names of its candidates on the ballot or forbidding them to take office if elected. The legality of the exclusion of the Assemblymen will be tested in the New York courts and an appeal may even be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States before the party will acquiesce in its outlawry by the Assembly.



International

The new U. S. S. "Tennessee" carries half a dozen kinds of armament: a battery of twelve fourteen-inch guns, fourteen five-inch rifles, four six-pounders, four three-inch anti-aircraft guns, two submerged torpedo tubes, and a specially built firing top



© Kadel & Herbert

The U. S. S. "Tennessee," almost completed, takes its place now as o

California Day in Michigan

MICHIGAN is not one of the "favorite son" states. On the contrary, it gave its indorsement in the Presidential preference primary of April 5 to Californians, Senator Johnson for the Republicans and Mr. Hoover for the Democrats. Senator Johnson's sweeping victory in the Republican primary over six competitors has injected new vigor into the Johnson campaign and has more than retrieved the defeat in South Dakota. On the other hand, it is a serious blow to General Wood, hitherto the most successful of delegate hunters, that in Michigan, where the Roosevelt tradition is strong, the voters should decide Senator Johnson and not himself to be the inheritor of the mantle of Roosevelt.

General Lowden and Mr. Hoover made a creditable showing in the Republican vote, closely contesting with each other the third place, tho not endangering the lead of Johnson and Wood. A few complimentary votes were given the other candidates on the ballot, General Pershing, Mr. Simpson of Detroit and Senator Poindexter of Washington, but none of the three figured seriously in the contest.

Mr. Hoover not only ran well in the Republican primary but outdistanced all competitors in the Democratic vote, which is more remarkable in view of the fact that he had declared himself a Republican several days before the vote was taken. His nearest rival was Governor Edwards of New Jersey, who polled the anti-prohibitionist vote of Detroit and other big cities. Mr. Bryan and Mr. McAdoo, altho they have not avowed their candidacy, also received a fairly strong support. Attorney General Palmer, who is one of the few Democrats of national standing to come out openly as a candidate for the Presidency, polled the fewest votes of all. The overwhelming defeat of the most prominent Democratic candidate and the only one now directly connected with President Wilson's administration, was the greatest surprize of the election and may have a far-reaching effect on the campaign.

As a slight check to those who would draw too bold a deduction from the results in Michigan, the New York primaries of April 6 resulted in an uninstructed delegation for both parties. There is no Presidential preference ballot in the New York primary, but some independent candidates to the Republican National Convention were personally pledged to Johnson, or, in one district, to Hoover. All of these were unsuccessful and the "machine" triumphed without difficulty.



most powerful dreadnaught. It weighs 32,000 tons and is 624 feet long

President Butler of Columbia University, himself a candidate for President, is one of the New York district delegates, and Senators Wadsworth and Calder were elected from the state at large.

Costlier Coal?

IN accordance with the award of President Wilson's Coal Commission the operators and miners of the chief bituminous coal fields have entered into an agreement increasing wages by 27 per cent, or \$200,000,000 a year. Some 400,000 miners have assented to contracts on this basis for a period of two years. Now that the chief points at issue between capital and labor have been settled the question arises whether the consumer will pay for part of the increase, for the full increase or for more than the increase by higher prices for coal.

In a letter to Federal attorneys, Attorney General Palmer states that the increase in wages affords no grounds for an appreciable increase in price. If the entire cost of higher wages were added directly to the price of bituminous coal it would amount to only forty cents a ton. If the operators agree to absorb the 14 per cent increase of wages previously allowed, which Fuel Commissioner Garfield asserted they were easily able to do, the additional increase would justify a rise in price of only twenty cents a ton. Yet some dealers are said to have advanced prices from 65 cents to \$1.75 a ton on the pretext of higher wages to the miners.

Another alleged cause of higher prices is the prospect of increase in coal exports. Attorney General Palmer replies to this argument that port facilities permit the handling of only 30,000,000 tons a year, or only six per cent of the annual production. The export trade should therefore not be made an excuse for higher prices to the domestic consumer, who takes the lion's share of the output.

Governor Allen's Industrial Court law has encountered another test of its efficiency in preventing labor disputes. Not satisfied with the award of the National Coal Commission, two thousand Kansas miners quit work on April 5. In Illinois and eastern Ohio also a number of miners refused to follow the decision and example of the central labor union organizations and acquiesce in the Federal award. The Kansas authorities acted promptly to quell the incipient strike. Twenty-four miners were summoned the next day to appear before the Kansas Industrial Relations Court and explain their action.

Railway Difficulties

THE Railroad Labor Board, which is provided for under the terms of the Federal Railroad act of 1920, will have the duty of passing on the billion-dollar wage increase demanded by the railway men. The attempt to settle the question by direct negotiation between the operators and the labor representatives failed because the operators believed that so important an increase ought to be considered by the Labor Board, on which the general public is represented as well as capital and labor. Mr. Whiter made the following statement on behalf of the operators:

The representatives of the railroads take the position that they could not assume the responsibility of adding such a burden to the costs of transportation, which are necessarily borne by the public, without the full knowledge and consent of the public, thru its representatives. . . . While Section 301 of the Transportation Act does provide that representatives of the carriers and of their employees may reach agreements upon matters in controversy, it is not believed by the management conferees that Congress ever contemplated that a controversy involving so great an addition to transportation costs, and in which the public is therefore so vitally interested, should be disposed of by direct negotiation.

Mr. Jewell, the representative of the unions, replied that this decision of the railway managers "comes as a surprise to us, and will result in keen disappointment to our constituents as well as the general public," but agreed to appeal to the Labor Board. The President has not yet appointed the members of the board, which will contain three representatives each of the employers, the employed and the general public, all chosen by the President, "with the advice and consent of the Senate."

The Chicago freight yards have been tied up by a local labor strike of 9000 switchmen. The strike was called without the sanction of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, with which the railroads have affected working agreements, and in fact represents a rebellion against trades union authority quite as much as against the employers. Local transportation strikes, unauthorized by the national unions, have likewise paralyzed the harbor traffic of New York.

Mr. Hines, former Railroad Administrator, has asked Congress for an appropriation of \$420,727,341 to wind up the business of the Federal Railroad Administration. He places the total deficit arising from the period of Government operation at \$900,478,756. In addition the Government has provided a sum of \$966,803,363 for expenses and improvements, which stands as a debt of the railroads to the Government and will eventually be paid. No allowance has been made for claims by the railroads against the Government because no estimate of these had yet been made. In all Congress will have appropriated \$1,870,727,341 for the costs of transportation under public control.



© Keystone View

THE WAY TO USE THOSE GERMAN HELMETS

They are crushing down old German helmets to make roads at Croydon, England, where there is a great dump of discarded German armament



Kindness Makes the Mare Go

By William S. Bailey

Eighty-six years old, failing eyesight and nothing much to do, are conditions that would not give the ordinary man an especially cheerful outlook upon life. Most of us would scarcely feel, with these limitations, that we were called upon to add to the sum of human happiness.

But this is the story of the exception and the exception in this instance is a vigorous old bundle of sunlight who was born in England, lived in Canada, came to the States, and for years drove over the Chautauqua County hills of New York State as farmer and cattle buyer.

Walter J. Fairbank is his name and altho the fact probably has not occurred to him, yet last summer he created the Fairbank Foundation for the Comfort of God's Aged Servants. The endowment of the Foundation consists of a dependable old mare and an antiquated but equally dependable two seater and Walter J. Fairbank, the founder—a patriot, Methodist, and philanthropist.

The Fairbanks Foundation began one day when Uncle Walter hitched his old mare to his Sunday buggy and started out to see if there was not some one who needed his services. He soon found his answer in a load of three old friends less fortunate than himself and after a two hour drive away from the dusty main roads of the auto, Walter J. had found a new field of industry for the unemployed at eighty-six.

The good news of the enterprise spread and day after day the applications for its services continued, so that soon the old equipage with Uncle Walter holding the reins and with three cheerful faced passengers was a familiar sight upon the streets of Jamestown and the outlying country roads. Not a day of pleasant weather passed that the sedate and aged mare and her jovial old driver were not jogging along on their daily duty and when cold weather stopped the work of the Foundation for the season, the two had made their rounds with a total of 355 more or less merry old souls whose only outings the Fairbank Foundation provided.

It is doubtful if Walter J. Fairbank ever thinks of himself and his mare as entitled to credit for contributing to the world's happiness, but he does take pride in his Red Cross Hen Brigade. During the war he was still following his vocation of buying cattle from Chautauqua County farmers. One day he was inspired with the thought that the American hen should be given a chance to show her patriotism. The first farmer's wife he met agreed and gave him her promise to dedicate one setting hen by turning over to the Red Cross the proceeds from the sale of her output. From that time forward Uncle Walter presented his plan to every farmer's wife he met and in a short time the Red Cross Hen Brigade was a reality in Chautauqua County. Mr. Fairbank eventually had a thousand farmers' wives and their Red Cross hens enrolled, and when the armistice came had traveled more than 3000 miles in organizing his hen brigade, which spread eventually over twenty states. He arranged for the sale of the Red Cross broilers locally and the small part of the output he handled netted \$1,250.

Each Nation's Debts

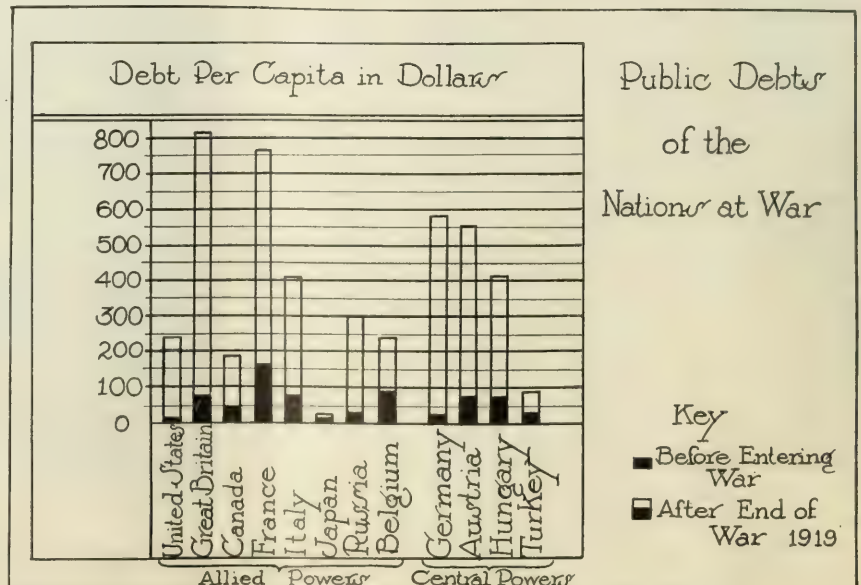
The appalling burden of public debt under which the belligerent nations in the great war are staggering is taken for granted by most of us, while but few have any definite notion of the extent of this burden. Possibly the most dependable figures which have appeared upon this subject are those collected by Louis R. Gottlieb and published in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*.

Before entering the war the public debt of eleven of the Allied Powers amounted to about \$22,500,000,000, while that of five of the Central Powers was \$6,200,000,000. Since then the Allied nations have increased their indebtedness about \$150,000,000,000, while that of the Central Powers has increased by about \$63,000,000,000. The public debt of the United States has increased twenty-one fold, that of Great Britain and Russia ten fold, that of France four fold. Germany has increased her public indebtedness during the war thirty-three fold, while Austria and Hungary have increased theirs about five fold.

Interesting as are these figures of the total indebtedness, they do not mean so much as the figures for per capita indebtedness. In the following table the per capita indebtedness of the various countries is reduced to dollars at the pre-war rate of exchange:

PER CAPITA INDEBTEDNESS		
Nations.	Before the War.	After the War.
Allied—		
United States	\$11.33	\$249.38
Great Britain	75.03	817.04
Canada	40.19	189.46
France	166.20	768.11
Italy	82.55	408.78
Japan	21.74	22.14
Russia	27.95	298.61
Belgium	94.28	246.67
Central—		
Germany	17.18	589.97
Austria	84.99	551.42
Hungary	74.82	416.11
Turkey	31.35	94.11

Before the United States entered the war the per capita interest charge upon our national debt amounted to the negligible figure of 22 cents, whereas it now stands at over \$8. Even at this figure we are extremely fortunate



when compared with France, where the per capita charge upon their debt is nearly \$50 and in Great Britain over \$30.

The extent to which the debt charges of a nation are embarrassing depends, of course, upon the ability of the nation to bear this burden, or upon the ratio which the debt charge bears to the national income. In the following table is shown the ratio which exists at present between the public debt and national wealth, and the ratio between the charges upon the public debt and the national income:

AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR

Nations.	Debt as percentage of national wealth.	Debt charges as percentage of national income.
Allied—		
United States	\$13.01	\$2.53
Great Britain	54.10	12.92
France	52.13	32.17
Italy	65.83	14.43
Japan	10.97	3.05
Russia	90.67	11.78
Belgium	12.59	6.54
Central—		
Germany	49.70	20.96
Austria	72.64	25.92
Hungary	53.99	24.78
Turkey	60.05	17.60
Bulgaria	28.95	21.80

Before the war the wealth of the United States was estimated at about \$200,000,000,000, while our national income was about \$35,000,000,000. It is possible that our national income ex-

ceeded that of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Russia and Belgium combined. We are having difficulty to become accustomed to our newly created national debt, but when we consider that the charges upon this debt are only about 2.5 per cent of our national income, while that of France is nearly a third and that of Germany about a fifth of their national income, we should be considerably reassured.

The Biggest Bascule Bridge

One of the world's engineering marvels, a single-leaf bascule bridge measuring 260 feet from its base to its end and weighing 3500 tons, was put into operation in Chicago last December. It spans the Chicago River at Sixteenth street and is used by a number of railroads having terminals in that vicinity.

While the new bridge is counterbalanced and operated in much the same manner as other bridges of this type, it is unique in that it has two counterweights instead of the single block ordinarily employed. These counterweights, which are composed of concrete, are five feet six inches thick, sixty feet high and thirty-seven feet wide, and weigh approximately 885 tons each. In the face of each counterweight are a number of apertures



This 3500 ton bridge across the Chicago River is the biggest of its kind in the world

which are for the purpose of adding adjustment blocks to obtain the exact weight required. As the bridge opens the counterweights move entirely outside the range of the railroad clearance, and when it is fully opened their lowest points are eight feet below the base of the rail.

Notwithstanding its tremendous weight the bridge can be opened or closed in one and a half minutes, being operated in the usual manner characteristic of this type. In addition to the usual oak bumping blocks ordinarily used, however, it is also equipped with an air buffer which comes into play when the bridge reaches a nearly open position and gradually arrests any further movement of the bridge after the power has been cut off and the motor brakes applied.

The bridge is also unique and remarkable in one other respect: it is so built that later, when the work of straightening the channel of the Chicago River at Sixteenth street is begun, it can be moved intact to another location 400 feet to the west, where it will span the new channel. It will be moved on a circular track with rollers, and to fit in the new location will have to be turned around completely.

How to Close an Interview

By Donald Wilhelm

Getting a caller into your office is easy enough; getting him out is the thing!

Admiral Macgowan, Chief Paymaster of the Navy, has only one chair in his office. If he gives that chair to a caller, the caller soon feels uncomfortable, and goes; and if he doesn't give that chair to a caller, the caller feels uncomfortable, and goes. Some men look at their watches. Some, like Postmaster General Burleson, look at the clock. Some, Raymond Fosdick, for one, keep the windows wide open and let the wintry winds, if there be any, welcome the departing, speed the coming guest.

The new Secretary of the Interior, John Barton Payne, irked of inquisitive questions by the writer. He explained, at last, that he had just struck on a carbon copy of the following letter. The writer remarked that the letter probably was a little allegory with a brick in it—and put the letter in his pocket, without reading it.

Here's the letter:

Dear Mr. Ryan:

I deeply regret that the shortness of the day and the constant pressure of waiting people who wish to be seen and have their matters disposed of, made me manifest impatience to you after the subject of your visit had been disposed of.

Indeed, the problem of how to end an interview when the subject matter is disposed of, has elicited the attention of very wise people. I was in Liverpool a few years ago and was in the offices of Sir Alfred Jones, who was an active partner in the control of a number of steamship lines operating between London and the West Indies, handling among a number of other things, bananas. Of course, Sir Alfred had to see a great many people and his constant practice was, when the interview properly had come to an end, to arise from his seat, take a banana conveniently supplied on his desk, and hand the banana to the visitor; and that was accepted universally as the end of the interview.

Unfortunately, I am not supplied with bananas; and having no very delightful method of interviewing, I am sometimes guilty of a manifestation of impatience of which I am as sorry as the person who for the moment suffers. He, however, has this advantage—he suffers but once, while I have to suffer many times!

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN BARTON PAYNE.

Why Endowments?

The present campaign for permanent endowments in which nearly all the private colleges and universities, both large and small, are taking part is hard for many to understand. "Suppose the professors do need more pay and suppose that buildings do need improvements. Why can't the colleges meet their needs out of their regular income? Surely, tuition fees are increasing fast enough!"

But as a matter of fact no important college or university supports itself out of what it charges the students. State universities get the bulk of their funds from land grants or public taxation; private universities from private benevolence. Every student, whether he holds a scholarship or not, is to a great

extent a "charity student." Princeton University, for example, spent on the average \$641.60 annually for the education of each undergraduate during the five year period of 1912 to 1917. The average tuition during the same time was only \$174. In effect, the University made a free gift of \$467.60 worth of instruction to each student every year. Towards getting a degree in the regular four years' course the student would spend \$696 and the University over \$1,870. This sum covers only current expenses and makes no allowance for the interest on capital invested in buildings, equipment and land.

Princeton is not the only university thus generous; it is but typical of the better sort of endowed university. American higher education may be illustrated fairly enough by imagining that a loaf of bread which cost five cents to make and market sold for two cents, the other three cents being contributed by philanthropists who wished to put bread within the purchasing power of all, the idea of profit being abandoned altogether. Or suppose that an association of benevolent men of wealth established a street car line with two cent fares, altho even with a five cent fare they would barely make expenses. Fortunately bread and car rides are still relatively cheap, so that such charitable experiments are not necessary. But how many young men could afford to pay from five hundred to a thousand dollars a year in tuition fees, as would be necessary if the colleges were placed on a commercial basis?

Hitherto the necessities of higher education have been met by casual gifts. The idea of a permanent endowment is somewhat novel to many institutions. But munificent as has been the generosity of college alumni and wealthy philanthropists it cannot be budgeted in advance as a definite source

of income. A university cannot afford to wait for dead men's shoes or accidental windfalls. With an endowment a certain minimum of income-bearing property is secure and modest plans for future development are possible, even if gifts that year are small or few. Moreover, an endowment can be used by a university where it is most needed, whereas a special gift is usually destined for a particular purpose or is subject to stipulated conditions. The fact that a new stadium or library has been donated to an institution does not make it possible to raise the salary of the faculty, or pay off an old debt, or improve the quality of the graduate courses or do whatever else is of immediate importance. Only a generous endowment can make a private college or university a free agent for the advancement of education.

Varieties

A subway is to be built in Tokyo, Japan.

The Standard Oil Company is fifty years old this year.

When prohibition hit it, New York City had 9000 saloons.

It will take the country about six years to get absolutely dry.

The farm horses of the United States are valued at \$1,993,000,000.

The United States has doubled its consumption of petroleum since 1911.

In only twelve states of the forty-eight is the largest city also the capital.

In Buenos Aires poison gas has been used to kill rats found in buildings.

A young Greek-American has been named Alice YWCA Stamboulides in honor

of the services of the Young Women's Christian Association.

During 1919 more ships were built in the United States than in all the rest of the world.

There are more geysers in Yellowstone National Park than in all the rest of the world.

The English Coöperative Wholesale Society does \$450,000,000 worth of business a year.

West Virginia has just finished paying to Virginia its share of the old state debt.

During 1919 the consumption of sugar in the United States increased over 16 per cent.

The average salary for teachers is \$400 a year more in New Zealand than the United States.

Ninety million barrels of oil were used for fuel and other military purposes in the European war zone.

The meat exported in one year by the United States is equal to the entire annual meat consumption of France.

There are more than five million unmarried women in Great Britain and Ireland between the ages of fifteen and forty-five

Does the Working Girl Marry?

Of course the married woman works, but that is another story. The Federal Board of Vocational Education has prepared a statistical statement to quiet the fears of those who believe that woman's entrance into various branches of industry and business tends to the break up of the home. In 1919 there were 11,000,000 girls and women "gainfully employed" in the



Congress has appropriated \$175,000 for the construction of a reflection pool, or water mirror, which is to be one of the unusual features of the Lincoln Memorial now approaching completion near Washington. It will be a marble-bordered basin more than a third of a mile in length and sixty feet wide. In it will be reflected the Memorial, and the colossal bronze statue of the Great Emancipator which is to occupy a place within the main pylon of the white marble temple



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United States. From the results of a regional survey made in New York City it appears probable that four-fifths of the women wage-earners had dependents and entered their occupations from necessity rather than choice, and the 1910 census shows that one out of every four women wage earners was married.

In its third annual report the Federal Board states that there are more persons engaged in the profession of home keeping than in any other and that four-fifths of the women over twenty years of age were married. The report concludes that there is no reason to fear that the woman wage-earners as a class must look forward to spinsterhood.

Improving on King Solomon

By Robert H. Moulton

King Solomon acquired a reputation for wisdom by deciding in a rather hazardous way to which of two women an infant belonged. Reputations for wisdom were easy in those days. Today any doctor or nurse connected with the Chicago Lying-in Hospital can tell, by consulting an index, which babies belong to which mothers, and never make a mistake, even tho there may be 500 or more. A feat like that would baffle the wise old king.

At the Lying-in Hospital a system of taking footprints of babies has been adopted to prevent the children born there from going to wrong mothers. Its adoption was due to the fact that in another hospital a soldier's wife, who had given birth to a baby there, at first denied that the child was hers. The young mother, who had been reading stories of accidental substitution of children at hospitals and similar institutions, declined to nurse the baby.

The superintendent brought all the proofs he could muster, but the mother persisted in the hallucination. She became hysterical with grief and fright. Finally the superintendent brought the records of the hospital, which showed that only a little colored baby and her own had been born in the hospital that

day. That convinced her, but just think of what would have happened to that poor woman if other white babies had been born there on the same day.

In order to avoid a similar experience, the superintendent of the Lying-in Hospital engaged a fingerprint expert to instruct the head nurse in trying the system on babies. It was found impossible to get good prints of their fingers, because the lines on a new born baby's fingers are not distinct enough to reproduce. Their feet, however, come out beautifully, and every foot has as different lines as the fingers of an adult person, even tho the babies themselves may look just alike.

Under the present system, as soon as a baby is born some ink is put on the soles of its feet and slips of paper pressed against them. On these slips are noted the baby's name, his weight, and the hour and date of his birth. When the mother leaves the hospital she takes the slips with her. Thus, altho a baby may not resemble anyone in the family and tho no one can tell where he got his nose or his eyes or his mouth or the color of his hair, a comparison of the footprint at birth will tell whose child it is among the hundreds of infants in this Chicago institution.

Sport for Br'er Rabbit

By S. E. Tillman

The life of animals is full of a great variety of activities, most of which are so simple as not to incite consideration, but the most ordinary observer whose experience has brought him into frequent contact with such life seldom fails to observe animal activities which are difficult to explain and in which sometimes it seems impossible not to include intelligent as well as hereditary and instinctive factors.

Without here considering at all the difficult distinctions between *instinct* and *intelligence* it is proposed to describe accurately a very interesting performance of an animal which has often been observed by the writer.

The common cotton-tail rabbit when being trailed by a yelping pack of

hounds has on many occasions been seen to leave the protecting cover of thick underbrush, tall grass and briars, where his pursuers were at a great disadvantage, and go out into the open field, almost as unprotected as if upon a freshly mowed lawn.

When at a distance of from fifty to one hundred yards from the thicket he would squat closely to the ground with his ears turned flat to his back and there await the coming pack.

The hounds emerging from the thicket would dash off at high speed and under full cry along bunny's trail. Due to rivalry among the runners and the enthusiasm produced by an open field, the hounds would invariably overrun the squatting rabbit, some of the dogs often passing close to him. As soon as the hounds had passed him, sometimes before all the slower runners had gotten by, the rabbit would spring up and dart like an arrow back to the thicket, now pursued by the whole excited pack, chasing by sight in-

stead of by scent.

After this bold performance the rabbit almost invariably proceeded directly to his burrow or other safe refuge from the dogs. On many occasions and at many different places this performance of rabbits has been observed, so that it cannot be explained as the action of a rabbit simply confused nor as a mere accidental situation. Owing to the quickness with which a rabbit can get under full speed and the fact that the swiftest of the hounds had gone beyond him and had to turn about to resume the chase, it was a pretty safe run for him back to the briars.

The performance, described without exaggeration, assumes the appearance of a challenge or banter on the part of the rabbit and seems to indicate that he enjoyed the venture and was willing to take a sporting chance.

In the instances here given the hounds engaged in the chase were the large, swift fox hounds, not the beagle variety; the latter run so slowly and stick so close to the trail that they would not be likely to overrun their quarry.

The Chicago Lying-in Hospital
FOOTPRINTS



How Multimillionaires Are Made

By Roger W. Babson

Two years ago I made a study of the heads of the one hundred leading industries of America. Those men are all multimillionaires and the leaders in their industry. Five per cent of them are the sons of bankers, 10 per cent of them are sons of merchants and manufacturers; 25 per cent of them are the sons of teachers, doctors and country lawyers; and over 30 per cent of them are the sons of preachers whose salaries didn't average \$1,500 a year.

For Our Mutual Benefit

(Continued from page 81)

Milan. In the second place Italy is a country which has never defaulted in any way or failed to keep not only the letter but also the spirit of her engagements, public or private, and of all the European belligerents it is the one, I believe, where fresh taxation, patiently supported, has most closely followed fresh financial obligations.

From the Italian point of view, on the other hand, we do not hide the fact that we need outside help in order to get over the ravages of the war just as every other European country needs it and altho we might conceivably obtain such help from other sources we would much prefer to have it from the United States of America which can never be suspected of the slightest ulterior political motives. But one thing we require above all and that is that that help should be given as wholeheartedly as we have given our labor to the great republic and our manhood to the common cause of democracy.

It must not be thought, however, that we are destitute of all resources in raw materials or in food, or that it would be quite impossible to obtain them elsewhere, and that we are therefore ready to assume the position of humble suppliants. It is evident that if the prices at which the United States is ready to furnish us with raw material reach a certain level or if facilities are not accorded us with regard to the payment for such raw materials, or if their supply is hedged about with conditions which Italy would consider incompatible with her dignity, with her just rights or with the great sacrifices she has made for the common cause, we shall be driven to look for such supplies elsewhere. The final result of such a course may be the permanent loss to the United States of a valuable market for quite an appreciable percentage of the commodities for which they must find an outlet. We have grown and shall continue to grow, for example, wheat sufficient to feed our population for seven or eight months of the year. Nor would it be impossible to obtain large supplies of grain from Roumania which could also furnish us with petroleum. We have lately begun to develop iron deposits which may to a certain extent diminish our necessity of importing that important metal. We are in the position, therefore, of a young man, filled with energy and willingness to work, but who lacks sufficient capital to buy the raw materials which his industry and brains will turn into valuable manufactured commodities. I think I know the American people well enough to assert that that is just the type of nation they will delight to help. Give us the coal and tonnage that we lack, and I feel certain that very soon Italy's position will be comparable, if not superior, to her flourishing pre-war condition and that her contributions to civilization will continue as valuable as they have been for the past twenty centuries.

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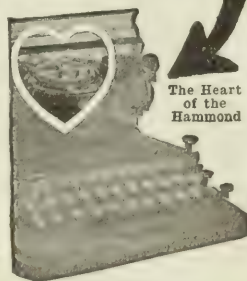
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The Best Person in Our Town In Minneapolis They Say It Is the Mayor

IN these days of strenuous life, when almost everyone is busy with problems of his own, it is not easy to find those who are willing to give their time to matters of general interest, but Minneapolis is fortunate to have a citizen who has for more than fifteen years given a great portion of his time to public affairs.

The Hon. J. E. Meyers, who is the present Mayor of Minneapolis, was, during our last municipal campaign, drafted as a candidate for Mayor. Mr. Meyers has never sought public office and did not desire to assume the responsibilities of this office, but owing to the position in which our city was placed during the war period, the men and women of Minneapolis who are interested in public welfare, found it necessary to secure as a candidate for mayor a man who, above all others, would stand out prominently as a public servant and especially one who was thoroughly American. A committee of business and professional men, interested in public affairs, was appointed to select such a candidate and Mr. Meyers was thus drafted to run for this office.

There is probably no man in Minnesota who stood out more prominently during the war period as a thoro American than did Mr. Meyers. He preached loyalty early and late, and did not hesitate to use some sledgehammer blows which had a decided effect on some of the disloyal citizens which we had at that time. I do not hesitate to say that his influence in promoting true Americanism during the war period had a notable effect upon the enlistment of a very large number of Minnesota boys who volunteered to go to the front.

In my judgment, there is no public work, in a city the size of Minneapolis, of more importance than any service that might be rendered in connection with our public schools. The proper training of young men and young women is of the greatest importance, and in this connection Mr. Meyers has given much of his time during the last fifteen years. One of his principal interests seems to be centered on the boys and girls of this city. Some of the notable results of his interest in the progress of our schools are as follows:

1. He advocated and successfully put thru a plan for the use of an entire city block for school purposes, so that at the present time sixty-six schools in Minneapolis each occupy an entire city block for school building and playground.

2. He furthered the study of English by frequently offering prizes such as a gold watch, a United States flag, a book, or a picture for the best essay on eminent Americans.

3. He has constantly advocated a thoro education in the three R's, eliminating all useless studies.

4. He was the pioneer in the movement to establish junior high schools.

5. He was the leader in the "Pull for Playgrounds" campaign.

6. Chairman, Educational Committee, Parents and Teachers' Association.

7. Donor of toboggans, boxing gloves and games to boys at Glenlake Farm School, a County Detention Home.

8. Donor of prizes to boys voted as the "squares" by fellow students of grade schools and to golf club cad-dies.

9. Due largely to his efforts, thousands of Minneapolis residents enjoy free music at the public parks.

MR. Meyers has worked early and late in an effort to impress upon our citizens the value of true patriotism and loyalty to our government. While belonging to the Republican party, he has loyally given the present administration the most hearty support. He has earnestly backed President Wilson with the Government's war program, and since the signing of the armistice, he has been just as loyal in his support of the peace program.

The thing which is notably to his credit since the boys began to return from the front has been his earnest work in connection with giving them a royal welcome and providing positions for them as they returned.

"The Citizens' Readjustment Committee," which was created by the Mayor, has done notable work in connection with providing employment for returned soldiers and, particularly, in creating positions for them for which they are best fitted. Thru his efforts



The Minneapolis Journal

A believer in education, free music in the public parks and Americanism, perhaps the Hon. J. E. Meyers, Mayor of Minneapolis, is happiest when awarding suitable prizes to the "squares" boys. He is here shown opening a junior ball game

in this particular, he invited to Minneapolis the mayors from each county seat in the State for a conference to consider the best methods for providing employment for returned soldiers. As a result, much has been accomplished.

THE American committee was appointed by the Mayor for the purpose of creating an organization to promote a better understanding of citizenship than existed and still exists—an organization designed to meet, in an effective manner, the faults and doctrines advocated by the enemies of our Government and institutions.

A committee was appointed to formulate a declaration of principles and plan of operations. At a meeting on May 12, 1919, a "Declaration of Principles" was unanimously adopted. Essentially, this statement declared the belief that "upon the basis of the fundamental principles of the Constitution of the United States, every political, social or economic problem that might give rise to class antagonism and unrest may be solved by educational sources, amicable readjustment, and regulatory laws." This committee was organized for a campaign of education in support of its principles, and in public announcement, invited the coöperation of those citizens who were in sympathy with the change. So far as the application of the committee's ideas are concerned, large results have already been attained and more remains to be done.

Briefly, the general plan of operation is first to secure, and when necessary to train, a sufficient group of public speakers and thus to create a majority to effectively reach all groups and types of citizens. Such work has already been done in this direction with particular reference to meetings in public parks and other public places. In addition to the work to be done by these public speakers, the committee expects, at frequent intervals, to secure, thru the coöperation of the public press, the publication of timely and significant articles bearing upon citizenship; and to make a house to house distribution of pamphlets and leaflets, which shall set forth the facts and properly digest the conclusions.

It is the desire of this committee to bring all types of organizations into community groups which stand for better citizenship.

It is not easy to find men or women in these days who are willing to give two-thirds or all of their time to public interests and especially without thought of personal profit. This has always been particularly true of Mr. Meyers, as he has never sought public office, and altho at the head of a large business, is not a rich man. Thus, much of the time that he has given to various public interests has been at his personal loss from a financial standpoint.

From the standpoint of the greatest value to the largest number of people, he stands out most prominently as "the best man in Minneapolis."



*Always the
"Gift Acceptable"*

"Say it with Flowers"

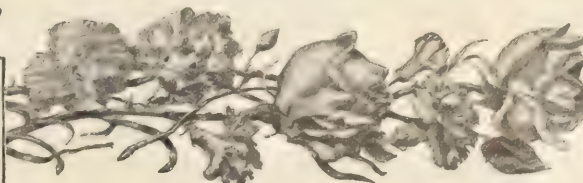
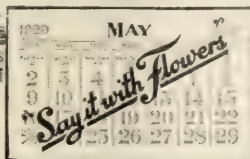
YOU have been entertained by a gracious hostess—a little dinner party, perhaps, to which you have been invited by a business friend. A gift of flowers next day will express the appreciation you feel. The girl you danced with, who was good to you in finding other partners—a gift of flowers next day is the tribute you owe.

For every occasion and sentiment—give Flowers. Brighten the home with the cheery presence of fragrant blossoms. Let flowers add their charm to your table at every meal.

Your local florist, within a few hours, can deliver fresh flowers in any city or town in the United States and Canada through the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Service.

The florist displaying the sign "Say it with Flowers" is a member of the Society of American Florists, which enables him to serve you better when you buy flowers.

***Whose Birthday
comes in***



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Ask for it by name. Satisfies as no other light stub pen can. Made to use freely and stand wear—smooth, corrosion resisting, durable. The hand enjoys the gentle, easy running over any paper surface this stub makes possible.

Easy to get—easy to write with.

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Esterbrook Pens

Good Pointers for Your Own Business

(Continued from page 84)

to form connection with the nearest railway station by attaching the device to any handy telephone wire. Frequent loss of time, and occasional loss of life, on a stalled train is thus prevented.

A new electrical device known as a telephone "selector" is gradually displacing the telegraph, and so conserving time and man power, in the dispatching of railway trains. By means of this device the dispatcher at headquarters may signal any towerman along the line. The selector calls only the towerman wanted.

A specially constructed transmitter of sound is made for mine rescue work. A gas helmet worn by the rescuer stands in the way of voice transmission by the mouth, so a telephone was invented to clamp on the rescuer's throat, whence it operates clearly.

Transcontinental telephony was made possible chiefly thru the "amplifier," a vacuum tube invention that strengthens the current waves when they begin to weaken from long travel, and thus records a message spoken 3000 miles away.

Between New York and Chicago the "telegraph printer" now makes it possible to send eight typewritten messages over a single wire simultaneously, at the marvelous rate of 400 words a minute. The messages are punched out on paper tape, similar to that of player-piano music rolls, then dispatched electrically, and typewritten automatically when received. Telegraphic letters going 900 miles are sent and answered, all in ten minutes.

Army experts believe that the next world war will be fought in the air. Such a possibility calls attention to the great importance of a new invention of Western Electric, the radio telephone, by which the commander of an air squadron may talk, from the ground or in the air, to his men three or four miles away, and thus directly control their movements, as readily as a leader of infantry takes command on the march. Prior to July, 1917, no commercial types of the radio telephone were in existence, but in less than a year after experiments were begun, thousands of complete sets were manufactured and delivered to the Army and Navy, and not one ship for overseas duty was held up by failure of the company to have the wireless telephone equipment installed on time. Every submarine chaser that went across was furnished with the radio apparatus.

The engineering experts on this radio telephone job had many difficulties to overcome.

The first problem was to invent a receiver whose signals could be heard by an aviator. The deafening noise of a 200-horsepower engine, plus the sweep of a gale of 100 miles an hour frequently surrounding the airplane, made it impossible to hear one's own voice. A peculiar aviator's helmet was devised, with telephone receivers fit-

ting the ears of the pilot or observer, and cushions and pads to prevent the transmission of superficial sound even thru the bony structure of the head. Also it was necessary to evolve a microphone with the remarkable quality of being insensitive to engine or wind noises, but acutely responsive to the tones of the voice.

Airplanes fly at speeds ranging from forty to 160 miles per hour. No dynamo had ever been made to deliver a constant voltage under speed variation like this, even on the ground. Furthermore, a heavy storage battery was forbidden by the limitations of aircraft space and travel. So the wind was finally harnessed as a propeller, to a small, new form of dynamo, with vacuum tubes transforming the dynamo current into a high frequency alternating current. This current flows out into space thru a copper wire antenna about 200 feet long, with a lead weight on the end, the wire trailing behind the airplane during flight, carrying the sound waves from the transmitter to other antennae on the ground masts or on other planes.

The engineers and shopmen had to work day and night for months, and the field testing crew had to make 690 air flights in a short time. The strain was terrific. Haggard faces, bloodshot eyes, wornout nerves and throbbing heads were part of the price that Western Electric men cheerfully paid for the development of this new art of airplane telephony. There are no impossible tasks to really capable men.

A tour of the Western Electric factory is a demonstration of the new science of business. The plant so bristles with new ideas that they stand out and impress you before you reach the place.

The factory and the office are nearly 1000 miles apart. Strange? No, merely unusual; and to the logical mind, the customary thing is often most queer. Chicago is the railroad center of the United States, having more trains than any other city. So the factory is located here, that raw materials may be brought and finished products shipped most rapidly and economically; but the executive offices are located in New York, the financial, commercial and professional city of superior advantage.

The employees live in the city and work in the country—the opposite of the old way. Young people want the mental stimulus and emotional diversion of city life, but they need for their best work the solitude, quiet and healthfulness of the country. So the factory was built on a broad space at Hawthorne, a suburb, in Chicago but not really of it.

Waiting in the manager's office for a guide, we noted this request by the head official: "I want you to get the atmosphere of the place first, so as to form the right mental picture." He did not speak of size or method or

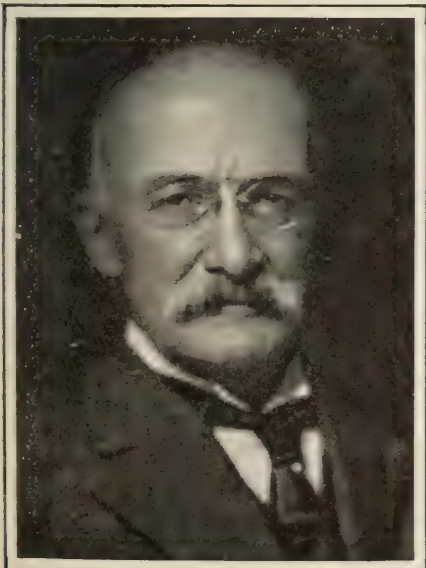
capital or product—he put first the essentials of mind and spirit. A small, unsuccessful business man would ridicule atmospheres and mental pictures, thereby remaining small and unsuccessful.

The sales last year amounted to \$135,000,000. There are over 28,000 employees. The Hawthorne works, in manufacturing 80,000 separate parts, consumes 1,500,000 gallons of water and 3,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day. Over 100 blank forms are used for scientific records of products, men, machines, departments. The floor space of the factory buildings aggregates 2,750,000 square feet.

Now contrast these elements of size with equally remarkable examples of attention to fine detail. Our guide observed in passing: "Nothing here is left to chance, everything is completely figured out ahead, with all possible contingencies, accidents or emergencies provided for. We blueprint the future and build accordingly."

Tables in the shop departments are overlaid with metal to prevent decay, defacement, or depreciation by wear. Shelves are made in a peculiar form to guard against deposit of dust. Globes on electric lamps are double, so if one should break the other would still afford protection from fire. In the oil storehouse, the floors are set a few inches low, to prevent escape of oil outside the rooms in case of possible leak in containers. The system of fire prevention has three divisions—water tower, sprinkler apparatus and regular firemen's department; so if one should fail, the other two volumes of water supply could be focused on the blaze.

Every inch of floor space is used to advantage by means of a preliminary blueprint trial arrangement, drawn to scale. Passenger aisles are separated from truck and train routes, that vehicles and pedestrians may not conflict. Machines and benches, miles



The chairman of the Western Electric Company, Mr. Harry Bates Thayer, began as a shipping clerk in 1881 and served in the manufacturing, engineering, buying, selling, accounting and legal departments

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The old boat will look like a new car in a glass case! And not so far out of the way at that. This wonderful enamel protects and beautifies like a coating of tough, glass crystal.

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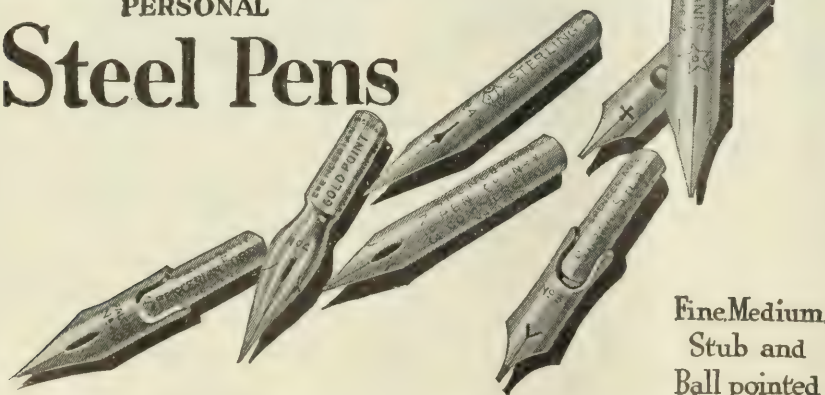
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Fine Medium
Stub and
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Stop the Leaks That Keep You Poor

Saving money is hard work until you get the secret. No matter how large or how small your income you will never save as much as you should until you get the knack.

If the average business were operated on the haphazard basis on which our household finances are run, there would be fifty times as many bankrupts. The truth, whether we admit it or not, is that very few families know where their money goes. At the end of each year we find ourselves little better off, if any, than at the beginning. We have earned \$800 or \$1,500 or \$5,000, yet practically all has been spent—and the pitiful part of it is we have nothing to show for it!

New Method Makes Saving a Pleasure Instead of a Hardship

If you are interested, write for free booklet called "How We Stopped the Leaks That Kept Us Poor."

THE INDEPENDENT, 311 Sixth Avenue, New York

of them, stand in a perfectly straight line, back to back, with each worker allotted the scientific elbow room and no more. Spaces between desks and machines allow delivery of material and supplies to each employee without crossing the path or place of any other.

A fine illustration of habitual thoroughness and effectiveness was pointed out to us by the guide. Many thousands of trees and shrubs were transplanted not long since to the property for shade, comfort and beauty; thirty or forty huge trees fifteen years old were included in the order to the landscape gardener, and not one of these full-grown trees was lost in the process of removal and re-setting! Could not so great and rich a concern afford to lose a tree or two? Financially, yes. But mentally and morally, no. To let a slight bit of carelessness mar a common shrub would have been to suffer a sense of defeat and chagrin. Their purpose was to move all the greenery to their lawn safely—and their plan, method, process, had to be such as to guarantee the fulfilment of their purpose. Great men do not measure greatness by the size of a result, they measure it by the quality of an act.

The buildings of the company were made to order, after consultation and approval of department heads, with trial operations of blueprint designs. For example, the stock building opens directly on the tracks of a railroad that runs thru the buildings, most of the time and expense of trucking being thus eliminated. The hospital was erected and equipment arranged on the principles of scientific management, a method so new and manifestly superior that from all parts of the United States medical men come to see for themselves how doctors can learn from corporation heads.

Only the best machines and tools are allowed to enter the factory. A poor tool makes a poor worker. Such a tool, when found, goes to the scrap heap.

A technical description of the manufacture of a telephone would require as a first aid outfit for the general reader a dictionary, a textbook on mechanics, a manual of electricity, and a philosophical treatise on the nobility of patience. We therefore desist. But mention should be made of the care taken to ensure that our telephone works right and gives long service.

Quality output is guaranteed by triple inspection. First the raw material is analyzed by experts, then the factory process and last the finished product. Samples of all raw materials are tested for the proper physical, chemical and electrical characteristics. The iron must be of a certain permeability, the german silver of a certain temper, the brass, nickel and copper of a certain ductibility, even the paper of a certain grain; otherwise, the materials would go to pieces at some stage of manufacture, would fail to operate in the assembled apparatus, or would show defect or premature wear in the hands of the customer.

At frequent intervals parts of the telephone are inspected during manufacture. The purpose is fivefold: to guarantee that only parts which will function right will be produced; to assure that all parts when finished can be assembled easily and quickly with no special fitting, and hence will be interchangeable; to provide parts which may be transformed into other parts if the originals are unsuitable; to detect errors in advance of the production of large quantities of faulty parts; and to prevent the operating loss that would result from passing on defective parts to subsequent modes of treatment. Contact springs are gaged for character of material and formation. Platinum points are held under high centrifugal pressure, to reveal permanence of welding. Holes to match others are measured for exact location.

How would you find the amount of plating on a piece of metal? For a layman, this would be about as easy as to compute smoke. When certain telephone parts are given a coating of zinc, rust will form at spots where the coating is thin; samples are therefore immersed in distilled, aerated water, whereby thin spots appear; and the parts are weighed; then stripped of the plating, then weighed again, to determine the precise amount of zinc deposit, which must equal that known to be requisite for non-rusting, non-flecking, durability.

Every piece of finished apparatus receives a check-up on the work of the assemblers, and a final operating test similar to that entailed by actual service. The viewpoint of the customer is held on the last inspection, while that of the manufacturer decides the technical points of the previous inspections. The double aim of all these inspections is that the customer shall be served properly and satisfied fully, and that the manufacturer may conserve material and man power. In the modern administration of business, no phase or act is wholly selfish, or wholly unselfish. The customer, the employer and the employee all gain from every transaction or operation.

The company has originated scores of ingenious, economical devices. For example, we note the packing box nailing machine. When, a few years ago, the volume of output from the Hawthorne factory became so large it couldn't be handled, two ways appeared out of the difficulty. More space would have to be assigned to the packing operation, with more men to box and ship the goods, or else a mechanical means would have to be invented that could do the extra work without extra labor and floor space. The bulk of the output was composed of standard apparatus, and the slowest jobs were packing, nailing and trucking. A line of boxes was specially made into which the apparatus would exactly fit, by standard multiple sizes; and by the use of an original design of cleat-work all packing materials such as paper, hay and excelsior could be left out altogether. This reduced the packing time over half.

A roller gravity conveyor and chute



Price 35c—

The Cost of a 60-Dish Package of Quaker Oats

A 60-dish package of Quaker Oats will cost you 35 cents.

A small fish will cost you about the same amount—enough to serve four people.

Three chops will cost you the same—only enough for three. And seven eggs at this writing cost as much as that 60-dish package of Quaker.

Mark the Food You Get

The package of Quaker Oats yields 6221 calories—the energy measure of food value.

The fish, eggs or chops which that 35c buys will not average one-tenth as much.

As a food they cannot compare with oats. For the oat is the greatest food that grows. It is almost a complete food, nearly the ideal food.

About all the human body needs is in oats in right proportion.

This is how the calory cost compares with other necessary foods, based on prices at this writing:

Cost Per 1000 Calories

Quaker Oats	-	-	-	5½c	Average Fish	-	-	-	50c
Average Meats	-	-	-	45c	Hen's Eggs	-	-	-	70c
				Vegetables					11c to 78c

The wise housewife's conclusion must be this:

The proper breakfast is Quaker Oats. It means supreme nutrition—foods that everybody needs.

And the 90 per cent that it saves on breakfasts can buy costlier foods for dinner.

Quaker Oats

Only 10 Pounds in a Bushel

Quaker Oats are flaked from queen grains only—just the rich, plump, flavory oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel. You get

the cream of the oats, the maximum flavor, without extra cost, when you ask for this premier brand.

35c and 15c per Package

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Packed in Sealed Round Packages with Removable Cover

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of Boston, Mass., one of America's
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For over 44 years the house of Jason Weiler & Sons of Boston has been one of the leading diamond importing concerns in America selling to jewelers. However, a large business is done direct by mail with customers at importing prices! Here are several diamond offers—direct to you by mail—which clearly demonstrate our position to name prices on diamonds that should interest any present or prospective diamond purchaser:



1 carat, \$145.00

This genuine one carat diamond is of fine brilliancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in Tiffany style. 14k. solid gold setting or men's belcher style ring. Money refunded if this elsewhere for less than \$200.00. Our price direct to you ... **\$145**

Men's Green Gold Diamond Ring \$330.00



Perfectly cut blue white diamond of exceptional brilliancy mounted in new Octagon Gypsy setting in antique green gold finish. Hand carved. Diamond embedded in solid platinum.

A few weights and prices of other diamond rings:

1/4 carat	\$31.00	1 1/2 carats	\$217.00
3/8 carat	50.00	2 carats	620.00
1/2 carat	73.00	3 carats	930.00

Money refunded if these diamonds can be purchased elsewhere for less than one third more.

We refer you as to our reliability to any bank or newspaper in Boston

If desired, rings will be sent to your bank or any Express Co. with privilege of examination. Our diamond guarantee for full value for all time goes with every purchase.

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Flat, smooth, neat. Fits vest or hip pocket without "bulging"—saves your clothes. Two keys on each separate hook. Each key easy to find, even in the dark; can't get lost off, but instantly detachable. If not at dealer's, order from us.

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4 hooks - \$.85
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Genuine Seal
(Gold Plated Hooks)
4 hooks - \$1.75
6 hooks - 2.25
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wanted to supply the big call for Key Kases. Quick turn-over, good profit. Write

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Dept. D, Springfield, Mass.

In All Leathers

eliminated the trucking problem. The conveyor brings empty boxes in carload lots to the mezzanine floor of the packing room, and leaves them in piles of assorted shapes and sizes. The packing chief, when a truck of apparatus arrives, telephones up to the box dispatcher, who releases down the gravity chute the required number of specified boxes. A roller conveyor in the packing room then moves the boxes to the location of the apparatus to be shipped, and speeds the boxes filled with apparatus to the nailing machine. The attendant merely picks out a cover, places the lid on the box, presses a foot trip—and the machine does the nailing. Then the completed box runs of itself, down a spiral chute, to the storage floor beneath. By harnessing together the laws of gravity and mechanics, the company developed a transporting and nailing system that does the work of six or eight packers or nailers, and a crew of hand truckers.

SAVING time and money and boosting production are not, however, the main objects here. The man who puts efficiency first gets it last. Efficiency's motive power is character. And the heart of a corporation, as of a man, is the real index of character. But great corporations, like great men, hide their hearts. The most nearly accessible view of a corporation's heart may be found in the hospital equipped and maintained by the company for the employees.

The Hawthorne hospital has been declared by medical and surgical authorities a model in the union of science and solicitude for the patient. There is plenty of science in most well-organized hospitals, but a depressing dearth of kindness and affection, toward helping the sufferer to recovery. The practical, hard-headed man who showed us thru the Western Electric hospital said, right off the bat, with no apology whatever, that a primary factor in the management and treatment was the psychological effect on the patient. Fear is overcome by sympathy and kindness. Faith is developed by the knowledge that the best appliances, remedies and professional services to be had are given the patient, even at an emergency factory hospital.

The chief consulting surgeon, retained for general supervision and major operations, is a famous leader in his profession thruout Chicago and the West. The company refuses to hire young, cheap doctors who never built a good private practice on merit; rather, different specialists of Chicago, too skilful to be lured away from their own practice, are engaged to visit the hospital when a hurry call is sent. And the method of handling a patient, before and after the doctor's visit, aims to move the mind as well as body toward a state of health. Accidents are few. The big purpose of the hospital staff is to ensure the health of the workers by a modern system of precautionary examinations and instructions more regular, perhaps more complete, than usually offered by a family physician.

If a piece of regular hospital equip-

ment doesn't satisfy the company's doctors and engineers, they proceed to invent a new kind. For example, the X-ray machine ordinarily gives but two dimensions, width and length; in certain cases the measurement of depth also was needed, whereupon the officials devised a stereoscope attachment that did the work.

The science of employment engineering, while of recent date and limited adoption, is of universal importance. A factory should be tested first not by its methods and machines but by its men. Quality products are made by quality men. The service of these men are cheapest in the long run, thru increase of output and decrease of waste time, spoilage, error and labor turnover.

A man seeking a job at Hawthorne must be physically, mentally and temperamentally fit. Only 263 applicants in every 1000 are finally employed. This careful selection, by department chiefs, employment experts and physicians, tends to produce an aristocracy of labor, which, by the way, is the only real aristocracy.

The new employee is not shoved into a hard, unfamiliar job and told to get busy. Rather, he is introduced to a kindly, patient, careful instructor, whose first duty is to be courteous and attentive to the new man, the second duty being to train him for his job.

Meetings and classes come next. "We do not believe," said an official, "that the way for a man to get his gait is by stubbing his toes." New employees are given a daily lecture on such topics as nature and extent of products, growth and size of plant, history and purpose of company, manufacture of standardized parts in relation to finished product, working conditions such as hours and wages, accident prevention, disability benefits, recreation, promotion and education therefor, industrial relations, mental attitude of employees toward supervisors and associates. This corporation college, which might serve as a model in some respects for the great universities, was attended last year by 1800 student workers. The only real worker is a student worker and the only real student is a worker student. Thought and action, properly geared, are one. When you separate hand and head, you cripple both.

Analysis of every job in the Western Electric Works reveals the natural qualifications and scientific training essential to its mastery. "Who has these qualifications most largely developed, and how shall we give the best man the best training?" This problem the company sets for itself and solves for itself. No one method of vocational guidance and selection is employed, but a composite, more or less original plan of fitting the job to the man is based on the recent army tests and a correlation of the most practical features of other systems. The man picked for a higher job is then trained for it by class room study, and rotation of work in different departments. He is not told what is being done to him—the qualifying process must be his alone.

A young employee rose in a very short time to be assistant foreman. His friends were delighted, but couldn't see how it happened. They couldn't naturally enough—it didn't "happen." The youth was first an operator in the drill press department. He showed executive ability, and was transferred to the planning division, where he learned to figure on apparatus, correlate modes of manufacture and set piece rates. Then he was stationed in the production branch, learning there to follow parts thru the shop. Then he was made instructor, to acquaint himself with supervision methods. Later he was put thru the foundry and other departments, and finally he went back to the drill press department as a capable, competent assistant foreman. The company had slated him for the position when he was a beginner as a machine operator!

Men stay with a concern that helps to promote them. In the shop clerk's course of study, a record of graduates for the past two years marks a 50 per cent. reduction of turnover in their department. All instruction is on company time, the workers are paid for learning how to earn more; yet the cost of idle time, necessary space and equipment, and salaries of teachers is largely made up thru increase of man power and lessening of labor turnover.

A company's finest products are never sold, advertised or displayed. These products are *men*. The new president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is a Western Electric product. H. B. Thayer was a shipping clerk here, in 1881, at a \$10 wage.

After he had made good in a variety of jobs, he was elected New York manager, then vice-president, lastly president in 1908. He is now chairman of the company he served in the shipping, manufacturing, engineering, buying, selling, accounting, legal and other departments for a period of 38 years. When the American Telephone and Telegraph Company chose him as the best man to succeed President Theodore N. Vail, a group of thirty-two Western Electric men seated at the farewell dinner to Mr. Thayer boasted 661 years as their total period of Western Electric service!

The supreme growth of the company, from a little shop started fifty years ago to the mammoth concern of today, is accounted for by the president, Charles G. DuBois, in these words: "No business can permanently endure unless it performs an economic service. The life and growth of our business is evidence that it meets that test. We earned our high position in the industry, not by any artificial means, not by any favoritism, but solely because we developed better designs and made a better product. We have succeeded because we selected the right products to handle, because our policy was one of fair dealing with our suppliers as well as with our customers, and because we have always tried to build our organization to keep ahead of the service needs of our customers."

Chicago

Pennsylvania AUTO TUBE "TON TESTED"

THE "Ton Tested" Tube conforms perfectly to the contour of a casing. Properly inflated, it fits *any* casing with absolutely no sign of buckle or wrinkle.

Its remarkable tensile strength, quality uniformity, and elasticity have been proved by actual moving picture tests:

1—It lifted a five-passenger touring car and scaffold—total weight 2990 pounds.

2—A year later, it lifted a load increased to 3755 pounds.

3—It expanded to sixty inches in circumference—*twelve times the expansion required under normal driving conditions.*

Following these tests, not the slightest evidence of injury to the tube could be found.

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It's a system of treating the eyes at home; is practiced daily by hundreds of thousands of people with great satisfaction. The Bon-Opto system quickly relieves inflammation of the eyes and lids. It cleanses, soothes, and rests tired, dusty, work-strained eyes and is a help to better eyesight. Ask your druggist. He knows. He will refund your money without question, if you are dissatisfied. There is no other home eye treatment like Bon-Opto.

Don't Wear a Truss

Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture, will be sent on trial. NO obnoxious springs or pads.



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A Number of Things

By Edwin E. Slosson

The arguments of certain Senators against the League of Nations are strikingly similar to those brought against the Constitution of the United States, altho of course the Covenant is by no means so radical an innovation as the Constitution, and the opposition to it is not nearly so violent. But we might imagine a member of the New York Legislature in 1787, say a Mr. Dodge, making a speech of this sort:

We have heard, gentlemen, a good deal of vague and sentimental rhetoric about the necessity of a league of American States to secure the common defense and promote the general welfare. I am sure we sympathize with these lofty, if somewhat Utopian, ideals. In fact, I should be the last to recommend an unconditional rejection of the new constitution. With certain reservations and amendments, designed to secure our unrestricted State sovereignty, I believe that the constitution can be made acceptable.

Our first amendment is that, since each New England State is to be separately represented in the Senate, New York should have at least ten or twelve Senators. I am sure no one could object to that.

In the second place we must make it absolutely clear that we can withdraw from the new federation at will and that no Federal law shall have validity within our boundaries without the consent of this legislature.

Thirdly, no vote of a New York Senator or Representative on any question is valid unless it is cast under instructions by this legislature and thereafter approved by a two-thirds vote of the same body.

Finally, no soldier from New York may be required to do service outside his native state, and no declaration of war by Congress shall in any way affect us unless our legislature has given previous consent thereto.

If these slight reservations are not agreed to, every patriotic New Yorker will rally against the noxious novel doctrine of inter-Statism which is really but one step from internationalism itself!

The miraculous escape of Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, whom the Sein Feiners after fortifying their courage at a public house fired upon along a Dublin street, reminds one of the Irish priest who ended his sermon against liquor with the following peroration:

'Tis the drink that makes you neglect your farms. 'Tis the drink that makes you beat your wives. 'Tis the drink that makes you shoot at your landlords. 'Tis the drink that makes you miss 'em.

The free coinage of paper as now practiced by various actual or anticipatory governments of Europe is leading to curious consequences. Some of this currency is "not worth a continental." A candy manufacturer in Reval, Esthonia, is wrapping his chocolates in ruble notes of the "North West Russian Government," which General Yudenitch tried to establish in Petrograd; for this money is cheaper than white paper.

One of the American financial experts in Europe was approached by a Bolshevik who asked his advice in regard to a question that was troubling the Soviet Government. The daily expenses of the Russian Government, he explained, were 70,000,000 rubles, but their presses could only print 50,000,000 rubles a day, so the Soviet was running behind. What advice the American financier gave to the perplexed Bolshevik I did not hear, but the obvious remedy would be to print 100,000 ruble notes.

I had supposed that Adelina Patti made her final farewell tour in America several years ago, but it seems not, for she is reported to have appeared in the office of the American Society for Psychical Research at New York in the person of a medium whom she has endowed with her voice. This beats Svengali and opens up unlimited possibilities. We may soon see on the billboards: "The S. P. R. presents Jenny Lind at the Hippodrome."

Lloyd George in addressing the House of Commons said that the British Government was giving liberal aid to Admiral Kolchak, General Denikin and General Kharkov in their efforts to overthrow the Russian Soviet. If you can see the joke in this you know more about Russian geography than the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

The World's Round Table

(Continued from page 85)

SCIENCE: The World is learning a few things about life that are essential. The truth about the universe is what we need in order to fulfil our destiny. The Laboratory, the Telescope, the Microscope, will in time lift the World above the fogs and mists of ignorance. Educate the people in the truth about the universe. Discover the laws of existence.

THE AVERAGE MAN: I'm too busy with the daily struggle for existence to try to reform the World. I am the "Ultimate Consumer" whatever that is. No matter what happens I am the man who pays the bills. The cost of wars, strikes, increase of wages, government appropriations, the carrying on of all necessary charities and philanthropies comes out of my pocket. Really, if it were not for my home and wife and the kiddies, I would be tempted to get in front of somebody's car on my way down town and go to heaven "on high." But do you know, in spite of the profiteers and the hens that always have a corner nest on sixty cent eggs, I find life pretty good because of Home Sweet Home. There are some thirty million of me in the good old U. S. alone who have never applied for a divorce yet. My remedy for the World's troubles is a wife and kiddies

to love and work for and cut out the diamonds and limousines.

ALL PEOPLES: The rack and sorrow of the World have fallen on us. We are the Peoples. Millions of us despised, used for war, exploitation, and the ambition of the High and Mighty of the earth. We have no remedy. We are those who need it. Our cry goes up to God, if He is. Our hands are weary and our hearts are broken on the wheels of the World's passion and greed.

THE WORLD: You have all spoken, and discussion is in order. We will—

THE SON OF MAN (*interrupting: and coming forward to the head of the Table: The World rises, together with all the figures at the Table*): Ye children of men, hearken unto me. Among all these jangling voices, some of which have spoken partial truths, hear my voice, for I am the Truth itself. There is a remedy for the World's hurt, and it will heal. It is as simple as childhood, as strong as fatherhood, and as beautiful as motherhood. This remedy for the World's wrong and wrongs is LOVE GOD AND YOUR NEIGHBOR. Have ye never heard of that before, Capital, Labor, Politics, Science, the Press and all the rest? I

know this is the one remedy and the only one. Because before the World was I was. The World was made thru me, and without me was not any thing made that has been made. Therefore I speak with absolute authority. Come! Ye children of men! Apply this remedy to your politics, your journalism, your education, your money making, your amusements, and see how quickly and wondrously heaven will begin on earth. Have I not said, "If I be lifted up from the earth I will draw all men unto me"? Thru all the travail of the ages the groans of the Peoples and the heartache of the bewildered, I have stood behind the World holding in my hand the Remedy for all sorrow and the Life for all Death. Take it, ye children of men, and taste the abundant Life in this World that ye may have a foretaste of its joy hereafter!

(*The World bows in reverence. At a signal from the Son of Man all the figures around the Table kneel. Even Society and Extravagance cover their faces. The Son of Man takes his seat at the head of the Table. And there is no discussion, only the silence that belongs to God.*)

This little allegory can be used as a tableau, the figure of the Son of Man not visible, but outlined behind a curtain in a glow of light. The other figures can be costumed.

Uncle Sam. Money Lender

(Continued from page 82)

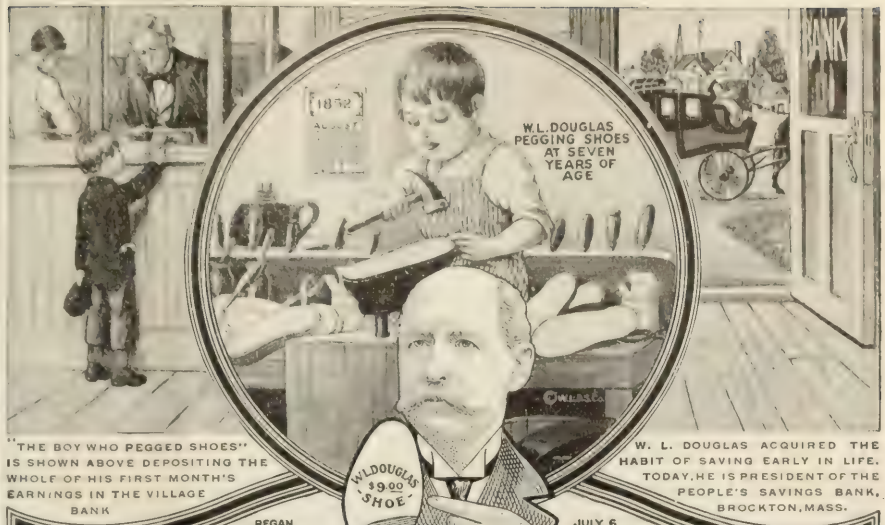
The War Finance Corporation now is making new loans only under Section 21 of the Act, which is the amendment, approved March 3, 1919, empowering it to promote commerce with foreign nations thru the extension of credits.

When the active prosecution of the war ended and the restoration of peace-time conditions began, it was evident that the serious drain of more than four years of warfare upon the resources of the European nations had left most of them without means for the purchase of food, raw materials and materials for reconstruction, which in large part would have to be obtained from the United States. It was also evident that it would take some time before the European nations could return to a peace footing and to exporting their own products in amounts sufficient to offset their imports.

THE export trade of the United States has a direct and important bearing upon our national prosperity, since the prosperity of the producers of materials which are exported in large quantities is reflected in the general buying power of the country and thereby reacts upon producers of many other materials which are not exported in appreciable quantities, if at all. The Managing Director of the Corporation appeared before the Sixty-fifth Congress and pointed out the urgency of the situation, recommending the extension of long-term credits to European buyers, by American banks or exporters, in conjunction with some form of governmental aid if need be, to enable such European buyers to purchase largely from the United States until their own production, and consequently their exports, could be restored to a normal level. It was felt by the Board of Directors of the Corporation that unless there was available potential governmental aid in the event of the inability of banking institutions to extend sufficient credit, there was danger of a collapse in our foreign trade, with a resultant injury to the internal business affairs of the United States.

The Congress accepted this view, and by the amendment to the original Act, empowered and authorized the Corporation, in order to promote commerce with foreign nations thru the extension of credits, to make advances of which there shall be outstanding at any one time an amount not exceeding \$1,000,000,000. These advances must be made under certain prescribed terms, to persons, firms, corporations or associations engaged in the business in the United States of exporting therefrom domestic products to foreign countries, or to banks, bankers or trust companies in the United States making advances to such persons, firms, corporations or associations for the purpose of assisting in the exportation of domestic products to foreign countries.

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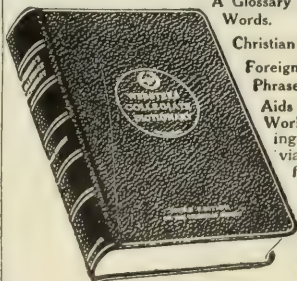
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ing the passage of the above amendment, and until recent date, continuing loans from the Treasury of the United States to foreign governments, the sale on credit of supplies, particularly surplus stocks of the War Department, and the aid available from ordinary industrial and banking sources, covered the needs of the situation to such an extent that no direct advances from the Corporation were required, tho the potential powers of assistance which it possessed were exercising an influence in the development of future plans for export financing.

In recent months, particularly since the decision of the United States to make no more direct advances to foreign governments has been announced, requests from bankers and exporters for assistance from the War Finance Corporation have been received in increasing numbers, and applications for substantial advances have been granted.

It is evident that America's new position as a creditor rather than a debtor nation cannot be maintained without a large outlet for our products, and because of Europe's needs. It is at the moment our most important customer. Europe's buying power is now crippled by the demoralization of foreign exchange, resulting in part from a continuing excess of imports over exports.

Unless the gap can be bridged by providing credit until Europe can again produce and export, Europe's purchases from America must be reduced, with consequent injury to her recuperative powers. Not only because of the direct bearing of our exports on our domestic prosperity, but also because the world has been made so small by modern means of communication and the interconnections and ramifications of international finance, that no part of the world can enjoy peace and prosperity while another substantial part is in ruin, we must devote our best efforts to provide temporarily the necessary credit by which the gap may be bridged.

Substantial credits must be furnished by American investors and by American bankers and American exporters, and it must be realized the great bulk must come from these sources.

The War Finance Corporation is rendering assistance in proper cases to banks when necessary and to exporters, unable to carry the credit or to obtain funds from usual banking channels or from the general public, on reasonable terms. However, the Corporation's funds are in themselves inadequate to handle the entire situation, even were it desirable that it should do so. Its principal function is to serve as a reservoir of credit to be used only when necessary, in the interest of our foreign trade and of the resuscitation of Europe, to inject into the unprecedented situation that essential element of confidence which can be imparted best by an agency which is supported and controlled by the Government.

Washington, D. C.

"We Don't Want Nuthin' New"

(Continued from page 80)

place I object to such a bill because of my stand on states rights; secondly, because the people in my district don't want it; and thirdly, because I don't want it. I have never had one letter or telegram from my district asking me to vote for the bill. Not one. And we don't want any instructions from the outside as to how we should vote on any question."

"And what about Mr. Dupont's interest in this question?" I asked him.

"Well, I'd say that Mr. Dupont has a lot of influence," he said. "I guess he could swing the votes if he really wanted to."

But by the time I had reached the hall on my way to the Senate, I heard Sussex men already resenting the implication that Alfred I. Dupont or any other man could change their votes.

In the Senate I found Senator Price, the only Democrat in that house who has announced himself as a suffrage man. I tried to make him talk about the situation. He was far too modest. He has always been for suffrage and no one could make him change his vote. Beloved in his community at Smyrna, he has nevertheless been besieged with letters and even threats from politicians to boycott his business unless he change his vote. Still he remains in the suffrage ranks. He smiled rather hopelessly when I asked him about the other Democrats in the Senate, and very firmly repeated that he would always vote for suffrage himself.

The fight against the amendment in the Senate is supposed to lie largely in the hands of Senator Ghormley, a staunch Democrat. States rights has been rankling in his heart and brain ever since he realized that the colored people got the vote thru a Federal amendment.

"I tell you right now," he told me, "if the question of the colored vote were submitted by referendum to the people of this country there wouldn't be another colored man voting—not in the North or the South. Everyone knows what it is to have the colored people voting, and they'd just take the vote away from them. Any state that wants to be giving suffrage around can do it, but they haven't any business coming here to tell Delaware what to do. Why don't they stay at home and tend to their own business?"

"What would we do with a lot of women in Congress, that's what I'd like to know. Yes, that's what women want. They want to get the vote and then get into Congress. And then they'd be declaring a war. Now, just tell me, if you've got wits enough to do it, who'd do the fighting for them, hey? I wouldn't. You'll not get this amendment thru the Delaware legislature, I'll tell you that."

But in spite of Senator Ghormley's convictions, Delaware, the first state to sign the Federal constitution, may yet remain "true to her traditions" and be the last to ratify the amendment.

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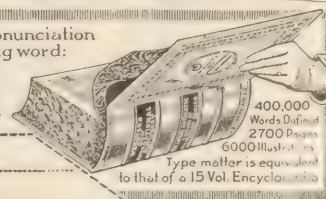
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Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Frederic E. Dickinson, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of Independent Corporation, owner of The Independent, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager or publisher, Independent Corporation; Editor, Hamilton Holt; Managing Editor, Hannah H. White; Business Managers, none, all of 311 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owner is Independent Corporation, 311 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent, or more of total amount of stock: Charles B. Alexander, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Wesley W. Ferrin, 311 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Hamilton Holt, 311 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y. The Stadrons Company, 99 John Street, New York, N. Y., a corporation, the capital stock of which is all owned by the Estate of James Douglas.

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4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

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I. A Message from the United States Government to the American People. Uncle Sam, Money Lender. By Eugene Myer, Jr.

1. Prepare a clear definition of "The War Finance Corporation."
2. Define every one of the following words: aggregating, termination, participation, ramification, unprecedented.
3. Explain the derivation of every one of the words just named. Explain how knowledge of the derivation of a word adds to one's understanding of the word.
4. Analyze the last sentence of the article. Give especial attention to the infinitives and to the phrases.

II. A Message from the Italian Government to the American People. For Our Mutual Benefit. By Guglielmo Marconi.

1. Explain the following sentence: "A small cloud has arisen on the horizon of our friendship." Name the figures of speech that occur in the sentence. Tell why the figures are appropriate.
2. Point out at least two antithetical sentences. Tell what thought is made emphatic in each sentence.
3. Write the brief for an argumentative composition on the following thesis: "An increase in the commercial relations between Italy and the United States would be of mutual benefit to the two countries."

III. The World's Round Table. An Allegory. By Rev. Charles M. Sheldon.

1. What is an allegory? What age of English literature is called "The Age of Allegory"? Name some of the famous English allegories.
2. Name at least three allegories that are usually read at some period in the school course. Explain the meaning of any one of these allegories.
3. Assign the parts of the present allegory to various members of your class. Ask the others to join with you in trying to read with proper emphasis and expression. You will find the allegory appropriate for your school assembly.
4. Prove that Dr. Sheldon's allegory rises to climax.
5. Condense into a single, expressive sentence the principal thought presented by every character.
6. In what respects is allegory an effective means of presenting serious thought?

IV. Master Workshops of America. Good Pointers for Your Own Business. By Edward Earle Purinton.

1. Imagine that you are the superintendent of a factory. Draw from the article a number of "good pointers" for your business. Arrange these "pointers" as numbered parts of a bulletin to be posted in your factory.
2. Draw from history or from literature examples that will support the proposition, "Success is likely to come to those who are anxious to do good rather than to those who are anxious to make money."
3. Invent an original "anecdote" to illustrate the following sentence, "The way for a man to get his gait is by stubbing his toes."
4. Draw from the article a series of epigrams. Tell what is effective in the writing of every epigram.

V. The Best Person in Our Town.

1. In a single paragraph write a character sketch of the Hon. E. J. Meyers.
2. Draw from the article a series of propositions that you believe are worthy of adoption in your school.

VI. "We Don't Want Nuthin' New." By Clara Wold.

1. Explain in what ways the title is effective.
2. What is the purpose of the first four paragraphs?
3. Write the proposition on which the article is based.
4. Write, in parallel columns, the arguments that are indicated for the affirmative, and the arguments that are indicated for the negative.
5. Show how the article makes effective use of direct quotation.

VII. The Story of the Week.

1. Prepare to give a short talk on any of the following subjects: The Candidates for the Presidency; Recent Events in Ireland; The Franco-German Crisis.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. American Political Problems—"Unconsidered Candidates," "With the Third Parties," "The Shame of Albany," "Majorities by Bluff."

1. Read the chapter in Bryce's American Commonwealth entitled, "Why Great Men Are Not Chosen Presidents." Does the present situation bear out Bryce's observations?
2. What is the basis of the organization known as "The Committee of Forty-Eight"? In your judgment, will this organization seriously affect results at the coming election?
3. What justification can be offered for the action of the New York Assembly in expelling the five Socialists? What will be the probable political result?
4. In view of the action of the New York Assembly, are we justified in saying that our institutions are the most democratic in the world?

II. The Nineteenth Amendment—"We Don't Want Nuthin' New," "Delaware Hesitates."

1. What general impression do you get about political conditions in Delaware? Compare these conditions with conditions in your own State.
2. Review briefly the history of the Woman Suffrage Movement for the past twenty or thirty years.

III. Uncle Sam, Money Lender.

1. What was the original purpose of the War Finance Corporation? What was the purpose of the amendment of March 3, 1919?
2. Show that "the export trade of the United States has a direct and important bearing on our national prosperity."
3. Why, under present conditions, is it necessary that "Uncle Sam" act as banker in financing foreign trade?

IV. For Our Mutual Benefit.

1. According to Marconi, what is the chief reason for the misunderstandings between the people of this country and of Italy?
2. Why does he believe that "Italy is a country which it will pay to help"?

V. Home Rule for Ireland—"The New Home Rule Bill," "The Irish Crisis," "Glass Houses."

1. Compare the present Home Rule Bill with those of 1886, 1893, and 1914.
2. What political changes have taken place in Ireland since the passage of the Act of 1914?
3. If the present Home Rule Bill passes will it settle the problem of the relation of Ireland to the Empire?

VI. Socialists Win in Denmark.

1. Compare the recent Socialist demonstration in Denmark with the revolutionary demonstrations in Germany and France in 1848. What differences do you note?
2. Review once more the history of the Schleswig-Holstein question. Why has the attitude of the Danish people toward these "lost provinces" been different from the attitude of the French toward Alsace-Lorraine?
3. What other parts of Europe present problems similar to that of Schleswig-Holstein? Why are these problems not being settled in the same way?

VII. The Best Person in Our Town.

1. On what grounds does the writer declare that the mayor is the best person in Minneapolis? Does the mayor of your city compare favorably with him?
2. What did Mr. Meyers do for the public schools of Minneapolis? What has your own mayor done for your schools?

VIII. Reactionary Liberals.

1. What, in your judgment, was the author's purpose in writing this editorial?
2. What are the facts which justify the assertions in the second paragraph?
3. Look up the programs of the revolutionists of 1848. Do these programs justify the author's assertions?

IX. Latin-American Affairs—"Central American Politics," "Peru and Bolivia Shake Hands."

1. What special interest has this country in the affairs of the Central American states?
2. In which of these states has the United States directly interfered?
3. Does the Monroe Doctrine justify our offering "friendly mediation" in the affairs of Bolivia, Peru and Chile?

HAMILTON HOLT
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The Night Lodging. All the world is reflected in Gorki's picture of the underworld as the entire landscape is mirrored in a muddy pool. Perfectly staged, admirably acted and tremendously effective. (Plymouth Theater.)

Ed Wynn reaches the pinnacle of a comedian's ambition in *Ed Wynn's Carnival*, a musical show which gives the hero the center of the stage 80 per cent of the time and gives the audience at least one laugh a minute. (New Amsterdam Theater.)

Remarkable Remarks

QUEEN MARIE—Our pockets are empty now.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB—I believe in the bonus system.

JOHN BURROUGHS—I expect to live to be 100 years old.

W. J. BRYAN—No military man can be elected President.

GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK—France is trembling in her boots.

LOUISE POWELL—Seventy-five per cent of the women propose.

HERBERT C. HOOVER—I'm a common garden variety of citizen.

SUSANNA CROCKETT—I have reduced the weight of 40,000 women.

J. G. HUNEKER—A plumber isn't necessarily superior to a poet.

J. A. HOBSON—All taxation should be directly laid upon surplus.

GABRIELLE GUENTHER—I get along perfectly well without my legs.

JOHN J. MCGRAW—I do not predict that we will win the pennant this season.

ROBERT QUILLEN—The honeymoon is at an end when the kiss has lost its kick.

HAZEL R. CADES—The time has gone by when "jewelry" meant fourteen-karat gold.

REV. DR. STRATON—Our young people are in danger every time they turn around.

PAUL S. REINSCH—The Soviet Government has been very tolerant in religious matters.

ROY K. MOULTON—What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to own

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two pairs of trousers, both with suspenders?

J. EDGAR PARK—LL.D., Ph.D. marries M.A., Litt.D. and their son is Fiddle D.D.

ALLEN DALE—Everything swishable has been removed by the insensate dictum of fashion.

MRS. HERBERT HOOVER—I do not approve of my husband's running for the Presidency.

DR. WILLIAM S. WELCH—Until a man is 100 years old he ought to take his birthdays very lightly.

SENATOR WADSWORTH—There are something like 35,000 typewriters stored around Washington not in use.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.—We must aid the girls in this land in getting an equal chance to go right.

THEDA BARA—I do not breakfast on nightingales' tongues and blue birds' eggs, but on sausages and potatoes.

REV. PRESERVED SMITH—"Seein' things at night" has become one of the favorite indoor sports of the British and American public.

JOHN J. GLEASON, Abbot of the Friars' Club—John McGraw, the leader of the New York Giants, is one of the country's greatest characters.

GEORGE W. NORRIS—As long as mechanics wear silk shirts and stenographers wade thru slush in satin slippers, the high cost of living will stay up.

RICHARD CROKER—As for Hoover, the machine won't back him and he can't do anything unless he breaks the machine and probably that couldn't be done.

Just a Word

We tried to be too intelligent when we wrote the caption under Captain Hanson's photograph published in *The Independent* of March 27! And we pay the penalty of an apology herewith!

Captain Hanson took part in only one major engagement overseas, the Meuse-Argonne. We made the statement that he had been in three on the strength of the three stars on his campaign ribbon—which proves incidentally that you mustn't believe all that your returned soldier friends tell you. One of Captain Hanson's stars stands for a citation received while he was in France for (as he modestly explains) "doing my work in a generally satisfactory way while at headquarters." In recognition of historical writings on the war Captain Hanson was decorated by the Italian Government with the Cross of a Chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy, and by the French Government with the citation and medal of an *Officier d'Academie*, Order of University Palms.

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The Independent

April 24, 1920



The French Croix
de Guerre

Those Desperate Days at Chateau-Thierry

The First Complete Story of Our
Combat Operations

By Captain Joseph Mills Hanson



The American
Distinguished
Service Cross

WHILE General Bullard's First Division, at the apex of the salient which the Germans had driven toward Amiens in their March offensive, were there bringing to a conclusion on May 30 the first victory of American troops in an offensive operation, on another part of the front nearly one hundred kilometers from Cantigny, the Second and Third Divisions were just about entering upon the defensive battle which will ever make memorable in American and in world history the names of Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Wood.

General von Ludendorff, the German commander-in-chief, continuing to use superior numbers in huge and violent offensives in the hope of crushing the Allies before the hosts of America, pouring across the seas, should change the balance, on May 27 had directed his armies of attack against the Chemin des Dames front with the expectation, by the one blow, of bringing about the fall of Reims, already closely invested on the north and east, and of further encircling Paris, cutting it off from Verdun and the armies of the east and multiplying the threat to the French capital which had been created by the formation of the Amiens salient in the early spring.

The massing of the German troops was so skilfully concealed that the French had no warning and hence failed to reinforce the four depleted divisions of their own Eleventh Corps and four divisions of the British Ninth Corps which, in the supposedly quiet sectors of the Chemin des Dames, were recuperating from their recent hard fighting in Picardy and Flanders. The First and Seventh German Armies, of the Army Group of the Crown Prince of Germany, with a potential strength of 200,000 men, fresh, re-equipped and reorganized for the

battle, broke thru this line, nearly fifty kilometers in length, as if it had been paper and rolled southward like an avalanche. For several days nothing could stop them. The French divisions hurried into the gap proved inadequate and were swept back. By the 30th the fruits of German success amounted to between 30,000 and 40,000 prisoners and 400 guns, and the German armies had achieved a southward penetration of more than fifty kilometers. Paris, innured thru centuries to danger and heroism, came as near to panic as it ever could come and thousands of people left the city.

But the supreme commander to whose hands was committed the salvation of the Allied cause remained master of the situation in that darkest of all hours. Marshal Foch could not use all of his slender accumulation of reserves to stop this attack, for the enemy, holding the initiative and operating, moreover, on the interior lines,

might begin another offensive elsewhere. But the Marshal made every division which he put in count. As the Germans approached the distance from their jump-off which previous drives had shown to be about the limit of their initial spring, he endeavored to have everywhere enough troops to stop them. The stout defenses of Reims, tho at-

This is the second of ten articles in which Captain Hanson tells the complete story of what the American troops did on the battle line in France—a series written from a thoro study of the official records and with the background of actual experience overseas. "Up the line from Cantigny" was published in The Independent of March 27. The others will follow in the fourth issue of every month

tacked on the east as well as on the north and west, held firm and southwest of that city the enemy was halted in the hill country leading up to the Mountain of Reims. On the other side of the salient fierce opposition prevented him from widening his conquests in that direction beyond a line from Fontenoy, on the Aisne, southward along the edge of the Villers-Cotterets forest.

The crevasse was being gradually dammed in, but the Germans at the spear-head of the drive were still approaching the Marne at Chateau-Thierry and the



This sketch by Captain J. André Smith shows Chateau-Thierry from the hills south of the Marne—the course of the river marked by the line of high buildings. During June and the first half of July, 1918, the Americans held the part of the town south of the river, the Germans the part north of it and the hills in the distance, over which they were eventually driven in retreat by the American and French troops. The Church of St. Crepin, whose tower stands out in the middle distance, dates from the fifteenth century. The line of trees along the hillside at the far right marks the highway from Chateau-Thierry to Soissons. The cutting of this road was the first objective of the Allied attack of July 18 in which our First and Second Divisions held the place of honor

plateau between the Marne and the Ourcq, with almost unabated velocity. Their artillery had already stopped traffic on the great main railroad line from Paris to Verdun and eastern France, where it paralleled the Marne. If they could cross that river and continue to spread southwestward there was no telling where they might be stopped short of Paris, if at all.

Among the few last reserves in a situation to be used by Marshal Foch were the Second and Third United States Divisions, instantly placed at his disposal by General Pershing when the acute crisis developed, the 26th and 42nd Divisions being already in line on other parts of the front. The Second Division, Major General Omar Bundy commanding, was at the time northwest of Paris, on the march to relieve the First Division at Cantigny. But on May 31 it was ordered, instead, to hasten to Lizy-sur-Ourcq, the infantry by trucks and the artillery by marching. Next morning, passing thru that place, by roads encumbered with troops and convoys of fleeing refugees, the infantry debussed at Montreuil-aux-Lions, about fourteen kilometers west of

Chateau-Thierry on the main highway running thru that city between Paris and Metz.

This front was being defended by the 21st French Army Corps, General Degoutte, of the Sixth French Army. Hard fighting was in progress a few kilometers to the northeast, where the badly outnumbered French troops were retiring before the German advance. It was imperative that the enemy should be stopped and before evening the Second Division, ignoring intrenchments, had occupied a line curving round over the hills from a point on the Marne five kilometers below Chateau-Thierry, thru Le Thiolet and Lucy-le-Bocage to the woods of Veuilly, twelve kilometers to the northwest. Lack of troops made this very widely dispersed front temporarily necessary and three regiments were in line; the Ninth Infantry, Colonel Leroy Upton, on the right; the Sixth Marines, Colonel W. C. Neville, in the center, and the 23rd Infantry, Colonel Paul B. Malone, on the left, with only one regiment, Colonel A. Catlin's Fifth Marines, in reserve. To the left of the Second lay the 43rd French Division, parts of [Continued on page 149]



Part of the long line of Fritzies captured by the United States Marines at Belleau Wood on June 12, 1918

"Welcome, Stranger!" Said Little Old New York

A Man to Man Story of How the Big Town Struck a Texan

By Chester T. Crowell

Illustrations by W. C. Morris

IF the city of New York cared whether it pleased me or not it would have been extremely nervous early last December when I came romping in from western Texas, never having been north of the Red River between the ages of six years and thirty. For the information of those ignorant persons unacquainted with the greatest state I will explain that the Red River is a part of the northern boundary line of Texas.

Like most folks I had heard of New York—and most of what I had heard was uncomplimentary. Persons who have made a living in New York always tell terrible tales about it, when they go away, for the same reason that Cæsar always devoted a paragraph of tribute to the bravery of the people he conquered.

I came to New York for the same reason that the crowd gathers when a street car runs over a man. I wanted to see just how horrible it was. But I like it! Not all of it. But most of it. This is the best market for ability and the poorest place for mediocrity in the world. There are about two million people here who would be in luck if they were in jail in Texas instead of holding down not-quite-starvation jobs here. And I know a dozen or so men and women in Texas who ought to be here even if they came on freight trains and arrived hungry. Before I had found Fifth Avenue I was making \$5,000 a year. It's easy. It's a cold-blooded, efficient place where what you can do means more than anything else. That's why it has drawn upon all the world for brains. People complain of this ruthless spirit of efficiency. That's its greatest asset. That is why every young man or woman who asks nothing but opportunity should pronounce its name with reverence. I know. I've seen places where your grandpa's name was worth more than anything else. I thank the god of youth that such places are nearly all gone the way of the dodo.

But I don't like all of it. The worst thing I know about New York is that there are no lawns around the dwelling houses. I knew there were tenements in New York, but I didn't suppose any people on earth would pay more than ten dollars a month for living quarters without a front and back yard if they had children. I'm still a greenhorn, but it seems to me that if I can't have a house all to myself with some rose bushes in front of it I'd as soon live on lower Second Avenue as Riverside Drive. What difference does the neighborhood make when the people are not neighborly? I am not complaining because they are not neighborly. In fact, that's one of the things I like about New York.



I came to New York for the same reason that the crowd gathers when a street car runs over a man. I wanted to see just how horrible it was. But I like it!

Persons who have similar tastes can spend a nickel in the subway and find each other with amazing speed. The idea that the family next door must be intimate with you is all rot. They may love a phonograph; you may dabble with a wireless outfit. My soul writhes when I think of the tortured hours I have wasted trying to live up to the small town obligation of being a neighbor.

It seems to me that New Yorkers like to complain and appear blasé and "roast the service." I am certain that the elevated and subway will hold my admiration and appreciation as long as I live. And Fifth Avenue busses are pure bliss. I am never weary of fast trains. I marvel at them today just as I did when I was a child. And the cheapness of travel, not its high cost, is what challenges my attention. I have traveled overland in a wagon, on horseback and afoot. That makes quite a difference in point of view. The trains here are

remarkable and the roadbeds smooth as a table. Nor is the cost of living higher than I have found it elsewhere. I can get more and better food in a restaurant here for one dollar—or twenty dollars; whether one wishes to spend carefully or lavishly this is still the best market in which to buy.

I like the way traffic is handled. One can cross Fifth Avenue at half past five o'clock in the afternoon with more security than he could cross Elm Street in Dallas at the same hour.

In a previous paragraph I said the people are cold blooded. That is not quite true. They are as generous as any I know and as kind hearted and polite. But they are under no misapprehensions about which is charity and which is business.

The offices of New York City amuse me, especially the large ones. The office system announces its presence with a shriek. Every executive seems to have a ready-made system and to be admiring it enthusiastically while I study their faces to see if they are not deluding themselves and if they would not be more honest if they groaned under the load of it. My idea of an office system is something that grows and is intimately bound up with what I shall call the spirit of the institution. Office system is no stranger to me, but when I see so plainly that some outsider imposed the system on a group of innocent victims of the fetish of efficiency I wonder how they tolerate it so patiently.

I feel sure that I have several times had more efficient organizations than I have seen here without one-tenth the thought which is devoted to the subject

in New York City. Big organizations pay a fearful cost for their bigness. And so do big cities. New York impresses me as too big to be efficient, judged as a community. Think of the billions of hours spent in riding to and from work, the millions of tons of coal turned into power and electricity to be used while the sun is shining! I am appalled at the gigantic investment in provision for the swarming population to take rides that they do not enjoy. If people had to pay ten cents to ride in the subway on pleasure jaunts they would think it a marvel of cheapness. The row about the fare is really a protest about the conditions of life in a place that is overcrowded. They are angry about their wasted hours in the subway or on the elevated. When a suggestion is made about raising the five cent fare a storm breaks. That is my guess. Perhaps I had better add that my only connection with the transportation interests is that of steady customer.

I like the shows in New York. Most of them are pleasant piffle, to be sure, but that is what I like about four times out of five. And when the fifth time arrives I am not disappointed. It seems to me the proportions are well maintained to suit human requirements.

THE climate is superior to anything I have ever found in Texas or Old Mexico. This air makes a man feel alive all over. This winter has been an unalloyed joy, snow blockades and all. And the succession of cloudy days makes a book look so good I actually fondle it as I sit down to read. In the southwest, month after month passes without a cloudy day. Unless you have endured the glaring sunlight for the larger portion of a year you cannot understand how restful to the nerves an overcast sky can be. The heat of a Texas summer is not uncomfortable; it is the glare. The heat in the south is much exaggerated in the north. Many Texans have told me they have suffered more discomfort in Chicago or New York than they ever did in Texas.

Reverting for a moment to the subject of homes—I spent about a week wondering how the people would get out of these rows of houses in the event of fire. A row of houses all stuck together still looks to me like a penitentiary or state institution of some sort. No answer suggested itself and I card indexed the question for future reference. During February New York had a normal crop of winter fires and my question was answered. The people don't get out. They burn up—unless the firemen arrive in time to carry them out. In some ways New Yorkers are rather stupid. They exalt land above human life. After they have jammed themselves into such a small space they create the highest land values on earth, they complain about the rent.

I know New York is a good place for me, but I think my stenographer and the file clerks and the telephone girl and the elevator man and the mail carrier ought to leave. I know where they can make just as much money as they make here—same jobs—and buy nice little cottages for the rent they pay. And they could see the same movies two weeks after Broadway sees them. All around them would be opportunities to invest fifty or one hundred dollars in safe investments with themselves as sole owners and the profit anywhere from five to five hundred per cent a year. I am talking about land. Land is the surest investment I know of that also has gambling possibilities. It may prove a bonanza, but if you hold on you can't lose. Men and women ought to

own something, and land is the best thing in the world to own. Texas has it at all prices. But don't make any long range purchases. Buy where you live.

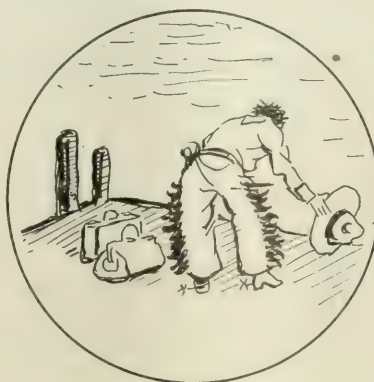
People in New York seem to divide themselves on the basis of wealth. Birds of the same income flock together. That is sensible and practical, but it is carried to the point of worshipping the upper rungs of the ladder with a frankness that astounds me. For instance, when a snowstorm left traffic paralyzed there seemed no doubt in anyone's mind that Fifth Avenue must be dug out first. Texans would have given first attention to streets around the hospitals, post offices, freight and passenger stations and those streets where the greatest number of people with the least means to stand the hardship resided. In New York apparently public opinion says diamonds and silks are necessities of life ranking above milk and mail. As I write these lines—weeks after the storm—Thirty-ninth Street, in front of one of the most important post offices, is still in fearful condition. Texas would have gone after that snow on the basis of the quickest relief for the greatest numbers. There would have been no possible question about procedure. New York digs out the wealthiest first. Some of the street car lines in the poorest section of the city were still covered with snow on March 3.

Division on the wealth basis here is inevitable. Every community does that—more or less. But the extremes of both wealth and squalor in New York call attention to this division sharply. The man who doesn't like the brutal frankness with which New York divides has a much better remedy than to turn Bolshevik. He ought to go farther inland. New York is not at all representative of the United States. Often I think it needs only a language all its own to be a foreign city to me. Certainly it is the least democratic place I have ever seen. The Americanization crusaders ought to begin by explaining that this city is—well, New York, with its own problems, virtues and vices, and not the nation. I am almost as much a stranger here as an Italian immigrant.

NEW York is frank about the division on the wealth line just as Texas is frank about the color line. We have certain very definite ideas about our relations with negroes and we put them on the statute books in the form of Jim Crow laws and anti-miscegenation laws. The result is peace and understanding. It is my observation during my few months of travel in the north that northern people have almost exactly the same ideas about their relations with negroes that Texans have, but no plain statement of them is made; hatreds, misunderstandings and clashes follow when the negro does what the north insists he has a right to do—in theory.

Having heard people from the north discuss the so-called race question I supposed there was no color line up here. When northern people discuss the status of the negro in the south they make the baldest and most naive misstatements of facts one would care to hear. Let me make clearer by specific statements what I mean about the treatment of the negro in the north.

In theory he is accepted without reference to a color line. But in practice he finds one white man who shakes hands with him, sits at the table with him, apparently knows no color line, and the next white man does nothing [*Continued on page 145*]



Think of the thousands of geniuses who have perished because they didn't get to New York!

Woman's Place Outside the Home

A Message
from the United States Government

By Mary Anderson

Director of the Women's Bureau,
United States Department of Labor



Welding is a supposedly man's job that a woman can do just as well. The war put many women into factory work of this sort, and they are staying in it

ANY estimate of the number of women who have entered into gainful occupations during the last ten years will be largely a matter of speculation until the census figures of 1920 are published, but if we take the increase as reported by the census between the years of 1900 and 1910 and add that amount for the last ten years, we get an estimate of over 12,000,000 women in gainful occupations. This is a very conservative estimate as without doubt the increase has been larger during the last ten years than it was previously, for it is a well known fact that women have recently entered into the industrial field at a more rapid rate than ever before. There is practically no industry in which women are not engaged in some processes at the present time.

Many problems of women's employment, therefore, come to the Women's Bureau for special attention. How to utilize this woman-power to the best advantage to the nation but still guard against exploitation which will eventually undermine the health and efficiency of the women workers, became such an important question that it led to the creation of the Women's Bureau in the Department of Labor, in July, 1918. This Bureau was created during the war by an appropriation from Congress upon special recommendation of the Secretary of Labor. Such a bureau had been asked for by the working women thru their conventions since 1909 and a bill for its establishment was introduced in Congress in 1916 but was not passed.

The Women's Bureau is charged with the responsibility of developing policies and standards which shall promote the welfare of wage earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency and advance their opportunities for profitable employment. The Bureau investigates and reports upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of women in industry and publishes the results of these investigations. It main-



These women employed as house painters wear a uniform suited to the job, except for the high heels



One improvement that has followed women in industry is adoption of devices to lessen accidents. Note the screen over the machine belt, and the trim uniform

tains close contact with other agencies such as other divisions in the Department of Labor and State Departments of Labor, which deal with special phases of the problems attending the employment of women in industry.

The first work undertaken by the Bureau came after a request to the Department of Labor from the Employ-

ers' Association of Niagara Falls. The very day the Bureau was being organized the employers in certain chemical industries in that city wanted permission from the Government to employ women at night, which was forbidden by the law in New York State. The chemical industries were very essential to the effective prosecution of the war and it was important that nothing should be decided which would handicap them unnecessarily. At the same time the labor laws of the State must be upheld and the health of the working women safeguarded. Therefore the first task was a very large one for the little Bureau which was just being organized. The report of this investigation was printed as Bulletin No. 1 and the findings included recommendations for a general improvement of certain conditions in the industries, so that the work would be made less hazardous and disagreeable for all workers. The employment of women at night was not recommended, and moreover, on some processes which were clearly detrimental to the health of women it was recommended that their employment should cease altogether. Many questions of the adjustment of work and working conditions to permit of the satisfactory employment of women were also referred to this branch of the War Labor Administration.

Realizing the need for a definite statement of standards which should be met in establishments where women were employed, one of the first tasks undertaken by the Women's Bureau was the formulation and publication of a statement of such standards. Some of the fundamentals which are [Continued on page 154]

A Message from the Imperial Japanese By T. Yamamoto, Minister



Paul Thompson

These tea-pickers don't look overawed by their importance in international relationships. But as Dr. Yamamoto points out, America's need of Japanese native products (tea especially) is significant of continued good will between the two nations

SO much has been written and said on the political side of the relations between Japan and the United States of America that I am tempted by the opportunity offered by The Independent to appeal to the more practical side for a judgment and attempt to give what seems to me a cogent reasoning against the continued attempt to create a breach between us.

At present and during the last decade at least, but I am inclined to think that thruout the whole period since Japan first opened her doors to international or foreign intercourse, the commerce of America has occupied the first and most important place in the foreign trade of Japan. In almost every sense this would seem to constitute a reply to the sower of seeds of ill will. Let us give both sides credit for being practical. In all the history of international intercourse, exchange of production has been the foundation—the reason for maintenance of good relations. From the Japanese point of view, therefore, good relations with America constitute a *sine qua non* in all considerations for the present and certainly, so far as all indications go, for the future. I appeal to the practical common sense of America for any good reason why when Japan sells more to America than she does to any other country in the world and more to America and China together than to all the rest of the world put together, Japanese business interest should alienate America or China. But I am discussing the American side.

In the year 1894, Japan's total trade with America amounted to about three hundred millions of yen. In the year 1918, the total of Japan's trade in buying and selling from and to America amounted to one thousand one hundred and fifty-six millions of yen. Of the total of Japan's exports in 1918, aggregating nearly two billions of yen, America took no less than 27 per cent and Japan bought 37 per cent of her total imports from America!

Surely these figures are eloquent in their reasoning and appeal to our practical friends on the other side of the Pacific Ocean—that common highway which an all-wise Providence gave us for use and not for abuse.

The remarkable record of development of trade intercourse between our two countries is but a beginning in the cycle of development unless indeed we are to permit an unreasoning and an insane policy to break the steady flow of commerce and of development of inter-commercial relations.

Within these last twenty-five years of peaceful exchange of commodities—in which we have paid and you have paid, and our differences have been settled without a breach, the social relations and the understanding have steadily improved. I say this advisedly, confident that the assertion cannot be successfully controverted. All of our differences of opinion in diplomatic intercourse or newspaper discussion fortunately and reasonably have been settled without any appeal except to the sense of justice and fair play of Americans and to the sense of honor, obligation and reason in Japan.

Figures talk. I therefore call to the aid of my argument to the business men of America the figures which tell of Japan's relations with America. Japan's foreign trade during the last twenty-five years amounted on an average to 957,000,000 yen per year, the average ex-

Japan's Trade with Twelve Principal Countries

(Unit Million Yen)

	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904
America—															
Exports....	530	479	340	204	197	184	169	143	144	132	122	131	126	94	101
Imports....	626	360	204	103	97	122	127	81	55	54	78	81	70	104	58
Total.....	1,156	839	544	307	294	306	296	224	199	186	200	212	196	198	159
China—															
Exports....	359	318	193	141	162	155	115	88	90	73	61	86	118	99	68
Imports....	282	133	109	96	58	61	55	62	69	47	52	59	57	53	55
Total.....	641	451	302	227	220	216	170	150	159	120	113	145	175	152	123
British India—															
Exports....	203	101	72	42	26	30	24	20	19	14	14	13	10	8	9
Imports....	268	224	179	148	160	173	135	100	106	65	49	75	60	90	68
Total.....	471	325	251	190	186	203	159	120	125	79	63	88	70	93	77
Great Britain—															
Exports....	143	203	103	68	33	33	30	24	26	27	26	22	23	13	18
Imports....	66	63	82	58	92	123	116	111	95	86	108	116	101	115	75
Total.....	209	266	185	126	125	156	146	135	121	113	134	138	124	128	93
France—															
Exports....	142	98	64	42	31	60	44	44	45	42	34	43	40	27	36
Imports....	4	1	1	4	1	6	5	6	5	6	5	7	5	5	8
Total.....	146	102	68	46	35	66	49	50	50	48	39	50	45	32	39
Germany—															
Exports....	..	..	..	..	10	13	14	12	11	8	8	11	8	4	4
Imports....	3	3	4	6	45	68	61	56	44	40	46	48	43	43	29
Total.....	3	3	4	6	55	81	75	68	55	48	54	59	51	47	33
Dutch East India—															
Exports....	71	36	17	8	5	5	11	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
Imports....	49	17	14	16	22	37	19	15	19	19	24	22	24	15	18
Total.....	120	53	31	24	27	42	23	19	22	22	26	24	25	16	19
Hongkong—															
Exports....	64	57	35	27	33	34	29	25	23	22	19	24	27	20	28
Imports....	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	65	59	36	29	34	35	30	26	24	23	20	25	28	3	3
Australia—															
Exports....	65	27	28	18	11	9	9	8	7	6	5	5	11	4	3
Imports....	49	33	43	29	15	15	13	8	8	3	3	8	4	6	4
Total.....	24	60	71	47	26	24	22	16	15	9	8	13	8	10	7
Italy—															
Exports....	12	18	4	3	11	29	18	18	17	12	11	14	12	8	12
Imports....	1	0.4	1	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	13	18	5	3	12	30	19	19	18	13	12	15	13	9	13
British Colonies—															
Exports....	42	28	13	13	9	10	9	7	7	6	5	6	4	4	5
Imports....	29	15	11	5	4	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total.....	71	43	29	18	13	15	14	12	12	9	8	9	7	7	8
Russia in Asia—															
Exports....	40	74	118	78	10	4	4	3	3	3	5	5	10	2	0.05
Imports....	4	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	0.2	1	2	1	3	5
Total.....	44	78	120	82	11	5	5	4	4	3	6	7	11	5	5

Business

Government to the American People for Agriculture and Commerce

ports being 490,000,000 yen and the average imports 467,000,000 yen. Trade with America during the same period totaled on an average to 249,000,000 yen a year or 26 per cent of Japan's foreign trade. Similarly Japan's exports to America per year were 147,000,000 yen and imports 102,000,000 yen, the former representing about 30 per cent of the country's average exports and the latter about 22 per cent of the average imports. It will thus be seen that the growth of Japan's trade with America in the past has followed exactly the same rate of increase as the growth of the country's external commerce in general, one invariably assisting the other.

Again the figures show a regular and steady increase not only in the amount of trade but also in the variety of goods exchanged between the two countries. The truth of the above remarks will be seen by the charts which show Japan's foreign trade in general during the last twenty-five years and also of her trade with America during the same period.

Another important fact is that with the advance of years the number of foreign countries with which Japan trades has gradually increased, and today she

is selling to and buying from more than thirty-five countries. Nevertheless, America still occupies the highest and most important place in our foreign trade, is, in short, our best customer.

The accompanying table, giving figures of our trade with twelve principal countries, demonstrates this statement.

These tiresome but necessary statistics show how pre-eminently America holds her place in our trade. Of the

causes, which have contributed to so important a situation in our external commercial relations, the following appear to be the most significant:

(1) That the Governments of both Japan and America have, since the opening of Japan for international intercourse, been unremitting in their efforts to promote amicable relations, and that leading men on both sides have ever endeavored to increase the friendship and solidify good will between the peoples of the two countries.

(2) That Japan and America are geographically so situated that the facilities for transportation and communication are better, so far as Japan is concerned, than with any other civilized country except China.

(3) That America first sought the native products of Japan and bought in quantity, selling in exchange their own goods to Japan, that is to say they first adopted a sound commercial policy *vis a vis* Japan.



Unrecorded & Unrecorded

About 30 per cent of Japan's imports during the past twenty-five years came from America, and our trade there keeps increasing. These Japanese employees in Tokyo, for instance, check in every morning on an American-made time clock

(4) That not merely as a matter of friendly sentiment, but from the point of view of utility, the native products of Japan, such as raw silk, habutaye, silk goods, tea, camphor, sulphur, earthen ware, lacquer ware, fine art goods, and so on, meet the requirements of American people, while Americans with their inexhaustible natural resources and gigantic manufacturing industries, are always ready to supply goods which best meet the needs of our people.

(5) That Japanese young men were educated in and favorably impressed by America in the years past and are now engaged in all fields of activity in Japan and are playing an important rôle directly and indirectly in promoting the commercial relations between the two countries.

(6) That the opening of the Panama Canal has brought the southern states and the manufacturing centres on the Atlantic coast of America into closer touch than ever with Japan.

The past and present causes of the growth of Japanese-American trade thus being stated above, the question is, what are commercial opportunities in Japan for Americans? In other words, what lines of American goods can best be introduced, and their market enlarged in Japan? I am persuaded that the lines of goods which will have ready sale in Japan, at least for some time to come, are as follows:

Machinery of all kinds, iron and steel manufactures, as well as other metals; chemicals, dye stuffs and paints; oils, vegetable and mineral; vehicles and motors; foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials; materials for paper manufacture; and special lines of manufactured paper; hides, leather and their manufacture.

Among the goods coming under these heads, I think the prospects are brightest for the following:

(1) Dynamos, electric motors, transformers, converters, sewing and tailoring machines, spinning and weaving machines, knitting machines, gas engines, petroleum engines, hot air engines, etc.

(2) Pig iron, bar iron, iron rods, plate iron, scrap iron, iron wire, iron pipes, iron tubes, nails of all kinds, rails, materials for building houses, bridges, ships, docks, etc., lead (lump and tablet), nickel (lump and tablet).

(3) Caustic soda, soda ashes, potassium chlorate, bichromate of potash, formalin, [Continued on page 143]



Dr. Yamamoto, the Japanese Minister
for Agriculture and Commerce

The Futility of Anti-Prohibition

By Edwin E. Slosson

THE frantic and furious indignation of those who find themselves unwillingly brought under prohibition is merely amusing to those of us who have witnessed similar scenes when other states went dry. All their objections have been raised before. All their schemes for circumventing the law have been tried before. Since there is nothing new in their tactics, there is nothing in them to alarm the prohibitionists. Before the war the United States was going dry anyway by popular vote, city by city, county by county, state by state, and the eighteenth amendment was merely a motion to make it unanimous by extending it at once to the backward sections of the nation.

In Kansas forty years ago when the prohibition amendment had first been voted and was laxly enforced, a New York newspaper telegraphed to a prominent Kansan to ask how it worked. He replied: "Splendidly. The prohibitionists have their law and the rest have their liquor. Everybody satisfied." This was considered then a telling jeer at the expense of prohibition, but it turned out in the course of time that the laugh was on the other side. For the harder the liquor men fought against the law the more public opinion turned against them until finally the habit of drinking was virtually eliminated from the state. It will be the same anywhere for reasons that are apparent when the meaning of the movement is understood.

Perhaps it will do no harm, now that the battle is virtually won, to reveal the secret aim of the prohibitionists. They are fighting—not alcohol, as is commonly assumed—but the saloon as an institution and social drinking as a custom. They are not working to save the drunkard but to save society from the drunkard. They are not so foolish as to suppose that they can prevent any man from making and drinking his own alcohol and, altho they may not admit it, they do not care much if he does. Of course they will keep up appearances by demanding the strictest enforcement of the law and denouncing lax officials, but they know in their hearts that their cause is not seriously endangered if a farmer fails to drink up his cider while it is sweet or a drummer carries whisky in his cane. Anybody who can afford to buy a yeast cake and a bag of sugar or a bushel of rotten fruit can brew his own beverage and if he has ingenuity enough to attach a glass, copper or tin tube to a tea kettle he can distill his own whisky. But what if he does? It will never be a popular pastime. Wood alcohol, too, is not dangerous—to the teetotaler. It makes a man not merely "blind drunk" or "dead drunk," but permanently blind and permanently dead. Of course the prohibitionist feels duly grieved when he sees scare-heads announcing the death of merry-makers who thought they were violating the law but got dosed with wood alcohol instead. Yet he can hardly help thinking that the more publicity that is given to such cases the less illicit drinking there will be.

Probably in such states as New York and New Jersey the liquor men will mob a few prohibition leaders and blow up a few churches and shoot a few officers of the law as they have done in other states, but such tactics will not gain the esteem of the community. London medical students did not stop the prohibition movement by punching out the eye of Mr. Johnson. They only gave their opponents a new war-cry:

Pussyfoot's eye
Will make England dry.

The saloon in America has been gradually becoming disreputable for many years. Self-respecting saloonkeepers have felt the opprobrium and have been getting out of the business for the sake of their children. The saloons thus

fell into less respectable hands and so become increasingly obnoxious to the community. Outlawing the saloon deprives it of the support of law-abiding men. So liquor selling automatically degenerates under prohibition, no matter how laxly the law is enforced, until finally it is suppressed by common consent as a public nuisance. The saloonkeeper loses his case whenever he takes it into court even if the judge decides in his favor. The legislatures may fuss as much as they like about the difference between 4 per cent and 2.75 per cent, for the longer they talk the more people are convinced that there is something wrong about the liquor business.

The argument of the liquor men that there will be more drinking when it is prohibited than before does not seem to have convinced the distillers and converted them to prohibition unless, indeed, we assume that it is they who are secretly financing the movement. We all admit that forbidden fruit has a fascinating flavor and that the best of us may experience a certain pleasure in evading any law, political, physiological or moral. But it is not true that a secret meeting with a bootlegger behind a barn to get a swig of moonshine from a dirty bottle at a dollar a swallow is as much of a temptation as a glass of wine placed at your plate by a host or hostess whom you want to please.

THE reason why men drink, and especially why they drink too much, is not in most cases because they find the taste of alcohol irresistible or are anxious to feel its effects, but because it is the custom and to refuse marks one down as a spoil-sport and a holier-than-thou. It is embarrassing to decline a treat and an insult to decline a toast. The student who does not join in the chorus, "Here's to Alma Mater, drink her down!" is viewed with some aversion by his classmates and he cannot excuse himself by saying that he thinks it disrespectful to imbibe the dear old lady as a beverage. When the Kaiser ruled that his health might be drunk in water without its being regarded as *lese majesté* he did about as much for temperance as did his cousin Nicholas when he imposed prohibition upon Russia.

If only those drank who wanted to and no more than they wanted to there would be fewer drunkards. Alcohol would then have to stand on its own merits—or demerits—like other narcotics, against which, indeed, society has to protect itself, but which are not entrenched by tradition and camouflaged by poetry. We occasionally hear of cocaine parties, but they are not so fashionable as champagne parties. Cocaine yet awaits its Omar Khayyam.

If a whole people could be kept from alcohol long enough to sober up completely and to forget it, say a generation or two, then it might be safe to abolish prohibitory laws for it would be a long time, if ever, before they would fall into the old drinking habits. But there would then be no demand for the repeal of the law, for people would have come to feel it no more an infringement of their freedom than prohibiting spitting on the street, driving to the left or carrying a gun. Already we find the advantages of prohibition becoming recognized and the popular opposition weakening. Employers like it because it increases speed and reduces mistakes. Labor men like it because it gives them more strength to strike. Formerly strikers spent their idle time and strike funds at the saloon and the disorderly acts of those who took too much liquor brought discredit upon their cause. Now it is found that men on a strike hold out longer and behave better. The restaurants, clubs and hotels, that thought they were ruined when their bar was taken away, are making more money than ever. While the liquor men are fighting in courts, legislatures and Congress, the

Some Striking Observations



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Shooting at the squirrel and hitting the family



The Passing Show, London
The horny hand of toil



The Passing Show, London
The idol of today



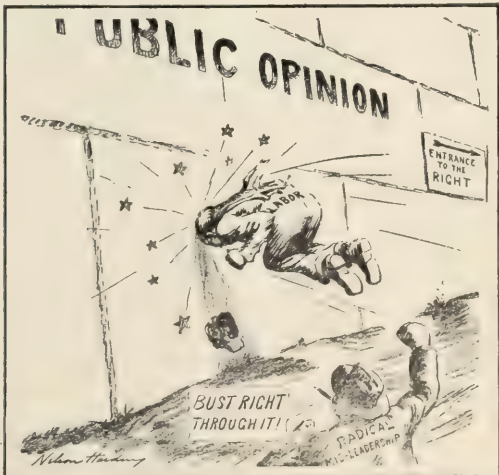
Kirby in New York World
A dangerous pastime



Los Angeles Times
(Left) A friendly warning from one who knows
London World
Labor sizes itself up in the mirror of its own imagining



Kirby in New York World
The new hold-up man



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle
Don't be a goat

readjustment is being made and even if in the end they should win all round it would be too late for them to set up the business on the old stand. They would then find that the situation was reversed; they would have got the law on their side but the prohibitionists would have established their custom of not drinking.

The Workingman's Demands

THE workingman is no longer going to be satisfied with the old pre-war working conditions, and the sooner American employers realize this the better for all concerned.

The workingman is entitled to a minimum program of a living wage, safe working conditions, an eight-hour day, a tenure of employment beyond the caprice of the employer, access to the books of the company, and a fair share in excessive profits over and above his wages. If the employers will support those sane labor leaders who are now advocating these industrial rights, the prospect for an harmonious future for labor and capital is bright. If not, these leaders will be shoved aside and the whole labor movement turned toward Bolshevism. The "unauthorized" strike of the railroad men last week is an ominous straw showing the direction of the wind and giving warning of a coming hurricane.

From Bad to Worse in Mexico

By Chester T. Crowell

THE declaration of the independence of Sonora is not proclaimed by the people in convention assembled but by Governor Adolfo de la Huerta. It may appear to the United States as a step in the direction of the dissolution of the Republic of Mexico, but it is not. It is the first step in the direction of a revolution which will play an important part in determining who shall be President of Mexico.

General Alvaro Obregon, candidate for President, is a Sonoran. Along the west coast he has many friends both among the business people and the military and official classes. It has been known for a long time that he would be strongly supported there. President Venustiano Carranza does not intend that Obregon shall achieve the presidency. His choice is Ignacio Bonillas, who was called home from the Mexican embassy in Washington to make the race. Under the circumstances there is good reason to believe that Bonillas will be declared elected. This is no more pleasing to General Pablo Gonzales than it is to Obregon. Both of these generals have been important factors in placing Carranza in the presidency and keeping him there. It is reasonably certain that when General Obregon announced himself as a candidate he expected to be put into office by Carranza. Later it appeared that Pablo Gonzales was the crown prince. Obregon then became a bitter critic of the Carranza administration and rallied about himself all of the forces of discontent in the country which might be the raw material of a revolution. When it developed that Pablo Gonzales was not the crown prince his candidacy collapsed, but he also became a bitter critic of the administration. Whether these two generals can or would join forces is doubtful. The political situation was not without its humorous side, since each of these men believed he was entitled to Carranza's support while Carranza was forcing the presidency upon a man who probably does not greatly desire it and who certainly takes his life in his hands in making the race under the present conditions. The first Sunday in July is the date fixed for the presidential election. Elections are always held on Sunday in Mexico; and the election itself is a joke.

General Obregon has probably been under observation for several months. A short time ago he was summoned to the City of Mexico on a charge of being in communication with a rebel leader named Cejudo. Probably most of the Mexi-

can army officials have been in communication with the rebels. All of the rebels are not robbers. After four or five years some of these rebel forces still have plentiful supplies of arms, altho completely cut off from the border. It is generally known in Mexico that some of them have bought their arms from Carranza soldiers. But Obregon is held on the technical charge of having had communication with a rebel.

Over on the west coast Governor Adolfo de la Huerta is an independent sort of person who has several times been summoned to the capital and declined to go. The west coast has not suffered quite so much from the turmoil in Mexico during the last ten years as have some other parts of Mexico, and it looks with disgust upon the condition of the government in certain other states. It also has a row with the central government on the subject of Chinese colonization. Along the west coast states many Chinese have been killed or driven away by mobs. The west coast would like to have Asiatic exclusion and it has not been able to obtain the ear, much less the sympathy, of the Carranza Government. Also the west coast likes Obregon and does not like Carranza nor Bonillas nor the proposition to put Bonillas in the presidency by arbitrary action.

About a month ago President Carranza began sending considerable numbers of soldiers to Sonora under command of General Manuel M. Dieguez. The explanation was made that they were to fight the Yaquis. But there is no campaign under way against the Yaquis. Governor de la Huerta and other Sonorans declared the purpose of these troops was to depose the civil government of Sonora and place a military government in charge until after the election. That charge is probably correct. The concentration of troops in Sonora is directly associated with the renewed activity of Francisco Villa and his followers in the vicinity of Torreón, where they have created considerable disorder. The press of Mexico City has criticized the central government severely on this score.

The stage is set for a new revolution, but it will not be a separatist movement. It will probably spread to other parts of the country, where Obregon has great strength among impetuous classes ready for civil war and entirely too accustomed to civil war. There cannot really be an election in Mexico. Of its fifteen millions of people about twelve millions do not read or write. Mexico never has had an election. Under such circumstances there is little hope of presidential succession without violence. The only question now is how much violence will be necessary to affect the change.

Even if certain of the west coast states should for a time appear to set up a separate national government it would in no wise settle the Mexican problem, nor would there be the slightest possibility of the new republic assuming an attitude toward the United States any more friendly than that of President Carranza.

Canada as a Mandatory

IT was planned at Paris that the United States should become the temporary guardian of infant Armenia and perhaps also of the free city of Constantinople. This was admittedly the best possible choice of mandatory, for the American people had spent millions on Armenian education and relief and had received thousands of Armenian refugees, and the United States was best able to afford the capital necessary to develop the country. But the United States is showing a disposition to back out from all international responsibilities, and so the Sultan—the most unfit man in the world—is to remain in charge of Constantinople and another mandatory for Armenia must be sought.

There is, then, much to be said in favor of the suggestion made by H. F. Angus in the *Montreal University Magazine* that in the default of the United States the mandate for Armenia be given to Canada. This would keep the job in

the family—the American family—and we would have as much confidence in the Canadians as in ourselves that they would administer the country ably and impartially. They could draw upon us for such unofficial, philanthropic and financial aid as they needed to supplement their own resources. Canada as well as the United States would be above the suspicion of seeking territorial aggrandizement in that quarter. New Zealand has been awarded the mandate for Samoa, Australia for the rest of the Southern Pacific Islands, the Union of South Africa for German Southwest Africa. Canada is entitled to some recognition of her new status as a partner in the British Empire and a member of the League of Nations.

National Sovereignty

ONE objection raised to the League of Nations is that it sacrifices something of full-orbed national independence to a "Superstate." Isn't it strange that England, France, Italy, Belgium and Japan haven't found it out? Or is it that those peoples who entered the League have no patriotism and place no value on national independence?

Peace Without Victory

THE proposal to declare an end of the war with Germany without any participation in the Treaty by which alone American rights and influence can be secured is peace without victory in the most literal sense. President Wilson's too famous phrase now recoils upon his adversaries.

Unpleasant Products of Peace

By Preston Slosson

THE sun of peace which has warmed the nation since the armistice of November, 1918, has called forth into life the beautiful garden of creative activity so long dwarfed and chilled by the storms of war. But the sun makes weeds grow as well as flowers. If we venture to make a brief catalog of some of the more obnoxious weeds it is not that we forget the flowers or that we are ungrateful to the reviving warmth of the impartial sun. But the good gardener must learn to identify the weeds if he would help the flowers.

1. *Germanomania Ferox*. This variety of poison ivy was unpleasantly in evidence from 1914 till late in 1917, but was rarely found during the latter months of the Great War. It is not to be confused with the common or garden varieties of pacifism or socialism, as was so frequently done by careless gardeners during the régime of the Espionage Act, nor is it found in all plantings of German speech and tradition. Its distinguishing features are incessant hostility toward the Allies and the ascription of evil motives to their every act, attempts to defend the acts of the dead and damned Prussian despotism, subtle insinuations that our participation in the war was a mistake, and indifference to the struggle between rising democracy and the vestiges of militarism in Germany itself. Yellow journalism makes the best soil for this evil weed, and yellow politics is its best fertilizer.

2. *Anglophobia Erinensis*. A greenish plant of foreign origin but thriving even more on American than in Irish soil after decades from the time of transplanting. It resembles the *Germanomania*, but it is more specialized, since it attacks only the British oak and leaves the French lily unmolested.

3. *Americrankus Parvus*, or the "Little American" plant. A persistent weed which chokes every heavenward aspiration of native American trees and shrubs. It is hostile to every extension of American influence abroad, shivers like a sensitive plant at the mere mention of the words "Europe" and "foreign," opposes every form of international association, and thrives only in complete national isolation.

4. *Americrankus Jingo*, or "Two Hundred Per Cent Americanism" plant. Has choked useful legislation to death at Albany and elsewhere. Persecutes everything foreign as seditious and everything radical as foreign. Believes that mob law and the censorship are the bulwarks of American liberty.

5. *Pacifisticus Insapiens*. A well recognized variety, more annoying than harmful at present. Shows marked aversion to soldiers, even the volunteers of the Great War, and a curious inability to discriminate between self-defense and murder. The attention of gardeners is especially called to the type known as

6. *Liberalicus Acidulus*, or "Disillusioned Liberal." There is a certain type of man who writes letters to the radical weeklies, or indites histories of the peace conference, in the tone of a repentant drunkard. "Once I believed in the fair promises of President Wilson, but now my eyes are opened and I realize that the war was only a capitalist plot complicated with war hysteria. Never again, no more, will I be deceived by the sirens of bourgeois patriotism, etc., etc., etc."

7. *Preparednessia Insapiens*. A somewhat ossified plant, related perhaps to petrified wood, which demands universal conscription in 1920 on the ground that it came in handy in 1917 and might have been advisable in 1914, ignoring the fact that our chief enemy has since been overthrown and disarmed and that a League of Nations awaits our adhesion to form a more unshakable military combination to secure the peace than any single national army could be, however vast.

8. *Bolshevistica Communismus*. A Russian plant which as yet does not thrive well on American soil or that of any other free country, but which is an unquestionable nuisance wherever it crops up. Exportation or "hoeing up" does not seem to check it altogether. It seems to grow in the presence of two old-established weeds, too well known to require further description, (9) *Profliteria Boodlensis* and (10) *Extravagancia Thriftless*. Perhaps if these are uprooted *Bolshevistica* will not reappear.

Keep America's garden clean!

President Hadley

By Hamilton Holt

THE resignation of Arthur Twining Hadley as President of Yale University, at the age of sixty-five, brings to its conclusion by far the most successful administration from the standpoint of prestige, growth and material gain that Yale has enjoyed in all her honorable history of public service.

When Professor Hadley ascended from the chair of Political Economy to the Presidency twenty-one years ago, what was Yale's gain was scholarship's loss. It is therefore a fine precedent as well as a good thing for Yale and the country that Mr. Hadley will not retire to a life of ease and inactivity, but will return to teaching. Great teachers are scarce these days, and they are becoming scarcer.

While Mr. Hadley has stuck pretty close to his job as a University President and has not competed with those of his colleagues who have tried to run the universe as well as the university, yet whenever he has appeared before the public he has exerted a strong influence. It was he who first suggested that the best way to treat the law-breaking barons of industry was to refuse to invite them to dinner. This provoked much mirth thruout the land at the time, but events have since proved that social ostracism is more effective than fines or jail sentences.

It was Mr. Hadley perhaps more than any other university president who first prepared his undergraduates for the Great War. For a full year before the United States entered the war he had formed a regular artillery battery and as a result of this foresight practically all Yale under-

Rebuilding France

The restoration of the ten devastated departments of France is being accomplished thru the efforts of its own people aided by American generosity. Our school children are reconstructing the ruined French schoolhouses, our hotel men the French inns, our church people the French churches, and we are all helping on the homes



Above is the plan of one of the school houses which American pupils are erecting. It provides the light, air, comfort and sanitation demanded by American educators yet its architecture harmonizes with its surroundings. Fifteen hundred village schools have been destroyed in the war. They can be rebuilt at a cost of \$2000 each. A tablet on each building will show which American school restored it



The women and children have to do much of rebuilding, for men are missing. They sort over the old bricks, picking out and piling up those that are whole and can be used again while the fragments and the mortar go into the concrete. Nothing is wasted in France. There were half a million homes completely or practically destroyed and the cost of repairing the damage is estimated at \$6,000,000,000



"Be it ever so humble—." A family of six have come back home—to what little of it the Germans have left—and have set up housekeeping in the cellar until they can get help to rebuild. The oldest and the youngest daughters of the household are sitting just outside the "front door." The work of reconstructing French homes and public buildings is being carried out under the authority of the French and American Governments by the French Restoration Fund, 115 Broadway, New York. President Deschanel of the French Republic is on the French Committee and Secretary of State Colby is on the American Committee



Americans have often suggested that the devastated sites be left alone and new towns started, but the French peasant is attached to his home soil and insists upon returning to it. Above we see a father of ninety-six with his daughter of seventy-five coming back to their ruined village in order, as they say, "to die on our own land." Barbed wire is being cleared away and shell holes filled up. Many accidents have happened from the explosion of buried shells

graduates entered the service as officers at the beginning of the war.

In electing Professor Hadley to the Presidency the Yale Corporation broke the continuous precedent of two hundred years that the President of Yale must be a clergyman. In selecting President Hadley's successor it is to be hoped that the Corporation will not consider itself bound by the remaining unwritten law that the head of the University must be a Yale graduate, a Congregationalist, and a member of "Skull and Bones."

British Good Nature

WHEN the pickets paraded outside the British Embassy at Washington the staff took the annoyance in perfect good humor and laid no complaint before the President. One of the men even picked up a banner labeled "Down with British Militarism!" and hung it from the Embassy window. In similar circumstances a German Ambassador would have demanded firing squads to avenge the insult to his dignity. But the English have always the good nature which springs from laughter in the heart. A sense of humor has saved them from militarism, for no militarist can laugh at himself or take insults lightly. The hanging of the banner from the Embassy window disproved the legend on it.

Government by the Press

By William Brand

WHEN Thomas Jefferson said that government without newspapers would be worse than newspapers without a government many persons accused the Virginian sage of dealing in daring paradox. Today, of course, it is obvious that his remark was a truism. No part of our political machinery is more essential than the supplying of information and discussion to the voter thru the periodical press. To be sure the press is not mentioned as an organ of government in our written constitution, but neither is the cabinet, the party caucus, the nominating convention, the obligation of the Electoral College to vote according to instructions and many other characteristic features of American government.

Imagine the effect on our political life if all newspapers and magazines dealing with current events were suddenly swept from the earth. Public opinion could hardly exist on a national scale. Men would know something about their immediate neighbors and very small towns or country villages would be almost as well governed as at present, but the selection of national candidates would fall, as in all illiterate communities, to a small group of party managers in or around the capital and thus to some extent conversant with national and international affairs. The election would hardly be more democratic than the nomination. No doubt the candidate would tour the country and speak on every possible occasion, but even if he addressed a hundred audiences averaging five thousand individuals each only one American out of two hundred would have heard him speak and the rest would get their information by hearsay instead of from printed stenographic reports. Presidents and Congressmen, not having the fear of publicity before their eyes, would conduct their work as if the electorate did not exist, knowing well that not one voter in a hundred would know what the national policies were. All votes would be confidential votes; all government invisible government; all diplomacy secret diplomacy.

The little group of informed men at Washington could thus have steered us into war in 1914 or have kept us out in 1917 and in either case the people would have known no more about the merits of the struggle than any Siberian peasant. We would have entered the war unready in mind, and probably unready otherwise since the pre-war pre-

paredness campaign could not have been carried out. The Liberty Loan campaigns would hardly have raised half the sum they did, nor would enlistments have been so numerous had not the thousands of newspapers and periodicals coöperated with the Government. A nation which lacks channels of publicity is blind and deaf, and even in war time this is a handicap, tho few are the censors of the press who realize it!

Some would decry the influence of the press on the ground that no one ever changes his opinion on account of an editorial. But the political influence of the press in no way depends on direct persuasion. Opinions are only our individual reaction to facts and nine-tenths of what we know of public affairs comes only thru the printed word. You do not need to denounce a candidate to destroy him; all you need to do is to keep him out of the papers. You do not need to lash civic corruption on the editorial page if you will print in the news columns what the booblers are doing; you may even defend or praise them editorially and you will not the less be guilty of their political death. The bare recital of Germany's deeds during the war would have made the United States pro-Ally even if every paper in the country had been pro-German.

The power of the press is, then the power to shape opinion by the presentation, emphasis, suppression, explanation or distortion of facts. Do we therefore live under a dictatorship of the editorialist? Far from it. Competition rages so strenuously among the 23,000 odd newspapers and periodicals in the United States that no newspaper or chain of newspapers can effect more than a very partial suppression or distortion of any truth. Moreover the public itself has a veto on the press as it has on the other branches of government. Rousseau said that a representative government was not a democracy because once office holders were elected they were free to disregard the wishes of their constituents. This would be true if office holders were wholly indifferent to future votes. But they are not. Neither is a newspaper indifferent to its subscription list. The most capitalistic newspapers have been compelled, however reluctantly, to give acres of space to scandals of high finance because not to be "newsy" is not to sell.

Few newspapers fail to print news that any rival would be apt to get hold of; fewer still deliberately manufacture news and venture exposure and the loss of public confidence. There is thus little basis for the alarm of those radicals like Mr. Sinclair who fear a Newspaper Trust with a corner on facts. No doubt many newspapers give the facts in false perspective. A mass meeting attended by a hundred people may be described in one paper as "a large and enthusiastic assemblage" and in another as "a wretched showing plainly disappointing to the speaker"; just as during the war one General Headquarters would report a skirmish as "a victorious advance of the army capturing several important positions," while the other dismissed the incident as "a retirement to stronger entrenchments after inflicting heavy losses on the foe." But we corrected our war news by averaging both sides and by relying on the irreducible minimum of fact which all were forced to admit, and we can correct our civic perspective in the same manner. The newspaper is only misleading to the man of one newspaper.

Government by the press therefore approximates to pure democracy in the degree to which the press is free and varied. Censorship and suppression either of news or comment turns any government into an oligarchy. Laws which curtail the circulation of the press among the people, such as the old English paper tax or the modern American zone system of postal rates have much the same effect. It is just as important to maintain the democratic system in the informative branch of the American Government as in the legislative, executive or judicial.

The Story of the Week

The Strike Against the Brotherhoods

THE American railways are faced by a situation which is almost unique. The four great Brotherhoods, almost autocratic rulers in the world of railway labor, have taken a stand for industrial peace only to be confounded by the insurrection of their own radical members. There is thus a strike against the unions as well as against the employers.

The trouble began with a local switchmen's strike at Chicago arising from the discharge of a yard conductor. Within a few days railroads from New York to California were tied up, all branches of the transportation service were stripped of personnel, several great cities were running short of supplies, and men in hundreds of trades were thrown out of work by the indirect consequences of the strike. New York and Chicago, the two greatest population centers, were especially hard hit. The rapid spread of the strike caught suburbanites unawares and cut them off from home or from office or, worse still left them stranded half way between the two. Food prices rose as if a foreign enemy were besieging the great cities of America.

The big Brotherhoods not only disavowed the strike but exerted their strength to break it. Mr. Sheppard of the Order of Railway Conductors, Mr. Lee of the Brotherhood

of Railway Trainmen, Mr. Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Mr. Carter of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen published a joint signed statement warning the rebels that:

There can be no settlement of pending wage questions while this illegal action continues. We insist that every member of these Brotherhoods do everything within their power to preserve their existing contracts, which if abrogated may take years to rebuild. The laws of all of these organizations provide penalties for members engaging in illegal strikes, and these penalties will be enforced.

The new "outlaw" union took the name of the United Railroad Workers of America. It was composed of secessionists from all four of the Brotherhoods and represents perhaps a tendency toward "industrial unionism" such as that preached by the I. W. W. The United Workers published a long list of demands for higher wage scales than exist under present contracts. The whole origin of the strike is somewhat enveloped in mystery, as in most cases the men walked out without even waiting to state their demands. The chief factor, however, appears to be the question of wages, which have not risen as rapidly, it is alleged, in transportation as in other branches of industry.

The Navy in Troubled Waters

ADMIRAL Sims's incisive criticisms of American naval policy during the war have stirred up so much protest in Congress and in naval circles that one might believe himself back in the midst of the Sampson-Schley controversy. Testimony taken at the investigation by the Senate Naval Committee of the removal of Rear-Admiral Fletcher from the Brest command showed much divergence of opinion among naval authorities as to the conduct of the late war. Admiral Wilson asserted that the policy of making Queenstown the sole base for American destroyers in foreign waters had severely handicapped the conveying of transports from Brest on their return trips. Rear-Admiral Fletcher also gave personal testimony as to the difficulty he had experienced in affording adequate convoy to the "Antilles," the transport whose loss was made the basis of his removal from his post at Brest. Rear-Admiral Mayo, commander of the Atlantic fleet, admitted some of the criticisms of the naval service advanced by Admiral Sims, but laid the responsibility on the administrative organization of the Navy Department. He thought that on the whole the United States navy entered the war as well prepared in 1917 as were the navies of the Entente Allies in 1914.

Admiral Rodman of the Pacific fleet was perhaps the sharpest critic of Admiral Sims. He declared that the position of Admiral Sims was only a subordinate one, that he "arrogated to his office more importance than was actually the case," and that the Navy Department was in no way bound to follow all his recommendations. He accused Admiral Sims of belittling the part played by the American navy in the war, whereas in Admiral Rodman's opinion, "Never in my forty-odd years of service have I seen such preparedness and efficiency as obtained in our battleship fleet at the beginning of and during the war."

Peace Without a Treaty

THE House of Representatives has approved a resolution introduced by Representative Porter of Pennsylvania declaring the state of war between the United States and the German Government at an end. The House For-



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The man who is said to have started the outlaw strike of railroad workers is John Grunau, president of Local Number 1 of the Chicago Yardmen's Association. His discharge as a yard conductor on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul touched off the strike that had been threatening for some time, a strike directed primarily against the comparatively conservative forces in the labor organization. Mr. Grunau was a member of the Illinois Legislature for four years

eign Affairs Committee reported it on April 1 by a party vote of twelve to six. Mr. Flood, speaking for the Democratic minority of the Committee, summed up the case against the resolution in the words, "It takes a treaty to end a war." The resolution was alleged to invade the treaty making prerogative of the President and thus to be unconstitutional.

On April 8 the House voted by a majority of 214 to 155 to limit debate on the resolution. On this test of strength party lines were closely followed, but a few Democrats broke away from the administration ranks and urged immediate peace. On the following day the resolution itself was carried by a still greater majority of 242 to 150. Two Republicans, Representatives Fuller of Massachusetts and Kelley of Michigan, opposed it on the ground that it was bad statesmanship to be driven into making a separate peace with Germany. On the other hand, twenty-two Democrats voted with the Republican majority. The leader of this secessionist movement was Representative Huddleston of Alabama, who asserted that "The Treaty of Versailles is dead," and that the League of Nations Covenant would not be accepted without reservations.

The victorious party in the House is not too much elated over its success in carrying the peace resolution since it fell far short of the necessary two-thirds vote to pass it over the President's veto; a veto which is anticipated by all parties, if the resolution succeeds also in the Senate. Of course if the President vetoes the resolution one purpose of its supporters will have been achieved, namely, placing the blame on the President for a continuation of the state of war. But should the President steal a march on Congress by reintroducing the Treaty before the Senate has approved the peace resolution, or should he be able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the country that the course proposed by the Republicans in Congress was unconstitutional and thus necessarily futile, the resolution may prove to be a political boomerang.

Senate Rejects Compulsory Service

GENERAL Wood may get the nomination and carry the election, but his real difficulties will begin when he tries to convert Congress to his platform of universal military training. In present mood neither the House nor the Senate shows any tendency to approve the system.

The test in the Senate came on Senator Frelinghuysen's amendment to the Army Bill offering a four months' period of voluntary enlistment, in place of compulsory service to young men who desired a brief term of military training. Enlistment in the reserve for five years is offered to those who have undergone the period of training, but is not compulsory. On April 9 the Senate approved the amendment by forty-six votes to nine. This decision was not a final one,



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Our lightless night

nor were all of the majority favorable to the details of the Frelinghuysen plan, but it served as a test vote on the issue of compulsory service.

Seven Republicans, Senators Brandegee, Keyes, McCumber, Moses, New, Poindexter and Wadsworth, stood out against the amendment and were joined by Senators Myers and Pittman for the Democrats. Some advocates of compulsory service, such as Senator Chamberlain, voted for the proposal as the nearest approach to universal training which was practicable in view of the evident impossibility of obtaining the assent of both branches of Congress to any military system involving the element of compulsion.

On April 12 the more extreme opponents of preparedness attempted to strike from the Army Bill even the provision for voluntary training of civilians contained in the Frelinghuysen compromise, leaving only the small profes-



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Not to let the children get ahead of them these foreign mothers in New York asked for a class in which they might study English at night. It is the sort of Americanization work that we need to increase

sional army of the pre-war type. But Senator McKellar's proposal to this effect secured the support of only nine votes, Senators Dial, Harrison, Kirby, McKellar, Reed, Swanson and Trammell for the Democrats, and Senators Borah and Gronna for the Republicans. Thirty-seven Senators rallied to the support of the compromise measure. Senator Lenroot offered an amendment limiting the number of volunteers to 100,000 in any one year, but he withdrew it in favor of another amendment offered by Senator Wadsworth fixing the age limit from 18 to 21 instead of 18 to 28. As this change would act as a limit to the number trained under the special four months' plan, Senator Lenroot agreed to accept it and he voted with the majority.

Lowden Popular at Home

GOVERNOR Frank Lowden has carried the Republican presidential primary in his home state of Illinois by an ample majority over General Wood, his only competitor on the ballot. The supporters of General Wood are not discouraged, however, since the most they expected was to make a strong showing against the favorite son of Illinois, and in this they were successful. Wood obtained about two-thirds as many votes as his rival and succeeded in carrying the suffrages of Chicago by a plurality of nearly 20,000. The supporters of Senator Hiram Johnson are also happy because, in spite of the fact that his name did not appear on the printed ballots, more than forty thousand voters took the trouble to write it in. Mr. Hoover and Senator Harding obtained some scattering votes. Outside Cook County Governor Lowden obtained enormous majorities, but his hold on the city of Chicago seems to be shaken, possibly as the result of the hostility of Mayor Thompson. The Thompson following is said to have given support to Senator Johnson.

An interesting feature of the election was that women were permitted to vote, altho, since the legal status of woman

suffrage in the party primary is now questioned, their votes were recorded separately. This makes it possible to compare the vote of men and women. It appears that the women of Illinois cast three votes for Lowden to every two for Wood, which is exactly the proportion obtaining among the men. Even had the election been very much closer than it was the granting or denying of the franchise to either sex would have made no difference in the result.

The delegates elected outside Chicago are Lowden men; those chosen from the city are uninstructed. There is no legal obligation under the Illinois primary system for delegates to vote as the presidential preference ballot directs, and it is not certain whether the Chicago delegates will feel morally bound to follow the choice of the voters of the whole state or the choice of their home districts. Governor Lowden is certain in any case to make a good showing on the first ballot at the Republican convention with the bulk of the Illinois delegation behind him and considerable support from the southern states, which have been strongly favorable to his candidacy. But in the north central states other than Illinois, from which Governor Lowden expected much support, General Wood seems thus far to have proved the stronger, and the results in Michigan and in Chicago show that Senator Johnson is also a dangerous competitor. La Follette men have been chosen from Wisconsin, and it is rumored that if Wisconsin's favorite son is not himself a candidate the vote of the state may be given to Senator Johnson.

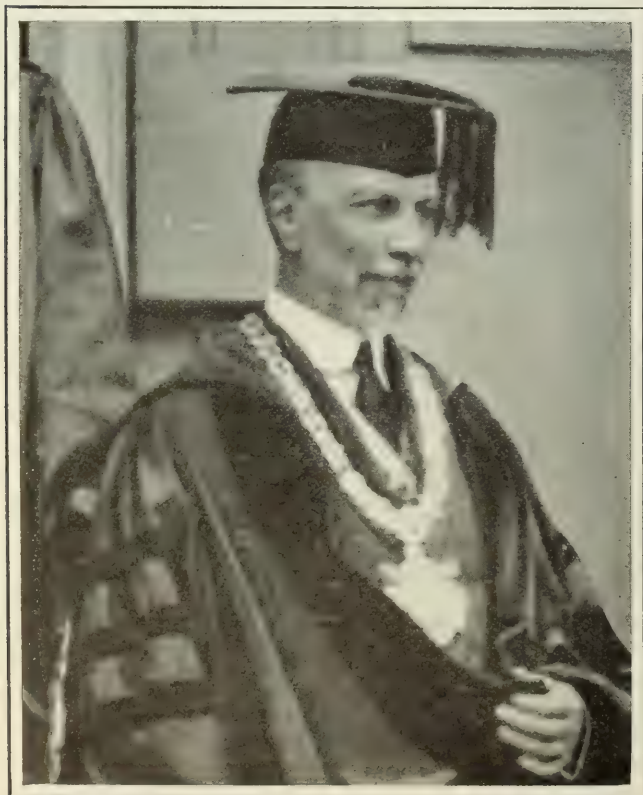
General Wood has given up his active campaign for the present owing to the railroad strike. He had obtained leave of absence from his military duties to carry on the campaign, but cut short his vacation in expectation that his services might be needed in case the strike became disorderly.

The Republic of Sonora?

MEXICO is by its constitution a federal republic like the United States. The several state administrations enjoy a high degree of self-determination except when a very vigorous despot in Mexico City is able to fill state offices with his personal followers. When the central power is weak, as it has been ever since the overthrow of Diaz, some of the more distant states act almost as independent republics. The news that the state of Sonora, which lies far north on the American border, has refused to permit the entry of federal troops across the state frontier is therefore not so surprising to the Mexican people as it is disconcerting to the Mexican Government.

Governor Adolfo de la Huerta and the State Congress at Hermosillo have severed relations with Mexico City and taken over the customs house at Agua Prieta on the United States boundary. They allege that President Carranza was attempting to overthrow the Sonoran Government and fill state offices with his own followers in order to check the movement for placing General Obregon in the Presidential chair. General Obregon is a Sonoran and his candidacy has not been favored by the Carranza administration. The American reader will be able to picture the rather complex situation if he can imagine President Wilson sending a few regiments into New Hampshire to overawe the supporters of General Wood, and New Hampshire thereupon declaring its independence of the Government at Washington and confiscating a customs house on the Canadian frontier.

If this should turn out to be just "another revolution" Mexico would be but little disturbed, but there are elements in it which point to something far more serious, a secessionist movement. Sinaloa, to the south of Sonora, is reported to be in sympathy with the action of Sonora and the two states together comprize the entire eastern coast of the Gulf of California. If the temporary secession of Sonora should become a permanent one a new Republic of



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Dr. Arthur Twining Hadley has resigned the presidency of Yale after twenty-one years' successful administration of the university. His decision to return to teaching is, as Mr. Holt points out in an editorial on another page of this issue, an incalculable gain to scholarship in these days when great teachers are scarce, and are becoming scarcer



A SECOND TEXAS?

The shaded district threatens secession from Mexico

Northwest Mexico might be formed from these states which would be under strong temptation to repeat the history of the Republic of Texas and find refuge from Mexico City misrule by union with the United States.

In the meantime American property interests are directly involved owing to action of Governor de la Huerta in seizing the Southern Pacific of Mexico Railroad, which is an American-owned route. The Mexican federal authorities had threatened to take it over and operate it under control of the army in order to put an end to a strike which had tied up traffic. The Sonora Government acted before Carranza had carried out his threat and now the railroad is running under state control.

The Ruhr Rebellion Quelled

THE basin of the Ruhr river which runs into the Rhine north of Cologne contains the richest coal mines and the chief industrial cities of Germany, such as Essen, Duisburg, Düsseldorf and Witten, and here is the center of the Socialist strength. A few weeks ago when the Junkers of Prussia, under Dr. von Kapp, tried to overthrow the German Government the reactionary movement was checked, not so much by Müller, the premier, as by Legien, the leader of the labor unions, who called a general strike. As soon as the Government was reestablished in Berlin the strikers generally returned to work, but in industrial regions of the Rhineland the movement could not be stopped and took on a Bolshevik tinge. Soviets were set up and a Red army organized. There are rumors of large sums having been secretly sent in from Russia thru Switzerland to finance the revolt and it is evident that the leaders expected that the French Socialists would rise in sympathy or at least prevent their Government from intervening. But nothing of the sort occurred and the German Government sent sufficient troops into the disturbed district to suppress the Communists. But since this district lies in large part within the neutral zone where the Germans are forbidden by the Treaty to keep more than 20,000 troops, the action of the German Government gave excuse to the French to enter the neutral zone and occupy German cities.

According to British and American correspondents the Communists of the Ruhr tried to maintain order and prevent miscellaneous looting and reckless destruction of property, tho of course they "requisitioned" food and whatever else they needed. Their plans or threats to blow up all the mills and flood all the mines in case of defeat were not carried out. The Communists accuse the Government of calling them into conference at Münster and then attacking without warning. They have surrendered 20,000 rifles, but it is suspected that many of the arms have been withheld and secreted for use in some future revolt.

While the Ruhr insurrection was conducted with less violence than would be expected, other places were more un-

fortunate. The Saxon city of Plauen was mastered by Max Hölz, a former lecturer in a motion picture theater. His avowed object was, by violent language and acts, to provoke reprisals by the Government troops which would lead to a dictatorship of the proletariat like that of Russia. He set up headquarters at Falkenstein Castle and levied a contribution of half a million marks upon the business community. Failing to get this, his Red Guards rifled the residences of the rich and held up the patrons of the restaurants. But the workingmen of the district refused to support him and voted by nearly two to one against a general strike on the entrance of the Government troops. Hölz thereupon distributed

placards ordering the destruction of all public buildings and the fine residences, but he was forced to flee before his incendiary plans could be carried out in full. Five large villas, homes of wealthy manufacturers, were burned down before the Red marauders departed for Bohemia in fifteen commandeered automobiles, carrying with them several million marks of blackmail and loot.

The Reichswehr or Imperial Guard, which the German Government is using to put down the Communists of the Ruhr, is commanded by officers of the Kaiser's army, who are manifesting all their oldtime insolence and brutality. Captured Communists are shot on suspicion and even the wounded put to death. The correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, tho provided with the proper passes from both parties, was seized and brought before Lieutenant Leisenmeyer at Essen, who struck him in the face and had him mauled by the guards because while standing before the officer he put his hand in his pocket to produce his papers. The British Government has demanded an apology from the German Government for this insult.

Since the Government had to turn to the Reichswehr for aid against the Reds, the military party has gained power and there is danger lest the army be used to support a counter-revolution and perhaps a monarchical movement.



Keystone View.

THE REAL RULER OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC

Karl Legien, the head of the German trade unions, supported the Government in its suppression of the reactionary rising in the east and the communist rising in the west

The leaders of the German republic are walking a tight-rope over an abyss and have to shift the balance pole alternately to the right and left.

The French in Frankfort

GENERAL DEGOUTTE has now 16,000 French troops in the fifty-kilometer zone beyond the Rhine and more are to follow. The cities of Frankfort, Darmstadt, Homburg, Hanau and others have been occupied and the French troops have penetrated twenty miles beyond the neutral zone.

In the opinion of the British the French were tactless if not intentionally provocative in sending colored soldiers to garrison the German cities, for the Germans have been fed up for five years on "the atrocities of the Africans" in the French army. Doubtless many of these tales were invented or exaggerated for propaganda purposes, but anyhow the German people have the same horror of the Black Army as our ancestors had of the wild Indians employed by the British in their efforts to reconquer America. The German Chancellor has complained bitterly that "Senegalese are quartered in Frankfort and are guarding Goethe's house."

Except for the first day when the Moroccan soldiers fired upon the crowd for laughing at them and killed some women and children, there has been no bloodshed in Frankfort since the French occupation. The inhabitants are apathetic for the most part and have submitted passively to the regulations and restrictions imposed by General de Metz, the French commandant, altho these are not easy to obey.

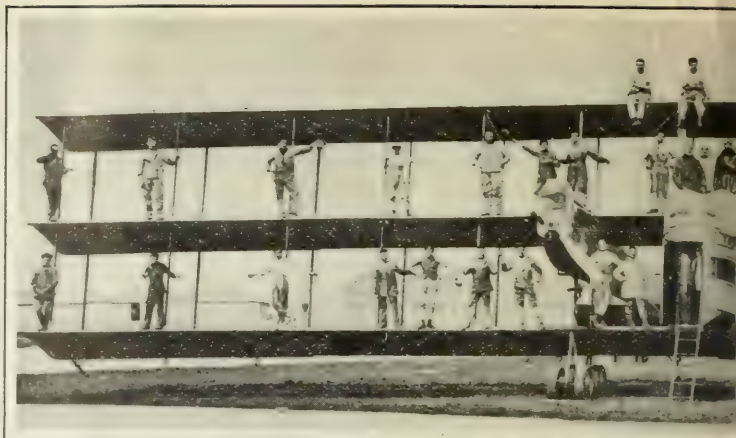
All civilians must carry identification cards bearing their photographs. They must salute the French flag and all French officers. They are not allowed to be out later than nine o'clock at night nor to use the telephone or telegraph. Newspapers are now permitted to appear but under strict military supervision. Strikes are prohibited and anyone leaving work is severely dealt with. On account of the good behavior of the Germans, General de Metz has consented to remit the fine of 10,000 marks that he imposed for the stealing of the bicycles of some of the French cycle *chasseurs*.

Altho the French promised to evacuate the neutral zone whenever the German troops were withdrawn from it, they appear to be preparing for more permanent occupation. They have requisitioned offices and villas which they have equipped with commandeered furniture.



Central News

A prince may look at a pretty girl, tho the duties of his position usually require him to seek safety in numbers. This unofficial snapshot of the Prince of Wales, taken just after his return from America, recalls his famous remark in New York, "I'd like best to stroll up Broadway and see the girls"



Kodel & Herbert

The largest passenger-carrying aeroplane ever built, a Caproni design. m
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The French Government has declared its policy in the following semi-official note:

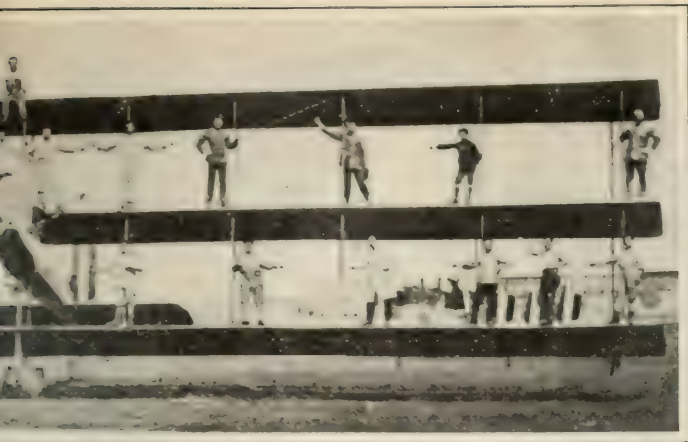
It will be recalled that the decision taken August last by the Supreme Council, authorizing Germany to maintain provisionally several military units in the neutral zone, was only valid until the expiration of three months after the coming into force of the treaty—that is, until April 10. It will be recalled also that the German Government has asked recently for a prolongation of three months. If the Supreme Council is to settle this matter when it sits at San Remo, and if the German troops in the neutral zone are then reduced to the effectives permitted under the agreement which Germany now asks to have prolonged, it goes without saying that the French Government will not wish, in prolonging the measures of military occupation which it took last week, to give appearance of exercising any pressure on the decisions of the Supreme Council. Ascertainment if German effectives in the neutral zone have been reduced to the authorized limit is a question of fact for the interallied commission to decide. It should be emphasized that the German towns which were occupied by French troops last week were all occupied for the same reason, in order to make Germany respect Articles XLIII to XLIV of the treaty, which she had violated, and that, in consequence, the French Government has always been resolved to evacuate them all the moment the Allies had forced Germany to respect the treaty.

Clash of Opinion Over Germany

THE action of the French in suddenly and independently sending their troops from the Rhine further into Germany and occupying Frankfort and other German cities has seriously disturbed the solidarity of the Allies and impaired confidence in the League of Nations. The enforcement of the Treaty was made the duty of the signatory powers acting together and it was not expected that any one of them should, without the approval, or even the knowledge of the rest, take such strong action as the occupation of enemy territory. The British Government was not convinced that the Germans had violated the Treaty, but expressed to the French their willingness to coöperate in sending troops into the Ruhr valley in case this was necessary for the restoration of order and the stability of the German Government.

Consequently the English were much surprised when they learned that the French without further consultation despatched African troops, not into the region of the Ruhr, but to take possession of cities over 100 miles away from the disturbances. Some of the English papers raise the question of whether Parliament was not too hasty in confirming the special treaty of alliance by which Great Britain and the United States agreed to protect France against German aggression if France is to act in so precipitate and provocative a manner. But this treaty does not become operative until it is ratified by the United States as well and the Senate has not yet acted upon it, so Great Britain is not legally bound to help out France if she gets into trouble with Germany.

The Belgians had at first agreed with the British,



It is fitted with equipment similar to a Pullman car and carries

Italians and Americans that intervention in Germany was inadvisable, but when the French took such action the Belgians followed suit and shipped a detachment of infantry and artillery to Frankfort.

The Earl of Derby, the British Ambassador to Paris, ceased to attend the sessions of the Supreme Council and a lively interchange of notes took place between the British and French Governments, six notes in three days, it is said, not counting "conversations."

On this question, the first important case under the Versailles treaty, we find France and Belgium on one side and Great Britain, Italy and Germany on the other. The appeal of the German Government to the Council of the League of Nations against France for having used military force without the authorization of the League is a shrewd political move designed to sow dissension among the Allies.

But France refuses to allow the German appeal to be considered in the Council and since under the Covenant all acts of the Council have to be unanimous there seems no way of bringing it up. The British Government asked that the difference of opinion between France and Great Britain on the propriety of French intervention be brought up for discussion at the Interallied Conference to be held at San Remo on April 19, but France declines to consent to this and Premier Millerand will not go to San Remo if this question is to be considered.

The French Government refused to give the assurance asked by the British that they would refrain from intervention until after consultation with its Allies, but the French reply to Great Britain ended with:

The preceding considerations being stated, the French Govern-

ment does not hesitate to declare that in all inter-allied questions arising from the execution of the treaty it foresees no case in which it should not be glad before acting to make sure of the assent of its allies.

Premier Millerand in conversation with the British Ambassador added the verbal assurance that the French Government "will show itself disposed to withdraw its troops as soon as the situation becomes normal in the Ruhr district as regards the German effectives."

With these non-committal remarks on the situation the British Government had to profess satisfaction.

The Japanese in Siberia

ON April 5, Vladivostok, the eastern gate to Russia, was captured by the Japanese. While the Russians were engaged in celebrating Easter marines were landed from the Japanese battleships and machine guns placed so as to bear upon the headquarters and barracks of the Russian Provisional Government. One of the machine gun batteries, said to have been mounted on the Japanese Red Cross hospital, enforced the surrender of three hundred Russian soldiers.

The Zemstvo or parliamentary building was shelled by Japanese one-pounders, while the big guns of the fleet in the harbor shelled the hills. Two unarmed Czech soldiers were killed in the street.

The port of Nikolaievsk, at the northern and opposite end of the Maritime Province from Vladivostok, was also taken by the Japanese after a two-day fight in which seven hundred Russian soldiers were killed. According to a Tokio dispatch the Japanese have since extended their control over the whole length of the railroad running north from Vladivostok down the Usuri River to the Amur River. This means the extinction of the Provisional Government, which came into power after the fall of Kolchak, and possibly the ultimate annexation of eastern Siberia by the Japanese regardless of the wishes of the inhabitants.

According to General Graves, commanding the American forces in Siberia,

Ninety per cent of the people in Siberia are Bolsheviks. They are working for peace and the good of the country and in my opinion are trying to be fair and just to the people. The Anti-Bolsheviks do not want the Japanese to leave because of immense concessions granted to them by the crown before the Russian debacle and which they would lose but for the presence of the Japanese forces.

As the "Great Northern," carrying the staff of the American expeditionary force, left the dock at Vladivostok, General Graves was presented with a sword of honor by the Russian Provisional Government and was decorated with the Czechoslovak Military Cross. The transport "South Bend" carried away from Siberia to America 1600 American troops and 119 war brides.



The Y. W. C. A., in coöperation with the Red Cross, has established these rest huts at four large American cemeteries in France where families from the United States may come to visit the graves of their soldier dead. The huts also offer every service in helping to locate the graves, and in taking photographs of individual plots to send to the families in this country

Houses That Just Grow

By O. Henry Frederick

Goetheanum is the name of the building here shown, because it artistically expresses the way of looking at the world which Goethe gave to mankind. Goethe's knowledge of evolution is radically different from Darwin's. Darwin examined the various garments of nature, and from this examination made more or less shrewd guesses as to the character of her who wore or had worn them. Goethe refined his organs of observation to such a degree that he was able immediately to see and hear nature at work. Goethe "saw" the primal plant at work, trying to express itself in all the different plants, completely expressing itself in no one individual or species, but everywhere revealing some aspect of itself.

The difference between these two ways of looking at the world is strikingly revealed by the difference in appearance of this building, which embodies Goethe's view, from the other buildings erected today, which are sprung from more or less Darwinistic minds. The buildings of today do not receive their shape from the necessity of their own nature operating from within. The shape of a modern building is determined by such external circumstances as the money of the builder or the tensile strength of steel. Modern buildings are like inorganic matter, built according to the principle of accretion. The prototype, the "primal building," if I may use the term, of modern buildings, is a crystal.

The Goetheanum, on the other hand, receives its form, like a living organism, from within. It is impossible to add a wing to this building, or to extend it or alter it in any way. It stands as it stands by inner necessity. It can no more be altered than one can attach a fifth leg to a fox-hound. The shape of a fox-hound is determined by the laws of its being. If man desires an especially swift dog, he cannot attach additional legs to a fox-hound, he must by breeding manipulate the life-force so that it will produce a greyhound. The form of this Goetheanum is determined from inner necessity by its

purpose, which is, to serve as an auditorium for the Free High School for Spiritual Science. When the same artistic force that produced the auditorium has to produce a power plant for this auditorium, it shoots into stalk and brings forth the utility structure seen in the small picture.

Dr. Rudolf Steiner is the architect and designer of this Goetheanum, which is located in the northwest corner of Switzerland, near Basel. The building, which stands upon a concrete rampart, is built of massive wood and is roofed with silver-green Norwegian slate. The walls of the building, the architraves, capitals, and the bases of



This power house, built altogether for utility, expresses itself in simple lines that suggest an upthrust of strength

the pillars of the interior are all hewn and carved by hand out of the massive wood. Dr. Steiner, who was born in the late Austria-Hungary, has for forty years been laboring to have the German people adopt Goethe's way of looking at life. Only so, he believed, could the terrible catastrophe, that has been shaking the world, be avoided. Finding little response among the people who spoke his language, and clearly foreseeing the cataclysm of war, Dr. Steiner began the erection of this building in the fall of 1913, in order by this means to speak to the world.

The fact that this building was

erected during the war by men and women of the nations at war with one another, peacefully and voluntarily working side by side, lends decided support to Steiner's assertion that present day mankind imperatively needs this Goetheanistic way of looking at the world. Irrespective of whether or not one is sympathetically drawn to this building, it unquestionably reveals and embodies entirely new artistic canons, and is likely to inaugurate a new development in all the fine arts, which the serious artist and student of art is bound to consider.

Where Ignorance Is Bliss?

By Willard Wattles

When the American people learn to read more than one newspaper, they will discover that political parties are the medieval superstitions behind which stalk the "Men Without a Country," those who laugh and pull in the grapes. But the American people is hopelessly sentimental and it still believes itself a democracy.

Taking Gasoline from Gas

The United States Bureau of Mines reports an investigation carried on to determine whether the practice of extracting gasoline from natural gas impoverishes the gas supply furnished to the householder. The verdict was that no important injury was done by this process. The gallon of gasoline in the natural gas burned by the domestic consumer was worth to him only one and three-fourths cents in heating value, whereas the gallon is worth thirty cents to the automobile owner.

The investigators even reached the conclusion that the removal of the gasoline from natural gas was a positive benefit, because an excessive accumulation of gasoline in the pipe lines injured the rubber gaskets in the couplings and resulted in a considerable leakage of gas. The installation of gasoline plants eliminated most of the pipe line trouble and resulted in better service to the consumer.

From the point of view of the automobilist the extraction of the gasoline is of great importance. Gasoline obtained from natural gas vaporizes easily and is used to mix with other gasoline with a higher boiling point in



The Goetheanum, a building developed according to the laws of nature. As Mr. Frederick explains in the article above, it expresses an entirely new theory of structure

order to produce a mixture which automobiles can use without difficulty. Without this source of supply the ordinary gasoline would be of less value, as its high boiling point would create difficulties in starting the motor, especially in cold weather.

How Are These?

By Ed. Howe

A good many find fault with Maurice Maeterlinck because of his divorced wife and his recent hasty marriage. Those things don't worry me; I object to Maeterlinck because of his "Blue Bird."

I am tired of seeing Goethe's name in print.

I do not care much for actors.

I met a man of seventy-three recently who is actually good looking.

I don't take much interest in those men who drink hair tonic or wood alcohol in order to acquire a jag.

Before I finally decide on the man I will support for President, I shall find out about his women folks.

The first indication of a good automobile driver is that he does not continually blow his horn.

I often see the statement made that "Jesus was Democratic," whereas he was notoriously an autocrat.

It is as disagreeable for old people to live with the young as it is for the young to live with the old.

What has become of the old-fashioned bond issue of fifty thousand dollars? And of the old-fashioned movement to raise five thousand dollars?

I know a doctor who says he once knew a woman who had been operated on ninety-seven times. If you can truthfully beat it, write me; if not, be astonished.

Nothing does a man more good than to be in love with his wife.

It doesn't make much difference what Lincoln, or Washington, or Roosevelt, or Goethe thought; it is also your business to think.

When a fool movement is started, the managers of it always find some rich jay to start it off with a big donation.

Locusts Out of Luck

Sometimes bad weather is good fortune. The Department of Agriculture tells how the accident of two late winters thirteen years apart has greatly diminished the periodical cicada plague in the United States. The largest of the broods of thirteen-year locusts or cicadas had its home in central Tennessee. It had been studied by the Federal Bureau of Entomology ever since 1803, and a careful record kept of the times of its prevalence. In 1894 the brood appeared in enormous numbers, but freezing weather came in the middle of May and over large parts of the state the ground was covered with the dead cicadas.

Most of the cicadas were killed off by the frosts before they had begun laying. A much diminished brood appeared thirteen years later, but a good season would have enabled the cicadas to have laid successful plans for 1920. It so happened, however, that May, 1907, was another season of frost. The brood was once more frozen before it completed its life cycle. This coincidence was almost uncanny ill-luck for the insects, since frost had never occurred so late in the year in that part

DIAGRAMS SHOWING THE MARKING OF AIR HARBOURS

1. Emergency Landing Grounds. 2. Airship Harbours. 3. Customs Airship Harbours.



4. Aerodromes and Seaplane Stations.

	AERODROMES ONLY				
	Under 400 yards	400 to 600 yards	600 to 800 yards	800 to 1000 yards	Aerodromes over 1000 yards and all Seaplane Stations
(a) Public Air Harbours open by day and night.					
(b) Public Air Harbours open by day only.					
(c) Public customs Air Harbours open by day and night.					
(d) Public customs Air Harbours open by day only.					
(e) Commercial Air Harbours.					
(f) Commercial Customs Air Harbours.					

British and Colonial Press

HOW AIR HARBORS ARE MARKED

The Canadian Government has put into effect in its "Book of Air Regulations" this scheme of marking landing places, or harbors, for aeroplanes. By means of these insignia in lights and distinctive markings an aviator flying over unknown country can choose the sort of landing place he wants and know exactly the conditions that it offers him. The official regulations specify that the outlines of the insignia must be at least three feet wide, must contrast sharply against the surface on which they appear, and must not form any obstruction

of Tennessee save in these two seasons of 1894 and 1907!

By these two successive freezes, thirteen years apart, the brood appears to have been practically exterminated. As this year the cicada plague is due once more, the Department of Agriculture has sent observers to the parts of Tennessee affected by the 1894 brood to study the effect of repeated "hard times" in diminishing their numbers. Entomological experts are hopeful, but watchful, because nature often has a surprise in store for those who too confidently predict what she will do.

Americanization in the Old Country

In the old city of Naples hundreds of women are arriving, almost daily, on their way to the United States. Soon they will be American citizens, many of them casting their vote in the government of the nation. But only in their aspirations have they anything in common with the ideas and ideals of the American people.

The background of many of these southern Italian women, soon to be American women, is the most sordid to be conceived of. They are the product of the intermingling of Norman, Arab, Negro, Moor, Spaniard and French, and their history is one of successive exploitations at the hands of the different conquerors with the stamp of the Oriental still predominating. Their position, even today, is practically that of the Mohammedan women. They may not go out on the streets unaccompanied, and as the men

of the family all too often have only a tolerant contempt for them, this means that they do not get outside their homes for weeks at a time. They are, of course, uneducated, eighty-five per cent of those in Calabria, from which the bulk of the emigrant population comes, are unable to even read and write.

In the offices of the steamship lines in Naples they huddle together dazed, terrified, driven here and there by the overseers much as cattle might be. To these bewildered, helpless women, waiting sometimes weeks before sailing, the Young Women's Christian Association is bringing "a little bit of America," attempting to instill in them something of the ideals and manner of living of their new country before they have left the land of their old. Coffee and biscuits are served to some four hundred women every day. Machines for making clothing for the children have been installed and lessons are given to the women in cutting and sewing.

The gratitude with which these women receive the help and kindness of the American workers is abundant evidence of the spirit with which they are coming to our country. One timid, little creature stole shyly into the Association building and listened without speaking while the secretaries told her about their plans for helping the women before sailing. Just as it seemed that her suspicion and fear were dispelled, she turned around and darted out of the place. In a few minutes she returned with a long line of her friends and indicated that she wished them,

too, to hear the story which had sounded to her too good to be true.

But most significant of all was the request, from the Italian women themselves, for classes in English, so that they might know something of the language and ways of America before landing on her shores; that they might become a "little American" in their manners so that they would not appear too much like foreigners.

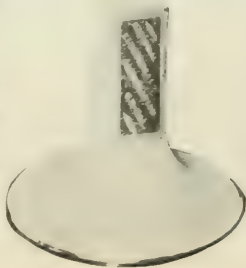
These women are so pitifully eager to become "Americanized"; but they cannot do so without our help. It is for the American women in this country to keep up the good work started by the American women in Italy.

Measuring Depths by Echoes

By Robert H. Moulton

You would naturally think that putting so intangible a thing as an echo to work would be an impossibility. Yet an Oakland, California, inventor has found a new and practical use for echoes, and as a result the ancient practice of "heaving the lead" at sea may soon become obsolete. He has perfected a device, the marimeter, which sends a sound to the ocean's bottom whence it is reflected and returns as an echo, the machine meanwhile recording the precise time of the travel. From this the ocean depth is easily calculated according to the speed of a sound wave in salt water. Four soundings per minute may be taken with the marimeter, as against from ten to twenty minutes for each operation under the old methods. The device is declared to be the greatest safeguard to shipping ever invented, with the single exception of wireless telegraphy.

The principle of the marimeter is electricity controlled by sound vibration. A sound wave is sent out mechanically from the bottom of the vessel and the instant this sound is started it is picked up electrically and relayed to the recording instrument, and the dial of the latter begins to register. The sound wave travels to the bottom of the ocean and returns in the form of an echo, and the echo is picked up by the diaphragm in the bottom of the boat. It is also relayed by electricity to the recording instrument, causing the pointer to immediately stop. The depth will be shown in all fathoms, at the rate of four soundings per minute, all directly under the ship's keel.



It is known that sound travels at practically a uniform rate in salt water—about 4,000 feet per second. The depth is measured by accurately taking and recording mechanically the time for sound to travel down and back. This will show the actual depth under the keel of the boat.

$$8+9=15$$

It would have been money in our pocket if people were born with six fingers on each hand. For in that case we would count by twelves instead of tens. You can't divide ten by anything except five or two and have it come out even; so you can't express the common fractions of everyday life in the decimal system. But twelve divides easily by two, three, four and six and stands in a simple ratio to eight and nine. It would therefore make calculations much easier if we counted figures by dozens as we count eggs from the market and the hours of the day.

Then instead of numbering 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and so on, we would add two new figures for the values ten and eleven and count something like this:

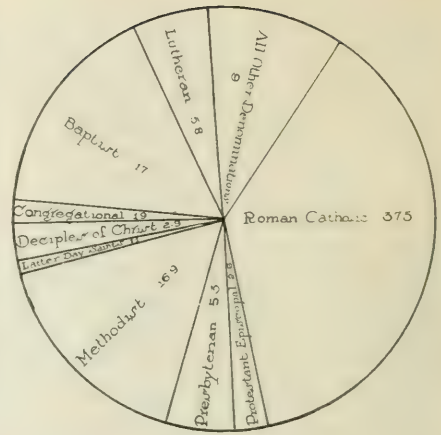
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, X, Y, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 1X, 1Y, 20.

A little figuring would show how convenient this would be. One-third would be written in decimals 0.4 instead of 0.3333333. . . . Five-sixths would be 0.X instead of 0.83333. . . . If you were asked for twenty-four gross of pencils it would come, in the new system of figuring, to 2000 and you would not need to touch pencil to paper to get the answer.

But because the Hindu merchants who invented our numerals counted first with the aid of their fingers and toes, we are condemned to follow their example whenever we calculate. To change to another system would, perhaps, be a greater effort than the gain would be worth. But we made an even greater change in abandoning the old Roman system of numbering, which still lingers on the cornerstones of buildings and on the faces of old-fashioned clocks. An Irish bricklayer once asked what the MDCCCLXXXVIII on the building he was erecting stood for. He was told "Eighteen hundred eighty-eight." "Mike," he replied, "don't you think they are overdoing this spelling-reform a bit?" No doubt the bricklayer of today is better educated, but he would still be puzzled if asked to multiply MCCLXIX by DXIV. Read it in ordinary figures and the problem at once is easy.

How Many Go to Church?

You will frequently be told by a well informed person that church membership in this country is not keeping pace with the increasing population; that the churches are losing their position of leadership, and do not begin to possess the influence they had fifty years ago. Another good observer will tell you that the gain in church membership is quite satisfactory, and that the churches have never exercised the



A comparison of church memberships in the various denominations. The complete circle represents the 100 per cent of total church membership

influence upon our community life which they do today. In view of these conflicting statements it is well to extract the meat from the volume on Religious Bodies just published by the Bureau of the Census.

There were in the United States in 1916 nearly 42,000,000 church members, of whom about 36,500,000 were thirteen years of age and over. Of the membership about 43.5 per cent were males and 56.5 per cent females. There were three denominations in which more than three-fourths of the membership were males; the Volunteers of America, with 90.1 per cent; the Greek Orthodox Church, 83.4 per cent; and the Serbian Orthodox Church, 76.9 per cent. The denominations with the lowest percentage of males were the Seventh Day Adventists, 32.9; Free Methodists, 34.2 per cent; Universalists, 35.2 per cent; Free Baptists, 35.5 per cent; and the Congregational churches, 35.7 per cent.

It is apparent from the chart that the three largest denominations are Roman Catholic, Baptist and Methodist, comprising together 71.4 per cent of the total church membership of the country. The church membership in 1916 was about one-fifth larger than in 1906.

All of the denominations own a little over 200,000 church edifices valued at about \$1,700,000,000. The mortgages on these edifices are equal to about one-tenth of the value of the property. The rapid increase in the value of church property is evident from the fact that in 1850 it was reported as a little less than \$90,000,000.

The total church expenditures of the different denominations in 1916 were about \$328,000,000. About one-half of this went for ordinary running expenses, about \$75,000,000 for repairs or improvements, and a little less than \$50,000,000 for benevolences. These aggregates mean that the approximate average spent per member for the support of the churches in this country was \$8.75. The per capita expenditure was the highest for the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Unitarian and the Presbyterian Church, where it amounted to about \$20 per capita.

Fallacies About the Moon

The many interesting but erroneous beliefs which still prevail regarding the moon, well illustrate both the unreliability of unscientific observations and the persistency among the mass of the people of erroneous conclusions which have once been fully accepted as established facts. Quite recently a most intelligent lady, cultured and unusually well informed upon the current topics of the day, was heard to inquire "if it were not a unique and extraordinary physical fact that the Harvest moon stood still for four nights every September." When told that the moon never stood still, she said that she had never before heard the supposed fact denied or doubted, and asserted positively that for at least two generations the belief had been held by her forbears.

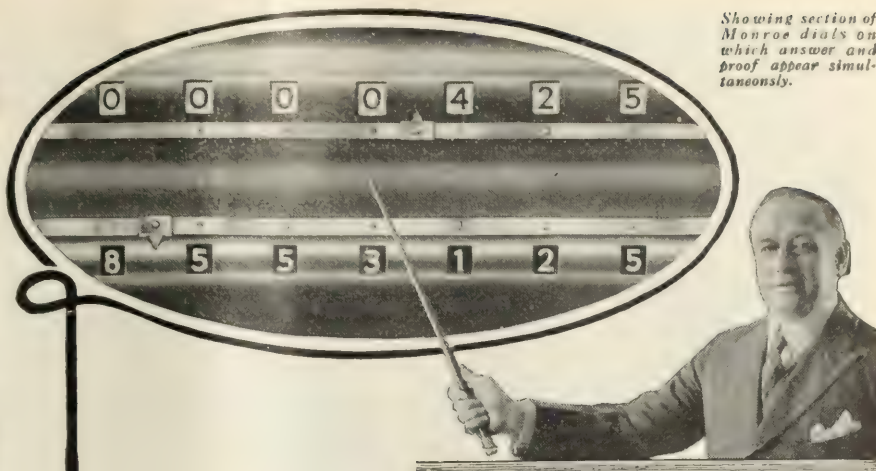
Reference, since made, to this belief, shows it to be quite prevalent. Therefore a brief explanation of this phenomenon will be of interest to many, tho it requires a little mental effort for clear comprehension of the cause.

It is known by everybody that the rising of the sun, moon and other heavenly bodies and their apparent passage across the firmament from east to west is caused by the rotation of the earth on its axis and it is generally understood that this *apparent* motion of these bodies is due to the *actual* motion of the observer and his horizon, they being continually carried to the eastward by the rotation.

The horizon may be defined with sufficient exactness, for present purposes, as the circle along which the sky and earth seem to meet. As this circle (the horizon) moves eastward it continually brings additional heavenly bodies into the view of the observer, and shuts out some from view to the westward. When a body appears on the eastern horizon it is said to be "rising," when on the western horizon it is "setting."

If the moon were stationary and the earth had no motion other than that of rotation, the moon at a particular latitude would rise at the same time every day. The moon, however, moves in its orbit continuously eastward, between 12° and 13° in twenty-four hours, so that when the horizon line descends toward the east tomorrow it will not overtake the moon at the same time that it will today, for the moon will have moved eastward, and the horizon line must go farther to reach the moon's advanced position, the "rising" of the moon will accordingly be later tomorrow than today.

In this latitude the average daily retardation in the rising of the moon is about 52 minutes, but this interval is only the *average*; the least delay is about 23 minutes and the greatest about 77 minutes. The shorter intervals between risings occur near the autumnal equinox and the full moon nearest this equinox (September 22) is called the Harvest moon. The common belief that the Harvest moon rises at the same hour for several nights



"You Don't Have to Figure It Again"

A certain business executive decided he was ready to choose between two calculating machines — the Monroe and one other.

"We need five calculating machines in our office here," he said to the machine representatives. "I know the claims for your respective machines, but I can't decide which is the better. So I want to put you to a test. I will give you a problem to figure. Whoever gets the answer first and proves it dependably accurate, gets my order. Ready? Multiply 20.125 by .425."

"Finished!" said the Monroe man, a few seconds later.

"You're first on speed," said the executive to the Monroe man. "But," he continued, "how do you fellows know your answer is right? I suppose you have to figure it over again to be absolutely sure."

"Not on this machine," replied the Monroe man. "I know my answer is

right; here's the proof of it. There's my Multiplicand in the keyboard, 20.125; there's my Multiplier, .425, in the upper dial and there's my Answer, 8.553125, in the lower dial—all three factors prove my work is correct."

"You don't have to figure it over again if you have a Monroe."

The Monroe's speed, accuracy and simplicity of operation (no trained operators required), adapt it for use on every kind of figure-work—figuring costs, checking invoices, figuring interest, discount, pay-rolls, etc. The Monroe is the only machine on which you can multiply or add by a forward turn of the crank; divide or subtract by a backward turn of the crank. Mail coupon for more complete information contained in "Book of Facts."

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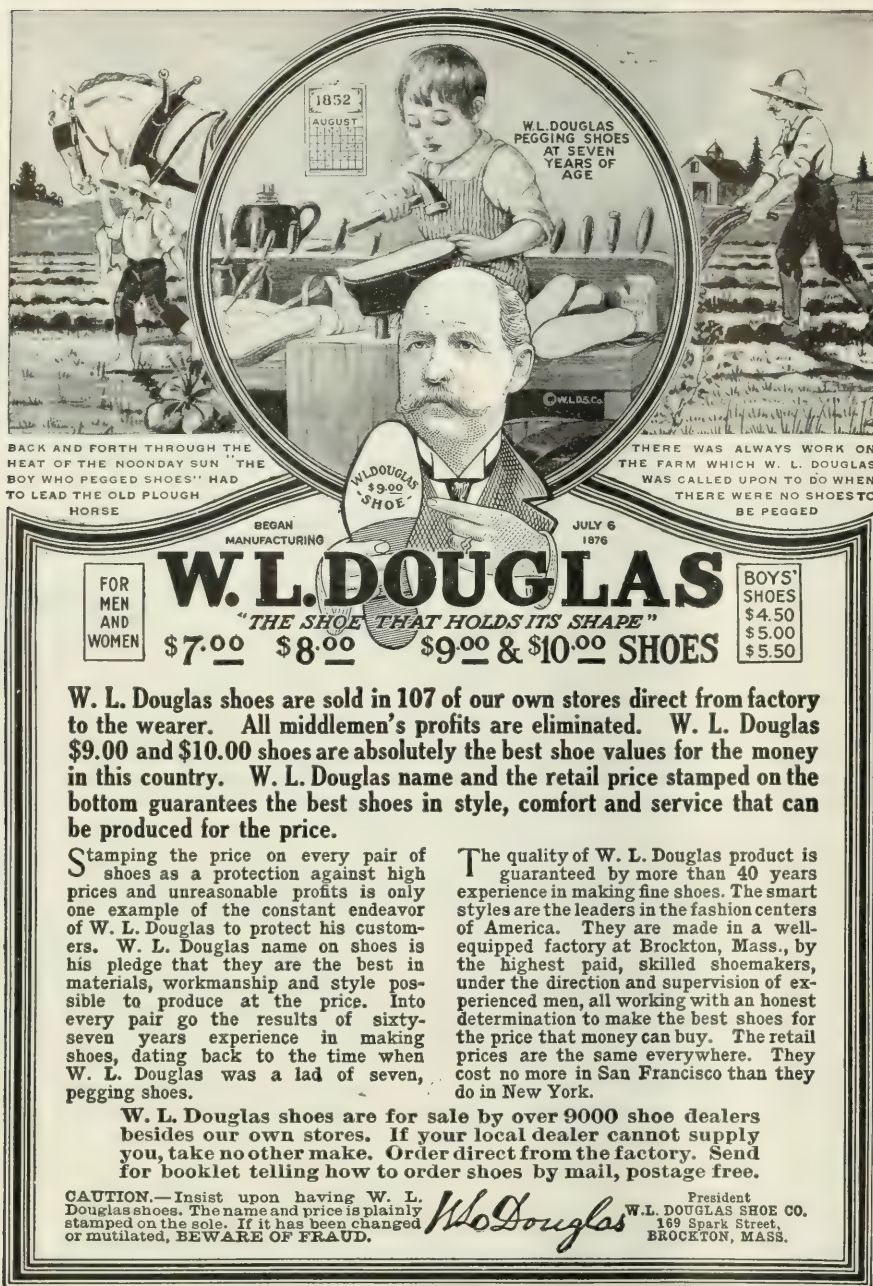
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1852
AUGUST

W.L. DOUGLAS
PEGGING SHOES
AT SEVEN
YEARS OF
AGE

BACK AND FORTH THROUGH THE
HEAT OF THE NOONDAY SUN "THE
BOY WHO PEGGED SHOES" HAD
TO LEAD THE OLD PLOUGH
HORSE

SEGAN
MANUFACTURING

W.L. DOUGLAS
"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

FOR
MEN
AND
WOMEN

\$7.00 \$8.00 \$9.00 & \$10.00 SHOES

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W. L. Douglas shoes are sold in 107 of our own stores direct from factory to the wearer. All middlemen's profits are eliminated. W. L. Douglas \$9.00 and \$10.00 shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom guarantees the best shoes in style, comfort and service that can be produced for the price.

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The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

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CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. If it has been changed or mutilated, BEWARE OF FRAUD.

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is due to the fact that accurate observations of the time of rising have not been made by those entertaining the belief, and they have overlooked the short intervals that occur at this time of the year between the risings, and concluded that the risings were at the same hour each day. Risings of the moon at the same hour for several nights may occur in Norway or Sweden, but not at this latitude.

ANOTHER very common belief is that the moon exerts considerable influence on the weather, that the changes in the moon bring about changes in the weather.

As the changes of the moon which are supposed to influence the weather occur every week, no change of the weather can occur more than three and one-half days from a change of the moon; so, many changes in the weather must occur along with or near to the changes of the moon. However, numerous investigations have been made and weather observations taken at established stations for many years have been studied, and there has been discovered no influence of the moon on the weather.

If the moon exerted any influence on the weather it could only do so thru its action upon our atmosphere, but the moon's action upon our atmosphere is entirely masked by the combined action of the sun and the existing terrestrial conditions. Accordingly investigation, observation and theory all refute the idea of the moon's influencing our weather.

Among certain classes a belief prevails that the moon exerts an influence on the sprouting and early growth of certain grains, vegetables, etc., and accordingly that the phases of the moon should be considered in planting certain crops: this belief is more crude and has less basis than that regarding the moon and the weather, but both beliefs are mere survivals of past credulity.

The generally prevailing belief as to the amount of light reaching the earth from the moon is very widely erroneous. On moonlight nights we often hear the exclamation, "it is almost as light as day," or the assertion that "if we had two or three full moons it would be as bright as day." Of course, such estimates are not made with deliberation, but they roughly indicate the popular estimate of the amount of light given us by the full moon.

How erroneous is such an estimate is shown by the fact that scientific measurements prove that it would require more than one-half million full moons to supply us the light of the sun. As Professor Young has stated "If the whole firmament were packed with full moons we should receive from it less than one-eighth the sun's light." These exact determinations are so remarkable when compared with the conclusions from only our subjective experiences that they are almost incredible, but they strikingly demonstrate how entirely erroneous may be such conclusions.

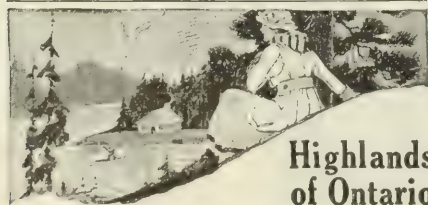
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How I Learned It in One Evening

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INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

311 Sixth Avenue, New York

Good Business

(Continued from page 125)

glycerine, cocaine, carbolic acid, rosin.

(4) Varnish, pitch, asphalt, aniline dye stuff, printing ink, paints for coating ship's bottom, other paints.

(5) Petroleum, vaseline, paraffin, wax.

(6) Motor cars, their parts and accessories, railway cars and their parts.

(7) Cotton, tobacco, wheat, flour.

(8) Pulp, printing paper, wrapping paper, straw board, paper for photographic use.

(9) Cattle hides, buffalo hides, belting and piping leather.

(10) Typewriters, their parts, plate glass, photographic dry plates, film, asbestos and their manufacture, soaps, jewelries and trinkets.

It may be hardly necessary to note in conclusion that the future may fairly be judged by the past. The future of the commercial relations of the two countries should continue to be bright as long as the causes for development up to the present are fostered with care, as long as the two countries continue to advance in civilization and to make progress in arts and industries.

Japan

The Strange Story of Gubbins

My name is Wilberforce Gubbins. Ten years ago I was a clerk in the house of Einstein & Newton, famous importers of Swiss Cheese Holes. On a miserable stipend of \$7.58 per week I supported my wife, a paralyzed mother, and six hungry children. Today—but enough of that.

One night I trudged wearily homeward to our humble tenement in the Commodore. My wife met me at the door, the tears streaming down her face.

"Oh, Wilby," she cried, "what shall we do? The quarter for supper fell into the knothole in grandpa's wooden leg." Convulsive sobs racked her frail frame.

I sank listlessly into a chair, dully wondering what was the use of going on with it. A page of an open magazine caught my eye, and the words leaped at me.

"Oh, yes, I know you. You are Mr. Added Simp of Seattle. I met you at a dog-fight at the Rotary Club three years ago. Has your wife still got the measles? And did that string-bean merger ever come thru?"

It was a message of hope from Davis Rot, the great memory expert.

With a cry of delight I ran to the nearest post-box and dropped in a check. In ten minutes the first lesson fell out of the box. I read it. I was a new man.

* * * * *

The next morning I knocked boldly on Mr. Einstein's door.

"Come in," he snarled.

I walked up to his desk and looked him calmly in the eye. I would impress him with my grasp of the fundamental facts of life.

"Mr. Einstein," I said, "do you know that the 1918 Rhubarb Crop in Bogota was the largest on record? Do you realize that the Koko Bird, which is indigenous to Java, flies backward to keep from getting dust in his eyes? Can you—"

But why go on? That moment was the turning point in my career. As I have said, I was once a humble clerk.

Now I am an office-boy.—Judge.

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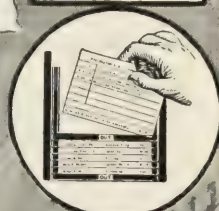
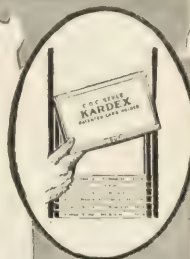
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completing her first course. Another, a busy wife
and mother, is averaging over \$75 a week from
photoplay writing alone.

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the secret. No matter how large or how
small your income you will never save as
much as you should until you get the knack.

If the average business were operated on
the haphazard basis on which our household
finances are run, there would be fifty times
as many bankrupts. The truth, whether we
admit it or not, is that very few families
know where their money goes. At the end
of each year we find ourselves little better
off, if any, than at the beginning. We
have earned \$800 or \$1,500 or \$5,000, yet
practically all has been spent—and the pitiful
part of it is we have nothing to show
for it!

**New Method Makes Saving a Pleasure
Instead of a Hardship**

If you are interested, write for free book-
let called "How We Stopped the Leaks
That Kept Us Poor."

The INDEPENDENT

311 Sixth Avenue New York City

Independent Opinions

Generally when we print a letter we
have to supply the comment ourselves,
but the writer of the following com-
munication is kind enough to enclose
the answer to his own question. We are
careful to disclaim responsibility for
his statement of what the editor ought
to say in reply to Uncle Sam's com-
plaint because we fear that his lan-
guage, altho scriptural, might subject
us to the libel or sedition law.

To the Editor:

SIR—I am employing at a salary a num-
ber of persons to carry on my business in
the halls of Congress. Altho work of special
importance now needs to be done, several
of my employees are absenting themselves
for weeks at a time and are running about
the country urging people to recommend
them for the office of chief manager of all
my business. What ought I to do with
persons so neglectful of their duties?
Would you advise me to promote one of
them to the desired position and see if
this will not help him to be more faithful
to my interests?

Yours truly,

UNCLE SAM

Answer:—In most occupations it is con-
sidered dishonest to draw pay for work left
undone. No farmer would continue to em-
ploy men who at the busiest season left his
field to cultivate their own gardens. A
manufacturer would not promote to the
position of overseer a workman that neg-
lected the work he was hired to do. We ad-
vise you to find the answers to your ques-
tions by a study of Christ's parable of the
Talents. It teaches that the proper person
to be set over many and great things is one
who is faithful in those of comparatively
less importance. The result of your study
may be that instead of promoting any of
your neglectful servants you will cast them
out into the outer darkness where there
will be weeping and gnashing of teeth be-
cause self-seeking ambition has been right-
ly rebuked.

OTIS CARY

Ogden, Utah

The author of the prize-winning ar-
ticle in our contest on "The Best Man
or Woman in Your Town" writes us:

I assure you there was a great demon-
stration of happiness at our home when
your letter bringing word that my little
contribution on "The Best Man in Our
Town" had won first prize in The Inde-
pendent's contest. Several factors con-
tributed to the pleasure enjoyed. First, the
\$50 was needed. Second, your words of
praise as to merits of the article were
surely appreciated. Last, but by no means
least, was the fact that it was The Inde-
pendent that had judged the article worthy
of first place. For, be it known unto all
parties interested The Independent has been
authority on all matters of importance to
this ego, ever since over sixty years ago
she and little sister used to dangle their
legs from the top of a huge blue chest and
listen to big sister read aloud The Inde-
pendent's weekly story. Father was a
Home Missionary in Wisconsin. His nine
children inherited a taste for good litera-
ture which was fostered by the contents
of that periodical. We continue to swear by
its pages—that is those of us still living.
Father and mother long ago passed over
to the other side. Big sister, too, is watch-
ing us from "over there." Churches have
grown and multiplied on foundations laid
by my father. The Independent still flour-

ishes like the Green Bay Tree, and will
always find a place on our library table,
so long as we exist as mortals.

Possibly the reason why this contri-
bution found its niche in our pages so
easily was because the author had so
long been a member of our family
circle. Sixty years of reading The Inde-
pendent ought to give one The Inde-
pendent habit of mind.

Apropos to the deadlock between the
Senate and the President which has
paralyzed our Government just at the
time when America has most to gain
by an energetic foreign policy, a Cali-
fornia correspondent writes:

Had the issue arisen only between the
present Administration and Senate the
Senate claim might merit more support.
But since the vigorous Washington, Roose-
velt and Lincoln had to fight hard for
their constitutional control, while the
treaties of suave McKinley and Taft came
to grief on senatorial reefs, is not the
average citizen warranted in leaning to the
side of the President, or rather the Presi-
dents? What lends force to this question is
the fact that on looking back we can see,
as the historians allege, that in the long
series of disputes the President was al-
most invariably right, or substantially so.

In the dispute over the famous "Jay"
treaty, Washington was bitterly assailed
for not taking Congress into his confi-
dence, for yielding far too much to Great
Britain, and for asking far too little for
the United States—what a familiar sound!
History, however, notably from the pens
of Wilson, have vindicated our first Presi-
dent on every point at issue.

Who can deny that much dispute, great
bitterness, long delay, unsatisfactory re-
sults, have been the outgrowth of the
treaty-making system now in force? Or
that Congress, while claiming the Presi-
dent disregards its prerogative, has repeat-
edly sought to encroach on his?

Why not strike at the root of the trouble
by amending the constitution, and in future
require a majority instead of a two-third
vote to ratify a treaty? For as the law now
stands, and as long as it so stands, the
situation in the congressional world prom-
ises to be almost as unsatisfactory as it
is in the international world. And while so
many of us advocate the League of Nations
as a vital need in the one world why not—
to lessen future controversy and obstruc-
tion—advocate the constitutional amend-
ment as an equally vital need in the other?

JOHN CHETWOOD

San Francisco

In The Independent of March 7 you
say:

"The American troops never retreated.
From the time the Yanks went into battle
until the armistice was signed there was
an unfaltering forward march to victory."

Ever since the armistice the United
States Senate has been steadily retreating.
It has lost much that our soldiers gained.
Immediately after the Civil War the United
States Senate retreated and gave birth to
problems that have been trying and puz-
zling ever since.

Is the Senate a weak point in our Gov-
ernment and should we abolish it? Is there
something about the Senate that causes
a man to forget his loyalty to his country
and to place his own selfish interest above
everything else? It will not require many

more wars to make a lot of the American people feel that this is the case.

It makes little difference to us whether it is a Benedict Arnold, an organization of Bolsheviki or a poorly functioning government department, if it results in delivering the country over to an enemy of the body politic or civilized society should we not abolish it?

J. E. BULLARD

Eden Park, Rhode Island

It has often happened that what has been won in the war has been lost in the peace. The bitterness which the South still feels toward the North is not due so much to the cruelties of the campaign as to the blunders of reconstruction. It may, as our correspondent intimates, be necessary for the American people to follow the example of the English people and curtail the power of their obstructive upper house.

We have had so many compliments on our coal mine cover of March 20 that we can't forbear to publish one of them, and to say thank-you incidentally for all the others!

I do not profess to know much about art, but in my opinion the engraving on the outside of The Independent for March 20 is as fine as anything I have seen in the paper during the fifty-five years that I have been numbered among its subscribers.

E. P. BRANCH

Melbourne, Florida

"Welcome, Stranger!" Said Little Old New York

(Continued from page 122)

of the sort and would be insulted if it were expected of him. I can imagine nothing more uncomfortable than to stumble thru life with no fixed place at all. The negro does not seem to "own" any part of the larger cities of the middle west (which I visited last October) and east in the way that he "owns" his part of Dallas or Houston. In our Texas cities he may have his own society, his own customs, his own fun. He may carry his cane and strut if that pleases him, exhibiting a lavender suit with the coat coming to his knees and the trousers cut peg top. Or he may be a banker or business man of large responsibility. He bothers no one. There are many rich negroes in Houston and Dallas. Most of the residents of those cities do not even know that such is the case. The negro has his own part of the city.

But in Indianapolis, for instance, I saw young negroes strutting up and down the principal streets carrying canes and wearing extravagant clothes. I would not for worlds deny them the pleasure if they like it. But I feel sorry for them because they do not have a sympathetic and jealous group of spectators. On the contrary they draw unkind stares.

Because I am familiar with the Mexican border and other favorite locations for "Western Stuff" I am often invited to regale the assemblage with something thrilling.

It is true that about the time I was born quite a lot of ammunition was used in those parts. And Texans still settle a dispute with a six-



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Here's a composite American family: Two youngsters under twelve; one or two between 12 and 18; Dad and Mother; and Auntie or Grandpa or Grandma. They all want a good time in the summer, but the boys and girls and the elders have different definitions of good times. Chautauqua suits them all! People who spend one vacation there "get the habit" and go back year after year.

The Kiddies

They have a playground, where they are tactfully directed and unobtrusively watched. There is an outdoor kindergarten for the very little ones; there they hear stories and learn to know Mother Nature. Or they can paddle in the lake, on a shallow, smooth, sandy beach. They get fat and brown, and have jolly times without consciousness of restraint, yet always in perfect safety.

The Older Boys and Girls

Perhaps Big Brother and Sister are of high school age, and demand a wider range of amusements. They can have tennis or golf; they can swim, paddle, row or sail; they can take part in the pageants and plays. If there is a little extra work to do in preparing for college, they can have tutoring. Perhaps Sister is a school teacher; she can select from one hundred and thirty-three courses in the Summer Schools. There is a club for the boys, and another for the girls. The School of Physical Education offers splendid facilities for athletic training for either sex. Athletic field days, boat races and baseball introduce the element of rivalry and competition.

The Grownups

Father can bring "the crowd" in his car if he likes, and be sure of having it safely housed and well cared for while here. There are many beautiful runs up and down the lake shore and out into the country. And Dad will surely enjoy the Chautauqua golf links!

Mother and Auntie will find plenty to do, what with the lectures in open air halls, the splendid music, vocal and instrumental; the trips to nearby places of interest, and the unlimited opportunities to meet women from all parts of the country.

So, you see, there is something at Chautauqua for everybody; social pleasures, physical or intellectual exercises; recreation that truly re-creates, philosophy or fishing, work and play, blended in healthiest proportions.

For full information about hotels, boarding houses or cottages, and all desired details, address

Colonnade, CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION, Chautauqua, N. Y.

shooter if they think the case merits it. I have "toted" one myself. They are an awful nuisance, especially in warm weather. But there have been more killings in western fiction and movies than there ever were on the open ranges. It is very interesting to me to observe the impression people up here have as to the number of homicides along the border—and of course all of Texas is supposed to be right along the border. I have tried a number of times to explain that there are a great many more killings in cities than in the country. There are more killings in Dallas and Houston and San Antonio than there are on all the cattle ranches in Texas. There are more killings in New York City than among that number of rural people either in Texas or elsewhere. The reason for this is obvious: people fight when they are crowded. In the cities they are crowded. It puts them in a bad humor. If they are poor they are in danger of being ground to death. In the country most of the people are poor.

When it comes to "bad men" the Texas product could wear wings compared to what a city produces. Here there are evidently scores of men who would cut a man's throat in order to take his purse just on the chance that it might contain money. Sometimes I think they shoot some of their victims for the pleasure of watching them kick. So often the person killed is a stranger to the person doing the killing and the motive is robbery. We have had some bloody pages in Texas history, but I think we have nothing to compare with what happens in great cities. Paris and London, I suppose, could easily match New York—but Texas never could. Recently I read the record of a criminal case in New York and got a new angle on what is meant by killing someone "with a calm, deliberate mind, fatally bent on mischief" or whatever the words of our Texas statutory charge on first degree murder are.

But the most wonderful thing about New York, the fact that stirs my imagination and ambition and energy, is that this is such a wonderful market. It will buy poetry, fiction, paintings, cauliflower, executive ability, wool and hides, engineering, cotton, embroidery, bricks—anything that nature or man has devised, including Texas oil stock.

You cannot imagine how that impresses a man accustomed to small communities unless you have also known places where an electrical engineer might starve to death while cotton pickers prospered. Think of the thousands of geniuses who have perished because they didn't get to New York! Think of the hundreds and hundreds of great minds that have soured because there appeared to be no market for them! And think of the thousands of boys in New York who do not appreciate the opportunity ahead of them. I suppose some of them think the trusts or some other mysterious force has restricted opportunity in this great control-center of the world's activities. If I owned such a boy I think I would ship him to the eastern line of New Mexico and let him walk back!

New York



Reg. Trade Mark

McCutcheon's New and Distinctive Fancy Table Linens

A most interesting shipment of Sicilian Needlepoint from a noted school of Italian Art Needlework has just reached us. Included are Luncheon, Tea and Breakfast Sets, Table Runners, Tray Cloths and Scarfs. Considering the exceptionally high character of these goods, the prices are most reasonable.

Tea Cloths on White and Ecru Linen, 36 x 36 and 54 x 54 inches \$12.00 to 45.00 each.

Napkins, 14 x 14 inches, \$16.50 to 30.00 per dozen.

Breakfast Sets, three pieces, \$9.75 to 12.00 set.

Scarfs \$7.50 to 22.50 each.

Oblong Luncheon Sets, thirteen pieces, \$33.00 to 80.00 set.

Bohemian Mosaic Work. A choice collection of this attractive work in a variety of novel designs in Round and Oval Centerpieces, Tea and Dinner Cloths with Napkins to match Luncheon Sets, etc.

Damask Cloths and Napkins, hemstitched, in natural flax color. Recommended for their durability. Cloths 45 x 45 and 54 x 54 inches, \$4.50 to 8.00 each. Napkins 14 x 14 inches, \$7.50 and 8.50 dozen.

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What Roosevelt Thought of Kings

One of the most interesting features of President Roosevelt's account of his European tour, as told in the letter to Sir George Trevelyan recently published in "Scribner's," is the frank, friendly, whimsical way in which he speaks of the various royalties who were his hosts. Almost alone of those who have written of kings, Roosevelt considered them not as demigods or demons, but simply as plain, everyday human beings with as many faults and virtues as the rest of us.

On Kings in General

I thoroly liked and respected almost all the various kings and queens I met; they struck me as serious people, with charming manners, devoted to their people and anxious to justify their own position by the way they did their duty—it is no disparagement to their good intentions and disinterestedness to add that each sovereign was obviously conscious that he was looking a possible republic in the face, which was naturally an incentive to good conduct. . . .

Apparently what is needed in a constitutional king is that he shall be a kind of sublimated American vice-president; plus being socially at the head of that part of his people which you have called "the free masons of fashion." . . . Politically he can never rise to, and socially he can never descend to, the level of the really able men of the nation. I cannot imagine a more appallingly dreary life for a man of ambition and power. . . . All these small kings had vague ambitions, which they knew would never be gratified, for military distinction, and hunting dangerous game, and they always had questions to put about the Spanish war and the African trip. They also all stood distinctly in awe of the German Kaiser, who evidently liked to drill them; and both the big and the small ones felt much jealousy of one another, and at the same time felt joined together and sundered from all other people by their social position. . . .

There was no use trying to talk of books with any of the royalties, excepting the Italians and the Queen of Belgium.

The Austrian Emperor

He did not strike me as a very able man, but he was a gentleman. . . . He said that he had been particularly interested in seeing me because he was the last representative of the old system, whereas I embodied the new movement, the movement of the present and the future.

The King of Italy

The King showed that he was deeply and intelligently interested in every movement for social reform, and was not only astonishingly liberal but even radical, sympathizing with many of the purposes and doctrines of the Socialists. He took me in to see his children, who were well behaved and simple. When I spoke of how well the Queen was bringing them up, he

laughed and said, yes, he wished his son to be so trained that if necessary he would be fit to be the First President of the Italian Republic. . . . I do not see how Italy could have a more intelligent, devoted, and sympathetic ruler.

The King and Queen of Belgium

The King was a huge fair young man, evidently a thoroly good fellow, with excellent manners and not a touch of pretension. . . . The Queen proved really delightful, really cultivated and intellectual, so much so that we made special inquiries about her.

The Norwegian Royal Family, and Especially the Prince

They were as simple and unpretentious as they were good and charming. Olaf was a dear little boy, and the people at large were immensely pleased with him. . . . He was not a bit spoiled; his delight was a romp with his father, and he speedily pressed Kermit and Ethel, whom he adored, into the games. In the end I too succumbed and romped with him as I used to romp with my own children when they were small. . . . Princess Beatrice told me that Olaf had announced to her: "I would like to marry Ethel; but I know I never shall!"

German Hatred of the United States

The Germans did not like me, and did not like my country; and under the circumstances they behaved entirely correctly, showing me every civility and making no pretense of an enthusiasm which was not present. It was evident that, next to England, America was very unpopular in Germany. The upper classes, stiff, domineering, formal, with the organized army, the organized bureaucracy, the organized industry of their great, highly-civilized and admirably-administered country behind them, regarded America with a dislike which was all the greater because they could not make it merely contempt.

The German Kaiser

He is entirely modest about the many things which he thoroly knows, such as the industrial and military conditions and needs of Germany. But he lacks all sense of humor when he comes to discuss the things that he does not know, and which he prides himself on knowing, such as matters artistic and scientific. . . .

As is inevitable with a man brought up in the school of Frederick the Great and Bismarck—in contrast to any one whose heroes are men like Timoleon, John Hampden, Washington and Lincoln—there were many points in international morality where he and I were completely asunder. . . .

In international affairs he at times acts as a bully, and moreover as a bully who bluffs and then backs down; I would not regard him—nor Germany—as a pleasant national neighbor.



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Those Desperate Days at Chateau-Thierry

(Continued from page 120)

it still clinging to outpost positions in advance of the Americans, from which positions they were to retire as soon as the American line should be firmly established. On the right of the Second was the 164th French Division, whose further flank with the potent assistance of elements of the Third United States Division, held the southern part of Chateau-Thierry. On the front thus established the Second Division remained until July 4, doggedly breaking the violent German attempts to advance further toward Paris.

Without having undergone the hardening process of two months in a stabilized sector, which had been the lot of the Second Division, but drawn from a training area with its course only partly completed, the Third Division, Major General Joseph T. Dickman commanding, was sent with the utmost speed in the last days of May to help stop the German push for the crossings of the Marne. Nobly it performed its task, completing its training under the most severe battle conditions.

The Third was not at first put in as a complete organization for it still lacked its artillery brigade and its engineer regiment. But, reporting to the Sixth French Army, its infantry and machine gun organizations were assigned by the commander of the latter to reinforce the 38th Corps under General de Mondesir. Thus General Charles Crawford's Sixth Infantry Brigade was split, General Crawford himself taking the 38th Infantry, under Colonel Ulysses G. Alexander, and half of his machine gun battalion, and occupying the crossings of the Marne from Dormans to Demery, as a precautionary measure in case the French battle line further north should be driven back, which did not happen. General Fred W. Sladen's Fifth Infantry Brigade, consisting of the Fourth Regiment, Colonel Halstead Dorey, and the Seventh Regiment, Colonel T. M. Anderson, reinforced by Colonel Edmund L. Butts' 30th Infantry, of the Sixth Brigade, went to aid the French in holding the Marne crossings from Dormans to Chateau-Thierry.

Thus on May 31 the Third Division troops were scattered on a front of about thirty-five kilometers of which the twenty kilometers from Chateau-Thierry to Dormans were actually subject to enemy attack. The Germans, however, finding the Franco-American forces holding the south bank of the river vigorously, did not assail it in force except at Jaulgonne Bend and Chateau-Thierry. The attack at Jaulgonne Bend being repulsed, they decided to make the Marne a defensive flank and, turning their remaining driving power westward, concentrated it in an effort to push further toward Paris by crossing the river at Chateau-Thierry and, further north, by advancing down the Paris-Metz road and toward the valley of the Ourcq. Then it was that the



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left elements of the Third Division and the whole of the Second came into desperate conflict with the most aggressive part of the German Crown Prince's front.

At 6 o'clock on the afternoon of May 31, the Seventh Machine Gun Battalion, the motorized divisional unit of the Third Division, running ahead of the rest of the command and covering 180 kilometers of road in thirty hours without rest or sleep, rolled into the quaint old city of Chateau-Thierry. French troops of the 38th Corps, under General Marchand, of Fashoda fame, were already engaged in a hot battle in the streets. The greater part of the American machine gun squads promptly took positions along the south bank of the river, whence their cross fire could sweep the old stone bridge, while a detachment under Lieutenant John T. Bissell went to the assistance of about 300 French soldiers who were still fighting in the main part of the city, north of the river.

During thirty hours of the most violent conflict, Lieutenant Bissell and the American and French troops remained where they were, holding the enemy back from the river crossings. Then they escaped across the bridge. The rest of the battalion, having dug themselves snugly into the ruined houses on the south bank, held their position for ninety-six hours, during which time the rest of the Third Division and the reorganized 164th French Division consolidated a line which the enemy found it vain to attack.

In "Ludendorff's Own Story," the German generalissimo informs the word that "early in June we stopped our advance." The world, however, has gained an ineradicable impression that at Chateau-Thierry and elsewhere the German advance did not stop of itself, but was, on the contrary, very forcibly stopped. As a matter of fact, when it was at last relieved on June 4, the Seventh Machine Gun Battalion had immortalized itself in the history of its own country and of France by making the Marne once more the stumbling block over which the invaders from the East could not pass, for, despite the grave results, on the whole, of the enemy's break thru at the Chemin des Dames, he was now firmly held on every side of his salient, but particularly along the Marne.

From this time forth the troops of the Third Division were at first scattered among the French, where they continued to show their aggressive spirit and eagerness for action. They were eventually drawn together on a division front of about ten kilometers along the Marne, from the eastern edge of Chateau-Thierry to the foot of the Jaulgonne Bend. This front they had organized very strongly with trench elements and strong points, having good artillery positions behind them, by the time that the enemy attacked it on July 15.

By reason of its situation in the hilly country northwest of Chateau-Thierry, the Second Division had, in the meantime, become involved in a much more

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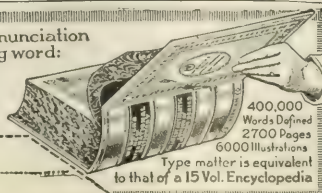
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protracted struggle. Favored by his possession of the valley of the Gobert creek, in which he could maneuver his troops for attack out of sight of the Americans, the enemy continued his vigorous efforts to advance down the Paris-Metz road. On the 3rd of June he made a general attack on the 18-kilometer front of the Second American and the 43rd French Divisions, from the Marne to Chezy-en Orxois. It was decisively repulsed, but the next day and the following night several other determined local attacks were made at various points on the Second Division front. All of them failed miserably and the Germans sullenly settled back into fixed positions.

Altho the fighting done by the Second Division thruout its stay in the Belleau Wood sector, from June 1 to July 10, is generally thought of as purely defensive, the truth is that from the time when the Germans gave over their attacks on June 4, the Americans assumed the tactical offensive and continued to maintain it. Their attacks, to be sure, were local, with limited objectives, but they were conducted with the utmost pugnacity. The purpose of his aggressive attitude was two-fold; to create in the minds of the enemy respect for and fear of the American fighting spirit and to gain for the Second Division itself some improvements of position which were urgently necessary.

The American front as it stood from June 1 to June 4 was highly insecure as a permanent position, for, owing to the haste with which it had necessarily been established, it extended haphazard across the fields and thru the woods, with no adequate command upon the ground in front and no good observatories over the enemy's territory. It was necessary, for the creation of a proper defensive line which would, at the same time, be adapted to the launching of a general attack should the time come for one, that the front be forced forward to the edge of the hills overlooking the valley of the Gobert creek and the villages of Bouresches, Belleau, Torcy and Bussiares, which nestle along the winding course of that sylvan little stream. The most important points of all to gain were the high, wooded crest of the Bois de Belleau, jutting out like a bastion into the main bend of the creek valley and quite dominating Belleau and Torcy villages and, to a less extent, Bouresches.

As a greater number of French troops were concentrated in the invaded region, relief was given to the tired divisions on the flanks of the Second and, at the same time, the latter was, on the night of the 4th, drawn in to a frontage of about nine kilometers. Even this was a very extended sector for one division, in view of the fact that it was estimated that on that day the enemy had thirty-three divisions, about 300,000 men, on the front of his offensive in the Marne salient. But the shortening from the former length of front gave, at least, some prospect for success in local counter-offensive operations and preparations were at once begun to reach the edge of the Gobert

creek valley. The 197th German Division had been identified as the holding division in front of the Second United States, which now lay with the Fifth and Sixth Marines on the left and the 23rd Infantry on the right. The three regiments of the divisional artillery brigade had been reinforced by two regiments of French 75s and one regiment of 155s.

On the morning of June 16, the two left battalions of the Fifth Marines attacked toward Torcy, in conjunction with an attack by the adjoining 167th French Division toward Bussiares. With splendid dash the hill slopes were swept clean for more than a kilometer and the crest overlooking the valley at this point was gained. That evening a general attack along the division front carried the 23rd Infantry nearly up to Bouresches on the right, while in a savage, all-night struggle the Marines won a foothold in the southern edge of the Bois de Belleau.

This bit of forest was far less well cared for than the average neat French woodland, its steep hillsides being covered with enormous boulders while the ground between its numerous large trees was matted with underbrush. The Germans had taken full advantage of the opportunities which it offered for the concealment of machine gun and snipers' nests and bomb-proof shelters beneath the rocks. Nevertheless, keeping up the attack with grim tenacity, the Americans by next morning were in possession of Bouresches on the right and had gained the highest eminence in the Bois, Hill 181.

The infantry and marine brigades between them had lost nearly 800 men in their attacks. No further ground was gained until June 10, when under the protection of a devastating artillery preparation and barrage in which 40,000 shells were fired, the marines took another large section of the woods, following up next morning by assaulting and carrying all the rest of it excepting the last northward spurs. In the two days of fighting they had captured about 500 prisoners and nearly forty machine guns. In spite of many savage counter-attacks on the part of the five German divisions which at different times opposed them, the Americans completed the conquest of the Bois de Belleau on June 26, at the same time clearing out the little valley between it and the hill next on the west, thus bringing the line up to the creek valley at all points. In a time when nearly all the rest of the Allied front was stabilized, the troops of the Second Division had conquered about eight square kilometers of ground in close, intense fighting with the very spear point of the German army.

Meanwhile, far to the right, the Allied front was being gradually pushed forward between Bouresches and Chateau-Thierry by the combined efforts of the Ninth and 23rd Infantry, the 10th French Division and the 30th Infantry of the Third Division, temporarily under French command. Hill 204, commanding the Paris-Metz road, was partly carried by the French and the

30th Infantry on June 7-8. Beyond it the village of Vaux was a German position of great strength. After painstaking preparation similar to that which had achieved the capture of Cantigny, the place was assaulted and carried on the morning of July 1 by troops of the two American and one French divisions. Five hundred prisoners and sixty machine guns were taken in Vaux and the regiment holding it was so badly demoralized that another had to be substituted to make the counter-attack. The latter was delayed until the next day and then it was so badly bungled that the German first waves were cut off by the American barrage and 150 of the attacking troops were captured. No further operations of importance occurred in the American sectors northwest of Chateau-Thierry until the great counter-attack of July 18.

In concluding this narrative of the initiatory conflicts of the first three American divisions to engage in major operations; conflicts, probably, of as great importance to civilization as were fought by a similar number of troops at any time or place during the great war, we may refer once more to the refreshing views concerning the Americans which have been set forth by General Ludendorff in his autobiographical account of the war. In summing up the results of the Marne offensive conducted under his directions, he says:

At Chateau-Thierry, Americans who had been a long time in France had bravely attacked our thinly held fronts, but they were unskillfully led, attacked in dense masses, and failed. Here, too, our men felt themselves superior.

Such lack of skill it was, then, as achieved the American victory at Bunker Hill; such failure was suffered as Andrew Jackson's men experienced at New Orleans. And that General Ludendorff's subordinates did not all share in his sentiments of "superiority" is evidenced by some phrases contained in a German official army bulletin which was captured at about this time. Says this document:

The Second American Division must be considered a very good one and may even perhaps be reckoned as a storm troop. The different attacks on Belleau Wood were carried out with bravery and dash. The moral effect of our gunfire cannot seriously impede the advance of the American infantry. The nerves of the Americans are not yet worn out.

The qualities of the men individually may be described as remarkable. They are physically well set up, their attitude is good and they range in age from eighteen to twenty-eight years. They lack at present only training and experience to make formidable adversaries. The men are in fine spirits and are filled with naive assurance; the words of a prisoner are characteristic—"We kill or we get killed."

No higher tribute than this could be asked from friend or foe. Imbued with precisely such spirit were the American troops as they lay along the front on the eve of the great counter-offensive, calmly ready to meet the best that their antagonists might offer.

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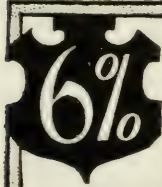
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Woman's Place Outside the Home

(Continued from page 123)

recommended in the standards are equal pay for equal work for men and women, a living wage, and a wage rate which will cover the cost of living for dependents and not merely for the individual, the eight-hour day and Saturday half holiday, provisions for comfort and sanitation in the factory, the prohibition of the employment of women on processes which have been demonstrated to be more injurious to women than to men, intelligent systems of employment management with women in executive positions to handle problems affecting women, and provision for representatives of the workers to share in the control of conditions of their employment.

These standards have been accepted and indorsed by many organizations interested in industrial conditions as they affect women, and are in very wide use, 90,000 copies of them having been sent out on requests from individuals only, during the past year.

Altho the result to be obtained, as evidenced by the universal use of the standards, is the same in many communities, the conditions which need special attention vary in each locality, and many different appeals have been made to the Women's Bureau for the solution of some particular problem, or for help in accomplishing some definite purpose.

In Indiana, shortly after the armistice was signed, there was found to be a need for information about the conditions under which women were working in the industries of that State so that a legislative program for the improvement of conditions could be outlined. The Governor of Indiana, knowing that the State Department of Labor had neither the funds nor the time to get this information, asked the Women's Bureau to make an investigation. This investigation was made and a report was submitted to the Governor who then recommended to the legislature that certain measures be passed to improve conditions.

A year later, in December, 1919, a similar investigation was made in Virginia at the request of the Governor of that State. In these two investigations all of the conditions affecting a large group of women in industry were studied.

Other studies are also made by the Women's Bureau in which attention is focused on some special condition, or group of women. An investigation of the wages paid women in the candy industry in Philadelphia revealed an average wage rate much below the minimum cost of living. A study of conditions under which home work was being done for factories in Bridgeport, Conn., brought to light many problems in need of adjustment. Another group of women which has received special attention from the Women's Bureau is the very large group employed by the Federal Government. Women have long taken an important share in the conduct of the work of the

Federal Departments, but many positions were not open to them owing to the stipulations made in Civil Service examinations for these positions. To find out the extent and character of the positions from which women were excluded the Women's Bureau made a study of all examinations and appointments made during a period of several months by the Civil Service Commission. When the report was issued showing that 60 per cent of the examinations given during that period were open only to men, altho in many cases women were as well qualified to fill the positions, the Civil Service Commission immediately issued a ruling declaring that all positions should be open to both men and women, leaving it to the discretion of the appointing officer to specify the sex desired.

Negro women in industry have also been a subject of special interest to the Women's Bureau, as these women are working under many conditions which handicap not only themselves but also other groups who are employed with, or in competition with them. The increasing importance of the negro in industrial groups makes it important that a definite and satisfactory policy for their employment shall be established without delay, and a study of a large group of negro women employed in different industries has shown many possible adjustments which will be a valuable guide towards satisfactory conditions of employment for them.

The activities of the Women's Bureau are not confined, however, to actual investigations of working conditions for women. There is a very much larger field from which information must be drawn if the Bureau is to fulfil in a satisfactory way what it considers to be the most important branch of its work—the formulation of policies for the employment of women. Are women helped or hindered by the enactment of laws limiting the hours they may work in a day or a week? Are women really entitled to receive a wage based as a man's wage is, on the cost of supporting dependents? What adjustments should be made in laws regulating hours and conditions of work, to prevent discrimination against women while at the same time giving them adequate protection? What training should girls be given in the schools to fit them for a fair opportunity in the industrial world they are to enter? What conditions under which women are working are more harmful to them than to men?

These are a few of the questions which the Women's Bureau must help to answer. Already, work is being done which will provide material on which to base policies on some of these matters. A study of the number of dependents supported by men and women, which is now under way in one industrial community, will provide evidence of the extent of the responsibilities of the average wage earning woman.

The effect on the employment of women of the eight-hour law recently passed in Massachusetts will be shown upon the completion of an investigation of numbers of women employed in certain industries in that State before and after the passage of the law. Once decided upon, these policies must be explained to the country. The Women's Bureau is not content with the mere issuance of a pamphlet or bulletin, but stands ready to meet the growing demand for educational material in the form of charts and exhibits which will "point the moral" in graphic and popular form and bring home to the people thruout the country their responsibility and the need for their understanding and coöperation.

At present and for many years to come the problem of the women in industry will be one which needs separate and expert attention. The Women's Bureau has made a start during the less than two years of its existence towards the formulation of definite policies and standards which the Federal Government recommends for all those who employ women. The work that lies ahead is a continued examination of conditions, interpretation of their significance to the community and to the women themselves and the distribution of information on these and other related subjects.

Washington, D. C.

Pebbles

"Do you think that the things you eat influence your dreams?"

"Undoubtedly! I ate a sirloin steak the other evening and dreamed about bankruptcy all night."—*Garment Worker.*

A small girl of three years suddenly burst out crying at the dinner table.

"Why, Ethel," said her mother, "what is the matter?"

"Oh," whined Ethel, "my teeth stepped on my tongue."—*Blitty.*

"You say you have good references?"

"Yes, ma'am. I have over a 'undred splendid references."

"And how long have you been in domestic service?"

"Two years, ma'am." — *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

In the wild and woolly west a game of poker was in progress. A tenderfoot, looking on, saw one of the players deal himself four aces from the bottom of the pack. The tenderfoot whispered indignantly to another onlooker:

"Did you see that?"

"What?" asked the other.

"That swindler dealt himself four aces!" the tenderfoot hissed.

"Waal," was the astonished reply, "wasn't it his deal?"—*Blitty.*

Food Controller Hoover said at a Washington reception:

"We must economize our food, or we'll get as short as some of our allies across the water.

"In a restaurant over there a man said, when his coffee was brought:

"Hey, there, waiter, where's my portion of sugar?"

"Oh, la, la!" said the waiter. "It must be that accursed fly again, monsieur. Every time I serve a portion of sugar, up he sneaks and swipes it!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

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DIVIDENDS

MIDVALE STEEL & ORDNANCE COMPANY DIVIDEND NO. 14.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, held Wednesday, April 7th, 1920, a quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share was declared, payable May 1st, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 17th, 1920.

Books will remain open.

WM. B. DICKSON, Treasurer.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

A Dividend of two per cent. (\$1.00 per share) on the COMMON Stock of this Company, for the quarter ending March 31, 1920, will be paid April 30, 1920, to stockholders of record as of April 2, 1920.

H. F. BAETZ, Treasurer.
New York, March 24, 1920.

FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING CO.

April 13, 1920.

The regular quarterly dividends of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. (1 3/4%) on the Common Shares and One and One-Half Per Cent. (1 1/2%) on the Preferred Shares of this Company will be paid May 1, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 21, 1920. Transfer books will not close. PIERRE J. SMITH, Treasurer.

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The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT
HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE,
NEW YORK CITY

I. Those Desperate Days at Chateau-Thierry. By Captain Joseph Mills Hanson.

1. What are the principal points presented in the opening of the article as a means of making the situation clear? What principle governed the selection of these points?
2. Point out at least three examples of figurative language used for the sake of clearness. Name the figures of speech that are used. Explain every figure.
3. Explain, by reference to the article, how prepositions and conjunctions are used to give coherence.
4. Read aloud the quotation given from the German official army bulletin. What does the quotation contribute to the article? What is the value of using quotations? Give some rules for the use of quotations in short articles.

II. Woman's Place Outside the Home. By Mary Anderson.

1. What does John Ruskin say in "Sesame and Lilies" concerning woman's place outside the home? Would Ruskin have agreed, or disagreed, with the writer of the article?
2. Write a paragraph in which you develop the following topic sentence: "There is practically no industry in which women are not engaged at the present time."
3. Give a clear, oral explanation of the activities of the Women's Bureau.

III. What Roosevelt Thought of Kings.

1. Write a paragraph concerning kings, using the following as a topic sentence: "I cannot imagine a more appallingly dreary life for a man of ambition and power."
2. Write contrasting paragraphs concerning the Austrian Emperor and Mr. Roosevelt, treating one as the last representative of the old system, and the other as the embodiment of the movement of the present and the future.
3. Write a paragraph in support of the following: "Italy could not have a more intelligent, devoted, and sympathetic ruler."
4. Contrast any one of the following with any one of the men notable in the history of Germany: Timoleon, John Hampden, Washington, Lincoln.
5. Draw from the article material for an original composition on, "Roosevelt's conception of an ideal ruler."
6. Compare or contrast any one of the rulers mentioned in the article with any one of the rulers mentioned in the English classics.

IV. Fallacies About the Moon.

1. Define the word "fallacy."
2. Explain some of the causes that lead to the existence of fallacies.
3. How can you avoid fallacies in your own speech and writing?
4. Make a list of the "fallacies about the moon." Give a clear, oral explanation of any one of these fallacies.

V. "Welcome, Stranger!" Said Little Old New York. By Chester T. Crowell.

1. What is the style of the article? What advantages does the writer gain by his use of this style?
2. Explain exactly what the writer means by saying, "New York is the poorest place in the world for mediocrity."
3. Write a paragraph in which you summarize Mr. Crowell's "worst things I know about New York."
4. Write a paragraph in which you summarize Mr. Crowell's "best things I know about New York."

VI. Where Ignorance Is Bliss. By Willard Wattles.

1. Give a short talk in which you explain the sentence: "Political parties are the medieval superstition behind which stalk the 'Men Without a Country,' those who laugh and pull in the grapes."
2. Read Addison's essay on "Party Spirit." Show in what respects that essay is related to the thought of the sentence just named.

VII. A Message from the Imperial Japanese Government to the American People. Good Business. By T. Yamamoto.

1. Write, in sentence form, a properly lettered and numbered outline of the article.
2. Write a short article in which you point out the conclusions that may be drawn from "Good Business."

VIII. Independent Opinions.

1. Write an original short story that will illustrate the following: "The proper person to be set over many and great things is one who is faithful in those of comparatively less importance."

I. Those Desperate Days at Chateau-Thierry.

1. Locate the Cantigny and the Chateau-Thierry region on a map. Indicate the relation of these regions to the general German battle plan.
2. Sketch the plan of General von Ludendorff which resulted in the series of engagements which culminated in the last Battle of the Marne.

II. Germany and the Allies—"The Ruhr Rebellion Quelled," "The French in Frankfurt," "Clash of Opinion Over Germany."

1. Locate on a map the region of the Ruhr basin and the region occupied by the French.
2. Was the movement of German troops into the Ruhr basin justified? The movement of French troops into the Frankfurt region?
3. "... they [the French] appear to be preparing for more permanent occupation." If the French do occupy this region permanently what will be the result upon Germany? Upon the future relations of France to England?
4. Does the Frankfurt incident strengthen or weaken the case of those who oppose the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles by the United States?

III. What Roosevelt Thought of Kings.

1. Comment on the following quotations: (a) "... each sovereign was obviously conscious that he was looking a possible republic in the face," etc.; (b) "Apparently what is needed in a constitutional King is that he shall be a kind of sublimated American vice-president;" (c) "Politically he can never rise to ... the level of the really able men of the nation."

IV. Good Business.

1. What political conditions lead to the veiled hostility between the United States and Japan?
2. In your judgment, do the economic considerations overbalance the political considerations?
3. Which of the American products mentioned toward the end of the article are manufactured in quantities in the locality in which you live? Find out, if you can, whether any local firm engages in business with Japan.

V. Conditions in Mexico—"From Bad to Worse in Mexico," "The Republic of Sonora."

1. Describe the political conditions in Mexico which have led to the rebellion in Sonora.
2. Mr. Crowell says, "The stage is set for a new revolution, but it will not be a separatist movement." The editorial writer says, "... but there are elements in it which point to ... a secessionist movement." Which of the two is right?
3. Review the history of the movement which led to the secession of Texas. Does the present trouble in Sonora resemble the Texas revolution in any respect?

VI. "Welcome, Stranger!" Said Little Old New York.

1. What, according to Mr. Crowell, are the social and economic advantages of residence in New York? The disadvantages?
2. "New York is not at all representative of the United States." Mention five facts which justify this statement.

VII. Woman's Place Outside the Home.

1. What are the functions of the Women's Bureau referred to in this article?
2. What are some of the standards of employment set up by the Bureau? How far does your state law conform to these standards?
3. Answer one or more of the questions raised by the author in the fourth paragraph from the end of her article.

VIII. The New Labor Movement—"The Strike Against the Brotherhoods," "The Workingman's Demands."

1. Show that the present railroad strike is merely symptomatic of the new labor movement in this country.
2. "It [the new 'outlaw' union] represents perhaps a tendency toward 'industrial unionism' such as that preached by the I. W. W." Explain this statement.
3. What remedies suggest themselves to you for present labor unrest?

IX. The Futility of Anti-Prohibition.

1. "Before the war the United States was going dry anyway by popular vote." Give the facts that justify this statement.
2. What conditions exist in your own community before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment?

The Independent

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The Passion Flower. translated from the Spanish of Jacinto Benavente. Parts of the tragedy are commonplace, but Nance O'Neil reaches the heights of emotional acting in two great scenes. (Belmont Theater.)

Remarkable Remarks

HENRY COLLINS—I suggest that every woman study her profile.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHALL—Internationalism savors of free love.

QUEEN MARIE—It is uncomfortable to go abroad and feel shabby.

CONGRESSMAN UPSHAW—A man in overalls has always been my hero.

J. RAMSAY MACDONALD—We have now the dictatorship of the capitalist.

REV. JOHN R. STRATON—Hell is for New Yorkers as much as for any one else.

DR. MURRAY, Skin Specialist—On no account trim the cuticle with scissors.

RICHARD CROKER—Bryan is the strongest man the Democrats have at present.

DR. FRANK CRANE—The most important thing to know about rules is when to break them.

SUSANNA COCROFT—I have helped 92,000 women to regain health and have good figures.

DR. WILLIAM S. WELCH—I do not believe that the older men should hang on too long.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER—What in the world do you think I know about the price of gasoline?

C. F. REMINGTON—You will notice a lot of Safety First signs on the way home from the hospital.

REV. BERNARD VAUGHAN—In days gone by ladies dressed for dinner, now they undress for it.

COL. FREDERICK PALMER—President Wilson is now without doubt the most unpopular man in Europe.

REPRESENTATIVE SMITH—International law has no particular appeal to the people of the United States.

FRANK B. GILBRETH—Work should be treated as the greatest of all sports, and

working shoes should be selected accordingly.

PROF. WILLIAM LYON PHELPS—If the Greek and Roman gods and goddesses were alive today every one of them would be in jail.

J. EDGAR PARK—I don't know which is the greater plague, the old-fashioned nuisance called a soul, or the new-fangled bore called mankind.

JAMES M. BECK—I wish heartily that Senator Lodge were a younger man, for in my judgment he would be the ideal candidate to succeed President Wilson.

PROF. E. A. ROSS—If newspapers were not allowed to derive more than a modest proportion of their total income from advertising, they would cost us more but they would tell more truth.

ROBERT QUILLEN—I yet remember the thrill that shook me when first I kissed my first sweetheart. She was red-headed and I had just put on long pants. I aimed at her mouth and kissed her under the left ear. In later years my batting eye improved, but repetition seldom has the zest of a first performance.

Just a Word

The National Efficiency Society at the meeting of its board of governors held on December 23, appointed Mr. H. F. J. Porter its executive secretary in place of Mr. Charles Dexter Allen, who had resigned on account of other duties which prevented his serving longer in that position. It then moved its headquarters from 119 West Fortieth Street to the Fifth Avenue Building, Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Porter was the founder and executive secretary of the Efficiency Society in 1912 and resigned in 1914 to return to his industrial engineering practice. In 1918 the Efficiency Society and the National Institute of Efficiency united under the name of the National Efficiency Society.

The society, feeling that the recent movement toward closer cooperation between employer and employee in industry, thru shop committees on which the employee is represented in management, is the logical step toward higher productive efficiency in industry, naturally turned to the pioneer in this movement, Mr. Porter, who first introduced a shop committee in this country in 1903 and has been identified with the movement ever since. It is now endeavoring to promote this movement and to be the center of information on this very important development in the industrial field.

At its spring meeting next month the subject will be fully discussed together with the bearing upon it of the plan for arbitration boards and industrial tribunals recommended by the President's second Industrial Conference at Washington.

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The Independent

May 1, 1920

The Only Cure for the H. C. of L.

A Message from the United States Government

By Dr. Royal Meeker

United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics

CONGRESS in dealing with the problems of reconstruction in the United States has pursued a policy of scuttle. Responding to a carefully planned and heavily financed propaganda, it has returned the railroads and the communication systems to private management, and is permitting the sale of Government ships and shipyards at bargain prices as fast as buyers can be found.

The dominant idea has been to "get the Government out of business" as quickly as possible regardless of the results. At the same time all effective control over prices and the distribution of the necessities of life has been relinquished. It was found necessary for the Government to take charge of the program for transforming industry from peace production to war production. The re-transfer of industry from a war to a peace footing is quite as big an undertaking as the first transfer to war production, but we are leaving the job to the American business man, unaided by the power of the Federal Government.

It is nearly twenty months since the armistice, but no one will contend, I think, that we are back upon a sound or satisfactory basis, or have made any real progress in that direction. Prices instead of coming down, as they should if conditions were healthy, are going up. Industrial unrest instead of diminishing is increasing. Defeated in the first skirmishes of the threatened industrial war, labor is reforming its lines for a new impact with organized capital.

American business invited the task of managing reconstruction in the United States and in that task, willingly given over by Congress, it has not succeeded. It could not succeed. The need was for a constructive and progressive national policy, not the speediest possible return to the old order. Tens of thousands of business men scattered thruout the country, each working for his own advantage, with no continuing coöperation with the others, were in no position to formulate such a policy, much less to carry it out.

The duty was with Congress. For all its self-confidence, American industry, after a year and a half of interference and rigid governmental control, was in no

condition to shift for itself without bringing distress to the people. The mistakes that have been made must be corrected. The duty of correcting them before it is too late, and adopting a national policy that will in fact restore normal conditions still lies with Congress.

The best proof that conditions are abnormal is the still increasing cost of living. It is not merely because prices are high that the cost of living is high. A whole ox could have been bought in the middle ages for what is asked for a beefsteak today, yet the cost of living probably is no higher now than it was then. The cost of living is high when money wages of the masses of the people are insufficient to allow them to buy an adequate supply of the necessities of life.

No doubt as to the highness of the present high cost of living can remain when the studies made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are analyzed. Dieticians agree that the average man performing a moderate amount of labor needs food of the right kind and in sufficient quantity to produce about 3200 calories when burned in the body. The food budgets of the thousands of families included in the Bureau's

studies average only about 2700 calories for each adult man. Such a restriction in diet must inevitably lower the efficiency of the workers and certainly will retard the proper growth and development of their children.

Since food is man's primary need, it is apparent that when on an average families are getting an insufficient supply of food, the restriction in other items must be still more

severe. No consumption standards for clothing, housing, furnishings, fuel, light and miscellaneous items have yet been worked out, but from what has been done by the Bureau of Labor Statistics upon clothing standards it is evident that the average worker's family falls far short of what would be considered a very modest clothing standard for maintaining health and decency.

Contrary to the accepted notion of the extravagance of women in dress, it is interesting to note that the wife usually spends less for clothing than the husband. Her clothing budget is the first to be cut when an unusual expense arises. Every [Continued on page 186

Dr. Meeker Says:

Could we awake tomorrow to find the currency reduced by one-half and the world flooded with goods, we should awake to disaster. We are like a man on the roof of a tall building and wanting to get down. To jump is the quickest way. It takes time and energy to come down the stairs . . . but it is very much safer.

Henry Ford, Miracle Maker

Second article in The Independent's Industrial Series on the big plants that are finding a successful answer to the problems of labor unrest

By Professor John R. Commons, of the University of Wisconsin

In collaboration with A. P. Haake, O. F. Carpenter, Malcolm Sharp, Jennie McMullin Turner, Ethel B. Dietrich, Jean Davis, John A. Commons

"THE industrial miracle of the age," John D. Rockefeller is reported to have said of the Ford Motor Company. He might have added, the psychological miracle of the age. The industrial end is amazing enough. Three completed cars moving off every minute on their own gasoline. The bread-winners of a city of two hundred and fifty thousand at work in one factory.

But the psychological miracle is equally miraculous. Ford reversed the ordinary psychology of industry. Instead of sharing profits with employees at the end of the year he shared them before they were earned. Instead of carefully selecting employees at the gates he takes them as they come—gets a cross-section of the community—has a theory that he must carry his share of the maimed, blind, and criminal, because somebody has to do it anyhow—believes in ordinary plain people as they come along.

This is not scientific and is not business. According to the usual ideas Ford ought to break. They tried to prove in court that he was a very ignorant man and could scarcely even read and write. He needs somebody to protect him against himself. And that is what his employees are doing.

Ford says, in effect, to anybody who gets into his works, "How much do you think you are worth?" Well the man thinks he is worth a little more than he has been getting elsewhere. "Why," says Ford, "that's nothing. Here is the biggest thing in the world. We are going to sell a million cars a year and give every family in America a 'Lizzie.' If you get into the game you are worth twice as much, ten times as much, as you have been getting. We will pay you that in advance. Now go to it."

And just the ordinary, everyday man rises up out of himself and sees himself twice as big, ten times as big, as he had ever thought possible. He goes to it.

That is why even men with a prison record have done big things at Ford's. There are 400 of them and the majority making good.

Two thousand men go around with labels, "For light work only." A blind man does the work of three men. The fact is, everybody turns in and protects Ford against himself. He is positively too democratic for this world. One man is just as good as another, he thinks. That certainly is not business. But behold, you see or-



Henry Ford is really a plunger—a plunger in social psychology. Instead of sharing profits with employees at the end of the year, he shares them before they are earned. Instead of carefully selecting his men at the gates, he has a theory that he must carry his share of the maimed, the criminal and the blind. And his employees protect him by reducing the labor turn-over in his plant to such an extent that real team work is possible

dinary, common men doing big things at Ford's.

Of course, they make mistakes. Ford took his sociologists out of the ranks, and they certainly did raw work for a while. Ford somewhere had gotten an idea that what he wanted as workers in his factory were men who were living clean and wholesome and constructive lives. So he did not care to have employees examined as to their efficiency—efficiency was to be a by-product of the clean and wholesome life. He was going to share his profits, not with those who got out the work, but with those who led a clean and wholesome life. So he picked out his sociologists from the ranks to investigate and find out. And they went into the homes, investigating and re-investigating everybody. They had an idea that that was the clean, wholesome and constructive life.

Well, after about three years, Ford called in Dr. Marquis, Dean of the Episcopal Cathedral, and spoke in this wise: "There is too much of this snooping around in private affairs. We'll change this from a Sociology department to an Education department—you take charge. You know what I want—clean and constructive life—but cut out all except those that really need further assistance and advice."

And that is what Dr. Marquis has been doing. He has about fifty men on that job.

Then about the 400 with prison records, Ford had an idea that if he could save men from the penitentiary they would make good. All they needed was a chance. But the idea did not work. They had a different idea. This was just another chance to get off, and so they took advantage of it and went on with their criminality. Now this has been changed. The Education department takes on no convicted delinquent until after he has served his term, or at least an appreciable part of it. He must take his medicine. Then he may have his chance to make good. These four hundred are assigned to a confidential adviser—a kind of unofficial parole officer attached to the Education department of the factory. So Ford tried out his theory of faith in human nature, and his Education department learned how to protect Ford against himself.

People say, "Oh yes, Ford can do these things because he has such an enormous business. There is nothing at Ford's that can teach other employers anything in any ordinary business subject to competition."

Wrong again. Ford got his enormous business because he did these other things first. Ford is really a plunger—a plunger in social psychology. When he started his profit-sharing scheme in 1914, he had 14,000 employees. He doubled their wages with a bang—that is, he doubled the wages of those who could pass his sociology examination on the clean and wholesome life. In August, 1919, his 14,000 men had become 53,000, and were growing at the rate of 1200, on an average, a month. The first year after he doubled their wages he made more net profit than he did the year before.

HOW was it? The labor turnover. In order to keep his force of 14,000 men he had to fill the places of those who quit at the rate of 50,000 a year. The next year after he put in his new plan he had to hire only 6508. If the old rate of labor turnover were to keep going now he would be hiring 196,000 men a year to keep up a force of 53,000. But he only hires at the rate of 23,000 to replace those who quit. We were told by another employer in Detroit that the turnover in other foundries last summer had been 20 per cent a month. In Ford's foundry of 7000 workers it was running at 6 per cent to 8 per cent a month. The average turnover for all departments ranged from 3 per cent to 6 per cent a month.

Now, the cost of labor turnover is something huge. There is the hiring and examination of applicants, the files of records, the breakage and accidents of new employees, the teaching and training and fitting them into the job, most of all, the slowing up of production. It is a big overhead cost, added to the wages. You might credit almost the entire increase in efficiency to that item. If you have 1000 men in a single gang then the speed of the 1000 is limited by the speed of the slowest. And if 3700 new men, the former proportion at Ford's, are coming into that gang every year and 3700 are leaving, there certainly must be a lot of slow men

Next month—"The Labor Court," a story of how the Hart, Schaffner and Marx factory has solved one big labor problem.



Ford employees are encouraged to own their own homes. This cottage is typical of the homes they can buy

holding them up. But, if only five hundred or less are coming and going for a year then you begin to get team work and can reduce the size of the gang, and move the stuff along.

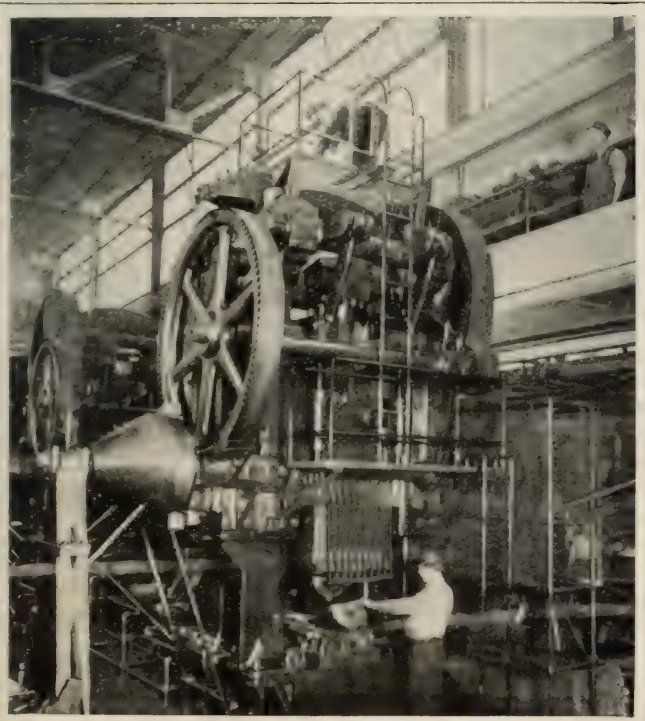
That is what you see at Ford's. That is the industrial miracle. It follows the psychological miracle. Innumerable trolleys, conveyor belts, tractors and trailers, carrying multitudes of castings to appointed foregatherings with other castings and parts. Waist-high assembly carriers do away with lifting and bending. In the foundry, usually the bugbear of employment managers, endless chains, overhead trolleys, sustain the weight of ladles; sand-hoppers in the ceiling do away with back-breaking shoveling; electric and magnetic hoists "hustle the pigs." In the cylinder-casting department three men pour what scarce yesterday required a hundred.

Thruout the entire factory seven hundred men are detailed to the exclusive task of keeping the place "policed up," to use the military phrase. A squad of painters, window-washers, accident-prevent-

ers, keep things fresh and safe. The machine shop floor is as clean as a kitchen. Rough stock, tho easily accessible to the operator, is piled clear of the aisles. True, many of the workers are close together where detail jobs are contemporaneous. Yet the entire air-content is changed every twelve minutes. In the foundry powerful down-drafts and sucking blowers carry off the smoke and gas.

Some people say that the men are "driven" at Ford's. A scientific manager who had come up thru machine shops elsewhere had told us he never saw such speeding up. So we looked for it. We had had some experience ourselves. The only place where we found it was in some parts of the foundry. There one might say they were speeding up. But those 7000 foundry workers are nearly all new men. In October, 1918, the foundry had only 700 men. Six thousand farmhands from Europe learning a foundry job might look very active, while 6000 who have got their pace would look easy. And there were so many of them who were easily at work that the driven ones caught your eye as exceptions.

Anyhow, why shouldn't strong men work hard for eight hours at 75 cents an hour? The Steel Corporation pays the same class of labor 40 cents an hour for twelve hours. One does not like to see them work that hard in the steel mills. And the enormous turnover shows that the steel workers do not keep it up. The foundry is a hard job anyhow—the hardest of all. The turnover there, at Ford's is 8 per cent a month, when the average for other shops in the works is 4, 5 or 6 per cent. If a foundry turnover, for men who have been employed on the average only six [Continued on page 189]



The industrial miracle followed the psychological miracle at Ford's. With the men liking their jobs and staying in them, team work developed to a remarkable degree thruout the plant, and it was strengthened by every possible improvement in mechanical equipment

If I Were a Senator

In Which the First Woman Candidate Speaks Her Mind

By Anne Martin

Former Chairman of the National Women's Party,
Independent Candidate for United States Senator from Nevada



WOMEN have always been quicker than men to see that the interests of life transcend and should control the interests of property. In the development of our great world society under the leadership of men, the interests of property, concentrated in the hands of a comparative few, have dominated the interests of humanity. And we have a sick world.

If I were a United States Senator I would use all the powers the office gives to humanize our Government and make it a genuine servant of the people's interests. It would be my purpose as their trustee to become an expert in government. A chief test of expertness, as I see it, is to anticipate and prevent the development of bad conditions by an understanding of cause and effect in the people's affairs. Our Government today cannot meet this test. It lacks the necessary leadership, social knowledge and vision, and firm purpose, in every one of its departments.

I have often wondered if Congress realizes the figure it cuts when it is suddenly informed by the newspapers that food riots are taking place in New York City, and introduces resolutions in both houses to find out their cause? This happened in the winter of 1917. Dozens of similar investigations of past mistakes are being conducted today in Congress, while practically nothing socially constructive is offered for the future.

A most noteworthy example of the inexpertness of our elected experts in government is found in the recent disclosure by the newspapers to Congress of the fact that twenty-nine valuable German ships, taken by us during the war, were about to be sold to the Inter-

national Mercantile Marine Company by the United States shipping Board at an altogether inadequate price.

Miss Martin, like President Wilson, started her career by being a professor. She taught history in the University of Nevada from 1897 to 1901. But she also won the state tennis championship!

Were all our committees of the Senate and House sleeping, that they had to be informed by New York newspapers of these facts developing here in Washington, within a mile of the Capitol? If the attention of Congress had been fixed on the development of an efficient merchant marine policy, which is so evidently needed, that body itself would have been the leader in protecting public rights.

THE obvious incompetence of Congress and its neglect of the people's affairs are of course largely due to our system of representation. We have read many imprecations of Bolshevism and the Russian Soviet in the *Congressional Record* during the last two years. The Soviet is regarded by the average member of Congress as a thing of horror; it is after all, nothing more than the principle of occupational representation worked out in practical politics. We have a splendid example of the Soviet in Congress, which is almost entirely a Soviet of lawyers and bankers. Of the 435 members of the House of Representatives, 269, or more than 60 per cent are lawyers. Bankers comprise the next largest group. There are only seven farmers, three railroad engineers, one railroad conductor, two iron workers, two molders, and one miner! In the Senate, out of a membership of ninety-six, sixty-eight, or more than two-thirds, are lawyers. If our Senators by any chance are not lawyers, they are chiefly bankers and capitalists. When the farmers, the railway workers, labor in general displaces by its votes this preponderance of lawyers and bankers in both houses of Congress, and secures its fair share of representatives including both men and women, we shall have no longer a Soviet representing the financial interests of the country, but a Congress representing the various occupations and needs of the people. The Cummins-Esch railroad bill, dictated largely by the railroad executives, would never have passed such a Congress, farmer and labor organizations would never have had to appeal, and appeal in vain, for the President's veto, and the economic and legislative crime of returning the railroads to private management could not have been perpetrated, without giving government management at least a fair trial.

As regards representation in Congress, forward looking Britain is once more pointing the way to the conservative United States, having achieved the election of a woman member of the House of Commons by means of the national enfranchisement of women. Lady Astor is rapidly becoming a leader of political thought in that country of masculine conservatism. We American women, all of whom (at the time this

Miss Martin's Platform

1. Opposition to the treaty with Germany and the League of Nations as a breeder of wars. Support of a league of peace of all nations.
2. Payment of soldiers in war an amount at least equal to civilian pay.
3. Restoration of the rights of free speech, press and assembly.
4. Release of political prisoners and conscientious objectors, following the humane example of our associates in the war.
5. Recognition of the right of labor to bargain collectively and to strike.
6. Reduction of the high cost of living and the increase of production and trade thru public ownership and operation of the railroads, strict Government control of the meat packing industry, Government retention and development of all natural resources still publicly owned, Government ownership and operation of a merchant marine, taxation of the 16,000 war millionaires and of war profits to pay the money cost of the war, taxation of wealth, taxation of land values and of other natural resources held for speculation.
7. Public protection of maternity and infancy, removal of children from industry and the public feeding of undernourished children.
8. A blanket enactment to eliminate all remaining discriminations against women in industry, civil service, education and public office.

article is written) are still disfranchised so far as our national constitution is concerned, must glean what satisfaction we can from the knowledge that the election of a woman to the United States Senate from a suffrage state is considered by magazine editors as at least a political possibility, or this article would not be published.

IF I were a member of the United States Senate I would use every opportunity, both as legislator and propagandist, to make our government do things the people need, to make it the instrument of social desire and accomplishment, which means humanizing it. As a step in this direction I advocate the limitation of the power of the president in appointments and in foreign affairs, and the abolition of the presidential veto. The makers of our Constitution thought they were following the model of the reformed English monarchy in giving the President his enormous executive powers, the greatest of any ruler in the world; but they were endowing him instead with the powers of the Stuart monarchs, which had been partially revived by George III.

The patient American people do not require a ruler, they need an executive to carry out promptly the business done by their representatives in Congress. Having given the executive and legislative departments great powers, the makers of the Constitution sought to limit them by a system of checks and balances which divided responsibility between the President, the two houses of Congress, the Supreme Court, and the states, a system which enables these different agencies to block each other. To change this system of checks and balances into a smoothly working government of the people which will get things done, I believe that our Constitution should be so amended as to abolish fixed terms of office and to permit the President and his cabinet to become leaders of the majority party in Congress and directly responsible to that body. The President would then be the executive arm of the legislative department, and we would have a government more responsive to public opinion, instead of our present system, which allows and even at times forces the executive and legislative departments to oppose each other, paralyzes public business, and jeopardizes the vital interests of the people.

I would work for the limitation of the powers of the Supreme Court (which, as shown by its recent steel corporation and stock income decisions, favors special interests), and for the popular election and recall of its judges.

I would work for the reorganization of governmental departments into natural agencies springing from the living needs of the people. Instead of the Departments of the Interior, of Commerce, of Agriculture, etc., with their heterogeneous collections of divisions and bureaus, Departments of Production, of Distribution, Marketing and Consumption should be established, managed by expert industrial engineers with social vision. The first department should be charged with stimulating the production of all raw materials and manufactured products, the second should deal with all problems of distribution, marketing and consumption. Labor relations would naturally fall under the

joint jurisdiction of these two departments. We should also have a Department of National Finance which would promote a system of banking and credits that would give farmers and small producers of all kinds equal opportunities as compared with big business, and thus stimulate production. Another department should be responsible for promoting the most efficient means of communication between the people, by means of railroads, postoffices, public roads, and telegraph and telephone. We should also have a Department of News, charged with furnishing the people prompt news from unpolluted and incorruptible sources.

If elected to the Senate I would use all the powers of the office to prevent the ratification of the treaty with Germany (including the imperialistic League of Nations), which will continue to breed instead of end war. This treaty violates the promises America made to the world, and pledges us to the virtual enslavement of Ireland, Egypt, India, China, and Persia. I favor a league of peace composed of all nations, which should pledge themselves to abolish universal military service and to accomplish disarmament.

I not only stand but will work for the restoration of free speech, free press, and free assembly, as guaranteed in the first amendment to the Constitution, and for the release of political prisoners and conscientious objectors, following the more enlightened example of our associates in the war in releasing these prisoners.

I will support the right of labor to bargain collectively and to strike, after all other lawful means to reach a fair settlement have failed. These fundamental rights of labor have been recognized for many years, but have been recently denied by use of the injunction, while the right of capital to strike by closing its mines and its factories goes unimpeached.

As a means of lowering the high cost of living, ending profiteering, and stimulating production and business, I will work for the following measures:

1. The public ownership and democratic control of the railroads under the Plumb plan, or any other plan embodying its principles. This plan provides a dividend on economical and ef-

ficient management by the classified employees and their chosen officials; it will protect the public from the continued plunder and exploitation which has always accompanied private ownership, and will help reduce the high cost of living by reducing rates. The net surplus earned every year after all other charges are paid is to be divided between the employees and the Government. The Government is to use its share of surplus profit to reduce rates, thus stimulating business and reducing the cost of living.

2. Government control of the meat packing industry thru a Food Stuffs Commission and by a system of licensing, and by requiring [Continued on page 185]



The dog became famous in Washington as a champion of women's rights during Miss Martin's term as president of the National Women's Party

The "Indignation Special"

A commuter's story of how the folks in one town got together and broke the railroad strike

By Margaret L. Farrand

THE one train that pulled out of our station on April 13 was a cross between a football special and the history-book wood cuts of the first steam engine. Everyone inside was talking and laughing and having a good time generally; everyone along the route hung from their windows and stood still in the streets open-mouthed to see us pass; for this was the second day of the railroad strike and our town's first self-help train.

We are a typical suburban community. We spend at least half our waking hours in New York and at least an eighth of them on the way. The strike on our railroad began slowly. The first day we were late at our offices in the morning and late to our dinners at night, but we were not greatly disturbed. Our bosses and our cooks have been well trained by the snow, the sleet and the railroad administration. Monday morning, however, found us trainless. Some of us motored to New York; it is not an expeditious method of commuting. Some of us had been forehanded enough to go into town Sunday afternoon. Some of us made our way by devious routes to other railroads in other communities where a train or two was running thru. Most of us stayed at home.

Then our local government got to work. They pressed the invaluable Boy Scouts into service and by dinner time everyone in town had a leaflet announcing a meeting in the High School at eight o'clock that evening. That meeting began on time, with the room, and it's a big one, full. By eight-ten there was standing room only and very little of that. Every commuter in town was there; so were a goodly number of their wives and daughters, some of them commuters too. That meeting was something of a phenomenon. It was called to discuss an acute situation, a situation we had reason to be pretty excited about—and no one got excited. No one lost his head or talked for the sake of talking. It was a meeting about the strike, but the words "Bolshevik," "Red," and "I. W. W." were never mentioned.

The mayor, a lawyer whose name carries weight in cities many times bigger than ours, took the platform and gave the tone to the meeting. He told us what we were there for and what we were not there for. He said a few well chosen words on what the community would think of any local dealer who tried to take advantage of the situation to profiteer. If any dealer had vague thoughts in his head of gain to be derived from the strike they died a sudden death. Then somebody offered a resolution. It stated that we, the citizens of this community, did not pretend to pass judgment on the demands of the striking railway employees, on the justice of their cause, that was their affair and the affair of the railway officials; *but* we did not intend to let any minority body whatsoever interfere with our food supply, our mails and our transportation. They could not dictate about our goings out and our comings in. The resolution was passed unanimously and without discussion. Everyone listened and everyone applauded, but we didn't shout. This was not just talk. We were very much in earnest.

The mayor announced that one train had run in that morning from a station a little way down the line with a loyal engineer and conductor, both residents of our community, and a crew of volunteer firemen and brakemen. If trains were to go in and out from our station tomorrow and the next day and the next day and as

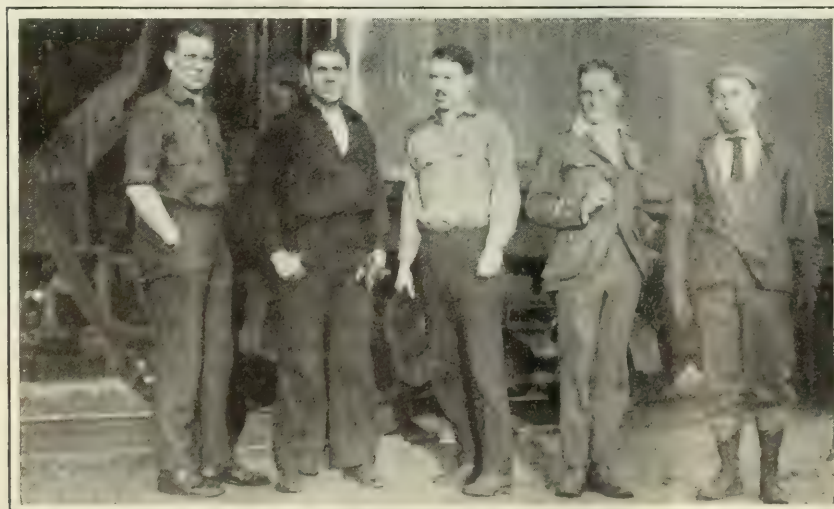
long as the strike lasted we must have volunteers to run them. Firemen were most urgently needed, but men could be used in other capacities. He called for volunteers. There was a stampede, headed by the ex-service men. The secretary tried to take down the names, but he had to call for help. Every man under forty was on his feet. There were one hundred and eighty-two volunteers.

After things had quieted down a bit the engineer who ran the train in that morning was asked to come up on the platform. He is a lean, kindly old man with white hair and very blue eyes. He has run trains on our road from the beginning of time and there isn't one of us for whom he hasn't held the eight-three some morning as we dashed breathlessly down the hill after a bolted breakfast. The mayor shook him by the hand and he got a [Continued on page 187



International

A Princeton football star, W. L. Morgan, Jr., taking the place of a striking fireman on one of the "Self-Help" trains



Central News

Some of the men who volunteered to fire the "Indignation Special." When they got the trainload of commuters to the city they changed into business clothes and started another day's work in their New York offices. Many of the volunteers who broke the railroad strike were ex-service men

The One Big Union Idea

By Franklin H. Giddings

WHEN radical elements in the labor organizations talk about "one big union" to supersede existing unions and brotherhoods, they are talking revolution. Possibly some of them do not fully realize that revolution is their program, but the I. W. W. folk and the Socialist factions make no concealment of their purpose to expropriate capital and "take over" the industries and thereby make an end of the existing social order.

The plan is revolutionary because in the same aggregation of human beings, by whatever name it may be called, whether empire, kingdom, republic, democracy, or federation of soviets, there cannot be more than one inclusive "big union." The existing social order, whether monarchial or republican, is one big union of all the citizens constituting a political state. A democracy is one big union of citizens who are equal in respect of their political and legal rights. Each has a vote, and to the extent that the democratic idea is fairly carried out, the law bears equally upon each by way of obligation and affords to all equal protection. There is no privileged class. Any other sort of big union would of necessity create a privileged class, as monarchy and aristocracy do. The one big union contemplated by Socialists, Bolsheviks, I. W. W.'s and "outlaw strikers" would set up the proletariat as a privileged class. None of these radical groups believes in democracy or wants it. It wants a proletarian dictatorship.

Any discussion of present tendencies in the industrial world which ignores these elementary facts misses the point and goes astray. Dissatisfied elements in the American Federation of Labor, and rival organizations like the I. W. W., assert that the A. F. of L. under the leadership of Mr. Gompers is an aristocracy of labor and that it is in alliance with capitalistic interests to maintain the existing social system. It is satisfied to obtain various reforms and "improve conditions." Essentially the charge is true. That is to say, the A. F. of L. has not hitherto been and it is not now a revolutionary organization.

When this fact is admitted a further fact of significance is admitted by implication. The dissatisfied and outlaw elements of the wage earning population, in describing the A. F. of L. as an aristocracy of labor, are acknowledging that the brotherhoods and unions are composed of the relatively skilled and competent men who like order, steady work, regular wages, family life, citizenship and good reputations, and who have no desire to see the world turned topsy turvy. They are acknowledging that the "outlaws," the "casuals," the "migratories," are the relatively incompetent, the restless, the radical by temperament, the men that like to relieve their feelings in violent action and who more or less enjoy ructions and chaos.

The actual lineup in the wage-earning population in America today and throughout the world follows this entirely natural assorting. On the one side are superior ambition, character, intelligence, thrift and conservatism. On the other side are inferior stability, inferior intelligence, small dependableness and small earning power, greater uneasiness, greater recklessness and temperamental radicalism.

The struggle between these forces is a fight for power. If the more conservative force wins, social evolution along historical and existing lines will continue, production will increase, prosperity will return, the world will be better fed, better clothed and better housed, and education will once more make headway. If the radical force wins, we shall have increasing disorder, diminishing production, increasing hardships among people that now enjoy comfort, and an appalling increase of misery among the impover-

ished and helpless. Social revolution will begin, and the end of it none will be able to foresee.

This is an abhorrent prediction to the motley cohorts of social sentimentalism, to whom any kind of superiority—above all, any kind of aristocracy—is anathema. "But are the unfortunates of the world never to have their chance?" they ask. Are we never to have a world in which economic equality and an equalization of power will make everybody good and wise, so that we shall no longer have restless, incompetent and destructive elements in society to make us trouble?

The probable answer to this question is that superiority will continue to hold its own in human affairs, and that the sentimentalists and their pets, the inferiors, will have to accommodate themselves to the fact as best they can. It is highly probable that the next stage in social evolution and in the distribution of political power will be one in which we shall witness a consolidation and amalgamation of the less wealthy two-thirds of the so-called middle class with the upper two-thirds of the so-called working class. This vast social body will be on the whole prudent, trustworthy, intelligent, enlightened and thrifty, neither reactionary nor radical, but liberal minded and progressive. We predict that it will conserve and develop civilization, that it will make a rather decent world for sensible and law-abiding people to live in, and that, incidentally, it will greatly ameliorate the lives of the restless and relatively inefficient. Whether it will ever inject common sense into the minds of the sentimentalists we are less confident.

Let the People Starve

IS the right to strike to take precedence over the right to eat? This question is commended to the attention of the strikers in the freight transportation service.

The Latest in Strikes

THERE is such an overproduction of Republican Presidential candidates that the market is glutted and many politicians are sure to be forced into the ranks of the unemployed after the Chicago convention. On the other hand, the Democrats are finding difficulty in getting anyone to enter the campaign. Is it a Presidential candidates strike? If so, why do not the Democrats import strike-breakers from the other party?

Denim and Gingham

By Edwin E. Slosson

EVEN a worm will turn if trodden upon. Even the American people will not stand everything. Long ago when England tried to keep them in permanent dependence upon her woolen mills the Americans raised the rattlesnake flag with the strange device, "Don't tread on me." The first fight for American freedom was won when the colonists boycotted British cloth and pledged themselves to wear nothing but homespun till the mother country abandoned her stepmotherly attitude. In our Civil war again economy became fashionable and if you think that the southern man did not fight well in butternut or that the northern woman did not look sweet in calico ask dad, he knows.

And now to look at our streets, courts and camps one would think that the white collar men, finding that the overall men had got ahead of them in salary, had suddenly

Overalls for Everybody



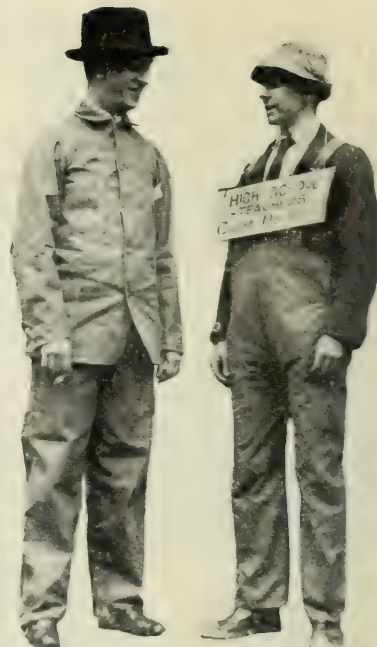
Wide World

Shopping on Fifth Avenue was the arduous task for which these ladies donned their blue denim overalls and dared the cheers of the crowd. But overalls as a feminine street costume in Chicago caused the police to arrest the wearer



Paul Thompson

Trust the chorus girls to keep up with styles. All wearing overalls they got right out on Broadway to work for the cause



Paul Thompson

The school teacher on the right is spokesman for many of his colleagues in approving the overall campaign. Teachers have long complained that they earned less than bricklayers, and had to dress better



© Kadel & Herbert

The overall drive started in the South and followed spring weather to the Northern states. The enthusiast above is firing a crowd of new converts with the idea. Overalls have appeared in our House of Representatives and in the Ottawa House of Commons



International

© Kadel & Herbert

Mina Long Tack Sam (left) is helping persuade her Chinese neighbors to join the overall drive. The earnest group above are planning the campaign to put overalls on every New Yorker who resents the H. C. L.



© Keystone View

The Cheese Club, members of which have dramatic or artistic qualifications, started the overall drive in the stronghold of the garment trade, New York City, and put thru a big parade on Saturday, April 24, in which every marcher wore overalls or his very oldest clothes

shifted to the better paid professions. But no, it is merely a consumers' strike on a large scale; direct action directed against the High Cost of Living by a new branch of the I. W. W., which means in this case, I Won't Wear any suit costing more than \$10. Like other strikes this will inflict some unintentional injury upon undeserving persons. It may reach an innocent retailer or tailor rather than the undiscoverable profiteer higher up. But it probably will not go far enough or last long enough to do much harm to anybody, while it will do good to everybody by making them realize their real independence. The food profiteers have us more or less at their mercy for we have to eat—something—and at frequent intervals. We cannot make yesterday's dinner last over till tomorrow. But we can make last year's suit last over next year and often with little or no sacrifice of presentability. Some of us even like to wear our old clothes. It is only fashion that makes us so ready to change. If now fashion takes another tack then we can indulge our fondness for the clothes that have grown to fit us.

It is indeed time for public sentiment to shift its course for it has been heading straight toward world-wide bankruptcy. The reason why the present generation has had money to burn—on gasoline and gun cotton for instance—is because former generations were taught to be thrifty. Their hard earned and harder saved wealth we have been blowing in on big dinners and blowing out of big guns. Our forefathers went to school to Benjamin Franklin and Samuel Smiles, but these economists—to use the word in its old sense—are unread by the new generation. Thrift became a forgotten virtue; worse, it was condemned as a vice. Extravagance and pretentiousness were energetically encouraged not only by the advertisements of interested parties, but by the admonitions of our social mentors. Short story writers who mold the morals of the million have for years been holding up as a model not the frugal youth who works hard and saves his nickels, but he who spends his last dollar on a shine, a shave and a brush with liberal tips to all and so fortified by the consciousness of presentability walks into the onyx office and bluffs the boss into giving him a job with a salary so high that he can indulge his taste for luxury and live happily ever after. The intended inference is that if the young man had shaved himself, blacked his own shoes, brushed his own clothes and tipped himself he would have felt so mean about it that he could never have impressed the millionaire with the belief that he belonged in his class and was a suitable husband for his daughter, the million heiress.

Such lessons are easily learned and it is no wonder that the younger generation came to regard a patch as a badge of disgrace and took to buying diamonds on the installment plan. Even their ostensible economies were camouflaged extravagances. The society farmerette paid more for her fascinating trouserettes than the farmer's wife paid for her go-to-meeting dress. The Bohemian—I should say the Czechoslovak—restaurant charges 75 cents extra for sitting on a wooden bench instead of a gilded chair and drinking out of a rough red flower-pot instead of a china teacup. If you saw a suit made of imitation homespun of particularly poor workmanship, full of knots, uneven threads and miscolored fibers—such a job as one of our great grandmothers would have made her twelve year old daughter unravel from the loom and do over before she could eat supper—you could safely assume that it was frightfully expensive. The French people bore the burden of grandeur of the court of Versailles with resignation, but when Marie Antoinette took to the simple life and made them pay for her dairy at the Little Trianon they rose in revolt.

It is quite possible that the present movement may take the same turn and that blue overalls and bungalow aprons may become in the end another form of extravagance. Any

unnecessary purchase is an extravagance however cheap. The motive power of the movement seems to be a desire to cook the tailor's goose and get the shoemaker's goat. It seems to us robbery that the money that a few years ago would suffice to clothe the entire man will now scarcely buy a one-piece bathing suit. But we cannot expect prices to go down much until the nations of the world stop printing fiat money and extending fiat credit. It is only thru hard work and genuine economy that the world can recover from the unprecedented losses of the last six years. If putting on overalls and aprons means that men and women are going to work harder and save more then it is the most encouraging sign we have yet seen for the future. It is at least a gain when ostentatious economy takes the place of ostentatious expenditure.

Is America Myopic?

KIPLING has often been called a Jingo poet and yet he reminded his countrymen that they could know little of England "who only England know." In the United States there are those who seem to believe that knowledge of or interest in anything on the other side of the Atlantic is a sign of lack of patriotism. But nobody can really appreciate the full value of American life and institutions who cannot compare them with something else. Those who believe that Christianity is the best religion ought to encourage the study of comparative religion. Those who believe that the United States is the best country ought to encourage foreign travel and the study of foreign institutions.

Don't Refuse Till You're Asked

THE Bolshevik leaders declare that the League of Nations is a capitalist alliance and that they will never, never join it.

The Carpenter's Son

By Shailer Mathews

THE Interchurch World Movement in North America faces grave responsibilities, none greater than that of representing the attitude of Protestantism toward social questions. On this subject denominations and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America have spoken out bravely, if perforce somewhat generally. But the Interchurch World Movement is in a position which is unique. With vast sums collected for purposes of publicity its attitude can never escape notice. Whether it will or not, its announcement will be regarded as those of Protestantism. That fact makes it a trustee of Protestantism's future.

Thus far it has administered this trust sanely. The statement of the Survey Department of its Home Missions Division is a worthy listing of social tasks facing the churches. In it will be found a careful study of great cities like New York, rural communities, migrant groups, negroes, orientals in America, immigrants, and the needs of the West Indies. The leaders of the Interchurch World Movement are certainly aware that social problems confront the churches, and they formulate them with a gratifying absence of sentimentalism and vibrant rhetoric. Hereafter no Protestant body has any excuse for ignorance as to the multiplicity and magnitude of the tasks which Christian people must face if our present social order is to embody the ideals of Jesus.

But the Interchurch Movement cannot stop at social amelioration. It must also voice an estimate of the Christian attitude toward our present economic system itself. The determination to raise hundreds of millions has already aroused anxiety on the part of those who fear the power of the rich reactionary. Insistence upon Christian Americanization has aroused suspicions that it is endeavoring to make the working man passive under bad conditions of

labor. It has already been charged that some of those interested in the Interchurch World Movement are also supporters of organizations which under the guise of patriotism are endeavoring to wrest from the laboring man advantages which have been on his side during the period of the war.

Unjustifiable as are these suspicions and accusations they none the less are being used by radicals as means to discredit religion and to segregate Protestantism as a phase of middle class interest. The very injustice of the charges demands a clear statement of the Interchurch World Movement upon moral questions which are involved in the economic struggle. It cannot, even if it would, be content with insisting upon teachings which do little more than enforce respectability and abstract virtues. The production of wealth and the ownership of profits involve morality as truly as do institutions mentioned in the Ten Commandments. The churches face issues in the economic order today as truly as they faced slavery in the economic and political order in the middle of the last century. What leadership has the Interchurch World Movement to offer them?

The Interchurch World Movement certainly ought not to adopt a political or economic program. That would be as foolish as the charge of men who should have known better, that its program of social advance is Bolshevik. Nor, should the Interchurch World Movement commit the churches to any policy of direct action in dealing with social questions. Economic policies are the affair of Christian individuals. They must bring their Christian sentiments, ambitions, and attitude into the world of affairs. But silence on this supreme moral issue of civilization will work injury. The world cannot be uplifted by those who separate between morality and business, the gospel and the factory. What the churches need along with the incentives to social advance proposed by the Interchurch World Movement is a perception that the struggle between the wage-earner and the capitalist is their concern. The Christian of today must be inspired to carry intelligently his Christian principles of brotherliness into every field that concerns human welfare. He must learn and make the world see that he has learned that it is more blessed to give justice than it is to fight to retain privilege. Whatever is injurious to human welfare is wrong and cannot be made right by silence or by the claim of antiquity. The Interchurch World Movement can commit Protestantism to the supreme endeavor to make the economic order Christian.

There is no doubt as to the sympathies of at least many of its leaders. There should be no question as to the position of the Movement itself. It should not commit itself to either party in the industrial struggle. The churches need guidance, not special pleading. It can and should commit itself to an explicit expression of ideals of justice and Christian obligation. It must take care that its need of great sums of money does not commit it to the policies of those opposed to the workingman. Just as truly must it avoid radical proposals which would confuse the churches with Communist, Socialist, or any revolutionary group. But recognition of the moral issues involved in the workingman's participation in determining policies of industry, collective bargaining, the length of the working day, conditions of labor, and the employment of women and children, is imperative. Equally imperative is it that the churches should educate their members to see that the spirit of Jesus will make men brothers, not merely Good Samaritans. For a body representing Protestantism to be silent in this day of economic unrest is to neglect a supreme opportunity. Pronouncement is a delicate and difficult duty. But it is imperative.

As the Interchurch World Movement speaks, so will Protestantism be judged.

Speak it must, but wisely.

Repudiating a Defense

IT is strange that the New York Assemblymen should resent the charge that they were intoxicated the night they expelled the Socialists. Do they not understand that so far from being an accusation it is their only possible excuse?

A Real Referendum

THERE have been no more implacable foes of the League of Nations in the Senate of the United States than Messrs. Gore, Brandegee, Sherman, Moses and Wadsworth.

The terms of all these gentlemen expire in 1921. Why should not the good people, respectively of Oklahoma, Connecticut, Illinois, New Hampshire and New York make their defeat the chief aim of the forthcoming campaign?

This would be a referendum on the League of Nations that would mean something.

Propaganda

PROPAGANDA, which originally meant no more than missionary work, seems recently to have taken on a sinister coloring. No one will admit that what he urges is propaganda; it is always a name for the activities of the opposition. We recall, with no little amusement, a little paper printed with the avowed purpose of bringing about intervention in Mexico that solemnly warned the American people to "beware of propaganda."

This is like the patent medicine which "contains no drugs," or even "no chemicals," altho any material substance which did not come within the scope of chemistry would be a novelty to science. Many an emancipated thinker boasts that he has no "dogmas" and has "discarded all creeds," but he will retail his *opinions* by the hour, as if dogma and creed meant something other than just a statement of what one believed. Like "drug," "chemical," "dogma," "creed," "politician" and many another erstwhile innocent word, "propaganda" has fallen into bad ways.

Is a Corner a Crime?

By John Bates Clark

THIS would be a safe world to live in if it were ensured against all the crimes and blunders that are committed in the name of liberty. In a position midway between license and tyranny are to be found all self-governing states, and their people have learned by experience that law is not the enemy of freedom but the guarantor of it.

At present it is entering new spheres—still in the name of general freedom—and there is a strong disposition to question its right to be there. Shall a man not do what he will with his own? Shall he not buy and sell what he pleases? Shall he not hire whomsoever he can and will to do his work? Shall he not contract with other men to buy, sell, hire or produce collectively? It appears that law is restricting such actions on the ground that they mean license for a few men and economic fetters for many. It has taken a vigorous hand in controlling business dealings and needs to go farther in that direction rather than to recede; and yet the old regard for personal liberty is and should ever be as strong as it was when it expressed itself in the American Constitution. This raises the question of the legitimacy of certain types of business transactions which have the sanction of long practise, though, as a rule, they are under a ban of public disapproval.

Speculation, as such, has had its arraignment and been justified. Its most powerful advocate historically was Adam Smith, the greatest apostle of economic freedom. Speculators in "corn" were ill thought of in his day and not without reason; but he showed that if, when a short crop was



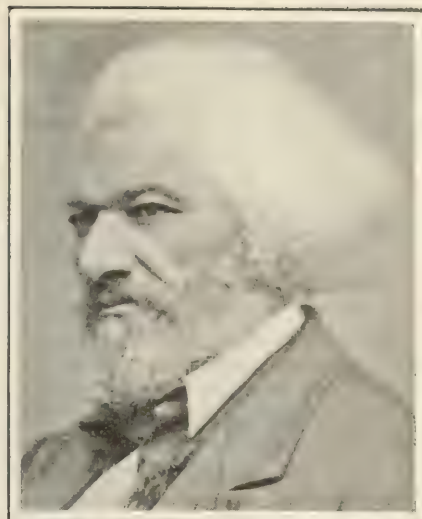
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An Anti-League of Nations has been proposed by Gabriele d'Annunzio, captor of Fiume. He has called a conference of his new league, to be named the League of Fiume, on May 15, to which delegates are invited from "the minority elements in all countries of oppressed peoples"



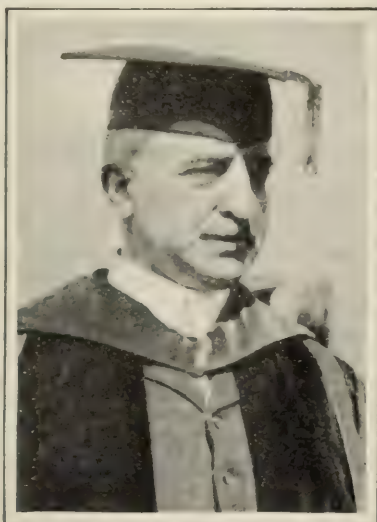
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General Alvaro Obregon is conducting a Presidential campaign in which half of Mexico is in revolt in his behalf



Underwood & Underwood

The first negro nominated for the Hall of Fame is Frederick Douglass, famous during the Civil War as an anti-slavery orator and journalist. It was to a considerable degree thru his urging that negro troops were organized to fight the Confederacy. Mr. Douglass was the son of a white man and a negro slave



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The new president of the University of California is Dr. David P. Barrows, former professor of political science

Who's Who This Week



© International

President Wilson has appointed a Republican, Charles E. Lobb, of Kansas, as head of the Farm Loan Board



Wide World



Paul Thompson

The oldest orphan in the Red Cross mission at Focsani, Rumania, is Maria Theresa Stefanescu. When she applied at the orphanage she gave her age as 137, which makes her about as old as the United States

The photograph at the left shows Mr. Dresel, the United States representative to Germany, pondering over affairs in Berlin



General Degoutte (right) commanded the French troops which entered Frankfort recently to enforce the terms of peace

Underwood & Underwood

in prospect, speculative buying of grain was wholly forbidden, the effect would be to cause the price to rise, at first very slowly and later suddenly, until it approached or reached a famine level. People would have little warning of the coming scarcity and would eat bread and feed live stock almost as liberally as ever. The inroad on the small supply would be serious and the scarcity in the end would be severer than it would have been if the speculators had at the outset had free play. Their action would have checked the early consumption and saved a larger part of the supply for the time of scarcity. It is the consumer himself who is most interested in the steadying action on prices which such legitimate speculation exercises.

What if the speculators should corner the entire supply and deal it out to the public on their own terms? Is that covered by Adam Smith's argument? Assuredly not. He never said anything in favor of "corners" nor of "forestalling" in the true sense of that term. He never justified making a famine instead of averting it, and he would have been the last man to say that if a coterie of dealers owned the whole wheat supply of England, they should be allowed to make what they could from their monopoly. Such monopoly is an outlawed thing. The spirit and, for the most part, the letter of the law are against it, and public interest is emphatically so. Corners mean a temporary monopoly and would be under the ban of moral law even tho there were no other law against them; but they exist and thrive. A volume could be written about modern engrossing of food and its effect on the cost of living, and some volumes are very likely to be written when investigations now begun shall be carried forward toward completion. Law that shall prevent the adding of any monopolistic profit to the cost of food will encounter no effective protest except from the profiteers whose freedom to tax the public it will restrain.

Does that apply to stocks as well as wheat? Clearly not, in the most essential respect. Stocks are not consumed in one season and renewed at the end for another season. They are not anything that is universally needed, and yet a certain steadying of their value is sound. Only a very free speculation can prevent sudden and very harmful changes of their value, and only that can make it easy for holders of stock to sell it on fair terms in any time of need. Constant trading in a stock is better for the holders of it than it is for those who make such trading their habitual occupation. The latter, on the average, lose more than they gain, but the investor has the benefit of owning something of comparatively steady value which he can sell in fair terms whenever he needs to do it.

Food and stocks, however, stand on different grounds. In the case of food the evil thing is the starving or half starving of poor consumers. In the case of stocks there is no privation of that sort. Everybody must have bread to eat, but only men on the short side of the market must have the securities that they have promised to deliver. This need is of their own making, and yet a corner made for no purpose but to catch the "shorts" does not look to the outside public materially different in principle from other kinds of engrossing. By contracting for a season's supply of building materials, a coterie might conceivably put a stop to erecting houses until a scarcity price could be extorted for what were needed. That a large public should continually buy and sell the things that have changing values is a sound feature of a business system, and there are even some who claim that a good supply of lambs ready for shearing is a necessary part of it. One may draw the line between the ordinary struggle between bulls and bears, on the one hand, and the manipulations that fleece the unwary public, on the other. A calculating policy that fleeces any class is immoral and blunting the public conscience to a toleration of such things means disaster. People are just now interested in the ethics of the Stutz automobile stock corner which grew out of an unusual action by the Stock

Exchange. It will have a good effect if views are clarified by it and if a clear standard of financial ethics is established. Practises that are not as black as some others may be dark enough to call for the restraint of spoilers for the protection of future victims. As to cornering, in general the verdict is already clear, and at this time the actual practise is widespread in a sphere where it does a maximum of harm. When the entire supply of any kind of food is contracted for in advance and held for gain there is a devil loose, and it is time that he were taken in hand. These practises are essentially crimes, and to tolerate them under any specious claim in behalf of the personal liberty of the spoilers would be the worst of blunders.

Why England Is Hard Up

THE British cannot afford to pay the interest on the \$4,277,000,000 that we loaned them so we have to pay it ourselves. But last year they paid \$1,930,000,000 for intoxicating liquors, which is 132 per cent more than they expended on such luxuries in 1913. Lord Leverhulme suggests that Great Britain might well go dry for five years and pay her debt to us.

Why a World Court Is Inadequate

PRESIDENTIAL candidate Lowden comes out for a World Court instead of a League of Nations to preserve the peace of the world. A world court, of course, is an essential part of any international system. But a court, whether national or international, always decides law as it is. It does not make law as it ought to be. An International Court would in the main decide its cases in accordance with the rules of international law, which is no farther advanced than was private law of the twelfth century.

What the world needs more than a court to interpret the traditional system of international custom is a parliament or assembly to civilize international law and bring it up to date, and an executive council to investigate and report on all important international questions. This can only be done by the machinery of the League of Nations.

The Cause of Our Conceit

THE English and French papers are blaming us for boasting that we won the war, but an Australian comes to our defense in the *Sydney Bulletin* and explains how we came to believe that our aid was essential and decisive:

For the exalted ideas which the U. S. A. has about its share in the war we are partly to blame; and I write as one who helped to pull the great loose leg of America. Things were desperate in France and Belgium in 1917 and early 1918, and two things had to be done outside the actual line: (1) polyglot America, which wasn't nearly as much pro-Ally as we had to make it believe, had to be "enthused," for the sake of the material as well as the men it might supply; (2) the German civil as well as military population had to be "rattled." Hence the States were overrun by British, French and other military and civil emissaries who laid the butter on Uncle Sam thick—told him how everything depended upon him and, later on, how magnificently he was doing his part to "make the world safe for democracy," and so on. It is all very well to talk of American skite; but British and French—yes, and Australians, carefully instructed beforehand—joined in the chorus, and often actually led it, with the knowledge that the hallelujahs would be wafted across to Germany. And it is certain that they were, and that Germany was badly rattled in consequence, while the Allies were correspondingly heartened. We have had to pay for it since; but it seemed the only policy at the time, and there is still no reason to believe that it wasn't what it seemed.

So if like Joshua we were able to bring down the walls of the modern Jericho by blowing our own horns why should anybody blame us?

Hallelujahs are cheaper than dynamite and no more noisy.

The Story of the Week

The Outlaw Strike Collapses

THE odds against the railway strike were too great to be overcome. It is not often that the employers, the government, the general public and the regular labor unions are united in opposing a strike, but the rash and sudden action of the railwaymen ranged against them all these forces.

The leaders of the regular labor unions, the great railway Brotherhoods, were strongly sympathetic with the demand of the men for better salaries and, under slightly different circumstances, might have been the organizers of the walkout. But they feared that a strike without warning at the present juncture would be interpreted by the employers as a breach of contract destroying faith in the validity of collective bargaining and thus undoing the work of many years of trades union development, and that the government would be alienated by the refusal of discussion and arbitration. Moreover, the new "outlaw" union was from the beginning hostile to the old leadership in the Brotherhoods as unduly conservative and indifferent to the interests of the rank and file. Hence the strike soon developed into a struggle for existence on the part of the Brotherhoods.

The strikers were unable, with their rudimentary organization, to maintain discipline in the ranks. Local groups of switchmen would suddenly drop work and then, a day or two later, vote to go back. The transportation situation of the country soon became an irregular patchwork. Some railways were running almost at maximum capacity; some cities were almost deprived of rail communication with the rest of the world; sometimes the yardmen remained on strike while the trainmen returned to work, or *vice versa*. Every day there were reports of new strikes and reports also of restored service in other parts of the country.

For several days the railway executives took no action, beyond the temporary employment of strike-breakers, but on April 16 the General Managers' Association of New York notified the Brotherhoods that unless the men returned to work within forty-eight hours their places would be permanently filled, and that in any case strikers guilty of violent conduct would not be reinstated. This announcement, which did not appear until the strike was already on the wane in most parts of the country, brought back many railwaymen to their work. Some of the outlaw locals, however, defied the threat of discharge and remained out.

Attorney-General Palmer believed that the strike was a proper case for investigation and perhaps for criminal prosecution. He considered that the strike might be treated as a conspiracy to interfere with the food supply of the nation. John Grunau, president of the Chicago Yardmen's Association, and several of his associates were arrested by federal authorities. They protested that their only offence was to go on strike and that no law made it a crime to refuse to work. Some sympathizers even denied that there had been any strike; there was simply an epidemic of "collective resignations" from service due to the inadequate pay!

The Blockade of New York

AS the railroad strike waned in the western states it grew more and more stringent in the east. Suburban trains in the neighborhood of New York City, especially in New Jersey, were tied up for several days. Instead of taking

advantage of the strike to enjoy their enforced vacations or fruitlessly railing at the authorities for not "doing something," the commuters resolved to run the trains themselves. A skeleton force of engineers and other expert railroad employees remained loyal to the Brotherhoods and thus supplied the necessary skilled labor to run a few passenger trains a day. As for the unskilled or semi-skilled labor, it was supplied in large measure by volunteers. A new type of strike-breaker was in evidence, the "white collar man," banker, clerk, lawyer or college student. Princeton University volunteered almost as a unit.

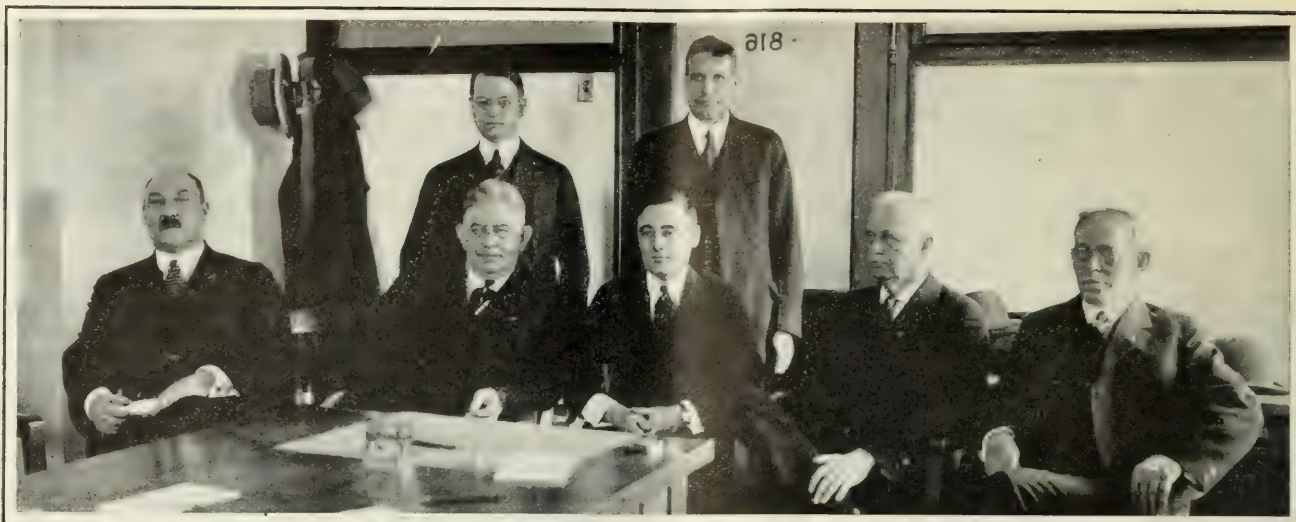
The "indignation specials," as they were nicknamed, ran under their amateur management in somewhat irregular fashion but without serious misadventure. In a few instances strikers attacked volunteers or regular railwaymen who refused to join the strike, but on the whole there was very little disorder. This, at least, must be said for the leaders of the "outlaw" strike, that they disclaimed any intention to promote disorder or to injure the interests of the general public or of the national government. Their position was that the right to strike was unquestionable and that if incidental hardship fell on innocent parties it was unfortunate but couldn't be helped. They disclaimed affiliation with the Communist Party and with the I. W. W., altho both of these organizations took advantage of the situation to spread their incendiary propaganda.

A strike on passenger trains is only an inconvenience; but a freight strike is a calamity. New York was not so much worried over the difficulty commuters found in reaching their offices at an early hour as over the possibility of a food shortage. Prices rose in the markets, more perhaps on account of the fear of retailers that the strike would last a long time than on account of any existing shortage. Fortunately, milk trains were kept running on many railroads during the entire strike and the scarcity of vegetables, butter, eggs and meat did not reach such a point as to cause serious suffering. New York can only speculate, however, what would have been the result if all of the Brotherhoods had supported the outlaw strike and thus



Marcus in New York Times

When you wave a red flag, look out for the bull



© Harris & Ewing

Seven of the nine members of the railroad labor board authorized by Congress to settle railroad wage disputes held their first session in Washington, April 16. Seated, from left to right, they are William L. Park, Chicago; J. H. Elliot, Dallas, Texas; Henry T. Hunt, Horace Baker and James J. Forrester, all of Cincinnati. Standing: G. Wallace W. Hanger, Washington, and Albert Phillips, Sacramento, California. Mr. Hanger, who is chairman of the group representing the public, has been assistant Commissioner of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation and chief statistician of the bureau of labor statistics

tied up freight traffic altogether. Municipal authorities stated that even under conditions of complete blockade it would be some time before the city could be completely "starved out," owing to the large stocks of food on hand. It is perhaps as well that this assertion was not brought to the test of experience.

What Labor Wants

THE American Federation of Labor has officially set forth its demands in reply to the questionnaire submitted by the advisory committee on platform of the Republican National Committee. The reply is signed by Samuel Gompers and by Matthew Woll and Frank Morrison of the non-partizan campaign committee of the Federation. The principal demands of the Federation include:

Acceptance, without qualification or exception, of the eight hour day, the six day week and the Saturday half-holiday.

Recognition of the right to organize, to choose representatives outside a particular plant and to strike. Continued exemption of labor unions from the anti-trust laws. Abandonment of the use of judicial injunctions in labor disputes.

Preference for high wage scales instead of pensions, bonus, share in profits or "welfare work." Equal pay for equal work.

Minimum age of sixteen for employment of children.

Establishment of free federal employment agencies in the management of which labor would have a voice.

Extension of Federal Workmen's Compensation Act to wage earners not protected by state legislation.

Opposition to the Kansas plan and all other plans of compulsory arbitration or legal limitations of the right to strike.

Organized labor, in so far as it follows the advice of American Federation leaders, will support candidates adhering to this program and oppose all who are hostile to it. This labor platform is certain to play an important part, therefore, in the coming conventions and will be anxiously studied by the platform committees.

Railroad Labor Board Chosen

PRESIDENT WILSON has appointed the nine members of the Railroad Labor Board which will undertake to settle outstanding disputes between the railroads and the unions as soon as the "outlaw" strike is out of the way. There was some complaint in Congress and the press that

the appointments were not made sooner, so that it might have been possible to forestall the strike by an immediate appeal to the legally constituted authorities.

The three members of the Board representing the interests of the general public are G. Wallace W. Hanger, assistant commissioner of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation; Henry Hunt, former mayor of Cincinnati, and R. M. Barton, formerly judge of the Tennessee Court of Appeals. Representing the railway companies are Horace Baker, former general manager of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Pacific Railroad; J. H. Elliot, former general manager of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, and William L. Park, vice-president of the Chicago Great Western Railroad. Representing the workers are Albert Phillips, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; A. O. Wharton, an official of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, and J. J. Forrester, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Steamship Clerks.

Weird Doings at Albany

AFTER expelling the Socialist members of the New York Assembly, the legislature has proceeded to outlaw the Socialist party. On April 20 the Assembly approved, by a vote of 83 to 56, two bills designed to bar the Socialist party from taking part in elections. One of these measures gives the attorney general the power to bring before the Third Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court a petition to investigate any political organization alleged to favor a violation of the Constitution, and if the political organization in question is found to have unconstitutional policies it must be denied the right to place its candidates on the ballot. The other measure disqualifies for election to public office persons advocating policies hostile to the Constitution and those who have given the advance resignations which the Socialist party requires of its nominees in order to keep them from violating party discipline while in office. Only two members of the Judiciary Committee which voted to expel the Socialists supported the anti-Socialist bills, which were far more drastic than the recommendations of the committee.

Both branches of the legislature have approved the measures for a censorship of the schools. One measure requires a certificate of loyalty for public school teachers; the other, aimed at the Rand School of Social Science, requires a state license for private schools except those maintained by an existing religious denomination. Heavy appropriations have

also been voted for the investigation of "criminal anarchy." The Independent has discussed the significance of these measures in its issue of April 10. The constitutionality of the whole body of anti-Socialist legislation has been questioned by the Bar Association and is certain to be tested in the courts.

Senate Passes Army Bill

THE Senate has passed its own Army Reorganization bill and will enter into conference with the House of Representatives to reconcile differences between it and the measure passed by the House. The chief difference is that by the Senate plan the National Guard is considered as part of the army instead of as "militia." The Senate bill also establishes a volunteer reserve, offering four months of military training to men from eighteen to twenty-one years of age who apply for service. Neither measure establishes the principle of compulsory military training. The size of the permanent standing army is fixed by both the House and Senate bills in the neighborhood of 300,000. Altho there are other differences of detail, debate in conference will center about the status of the National Guard and the creation of the volunteer civilian reserves.

A majority of both parties in the Senate supported the Army Reorganization bill and only ten votes were cast in opposition. Senator Gronna, of North Dakota, was the only Republican to oppose its passage. Senators Dial, Harrison, McKellar, Overman, Reed, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith and Trammell were the Democratic opposition. All of these votes came from the Solid South; the northern Democrats joining with the Republicans to support an increased military establishment.

Tornadoes Again Strike South

ON April 20 a series of violent whirlwinds swept thru the southern states, doing as much destruction as the storms of March. It is rare that in a single season these states are visited by two such disastrous cyclones. The storm of March 28 killed fifty-five persons in Georgia and Alabama; the storm of April 20 killed 140 in Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee. In both cases the destruction of property was extensive.

Mississippi suffered most severely. The tornado was first reported in Lauderdale County, Mississippi, whence it swept across the state. The town of Rosehill was completely destroyed. In Meridian twenty-one persons were killed and many small villages and country plantations reported their dead. On a single plantation, near Aberdeen, twenty-one were killed, and in a lumber camp near Philadelphia, Neshoba County, twelve workmen were killed and thirty injured. In Alabama about twenty persons were killed in the rural district around Sheffield, Gurley, Little Cove and Waco. Only three deaths were reported from Tennessee.

The School Teachers' Walkout

THERE are 18,279 schools closed for lack of teachers in the United States, according to statistics gathered by Mr. Claxton, Commissioner of Education; 41,900 teachers are being employed as substitutes without meeting the required standards of the various states for the regular teaching force. The number of teachers being trained to fill the place of those who leave the profession is also decreasing. Figures received from 60 per cent of the Normal Schools of the country show a decrease in attendance of 11,503 as compared with the year before the war. The percentage of men in the teaching profession is falling rapidly. In 1890 more than a third of the teachers in the United States were men; in 1910, 22 per cent; in 1918, only 17 per cent. In other words, during the last thirty years the proportion of men in the schools has been cut in half.

In nearly every state there is now an active campaign to increase salaries sufficiently to enable the teachers to stay on their job. But it is to be feared that few legislatures realize how vast has become the discrepancy between the teacher's pay and the present cost of living. Commissioner Claxton's figures show that in 1918, the latest year for which there are complete reports, the average salary for elementary teachers was \$606 a year and for high school teachers \$1,031, or an average for the whole profession of \$635. In any other occupation, save perhaps the ministry, such pay would mean a general strike. Even in the unorganized profession of teaching it has come to mean wholesale resignations and a nation-wide drift to better paid professions.

Premier Charged with Murder

THE coroner's jury which sat upon the case of the assassination of the Lord Mayor of Cork brought in the following amazing verdict:

We find that the late Alderman Thomas MacCurtain, Lord Mayor of Cork, died from shock and hemorrhage caused by bullet wounds; that he was wilfully murdered under circumstances of the most callous brutality; that the murder was organized and carried out by the Royal Irish Constabulary, officially directed by the British Government, and we return a verdict of wilful murder against David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of England; Lord French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Ian Macpherson, late Chief Secretary for Ireland; Acting Inspector General Smith, of the Royal Irish Constabulary; Divisional Inspector Clayton, of the Royal Irish Constabulary; District Inspector Swanzy, and some unknown members of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

In this the Irish have followed the example of the English juries which during the war charged the Kaiser with murder when the German Zeppelins dropped bombs causing deaths. Doubtless the action of the Cork coroner will prove equally ineffective for it is hard to imagine a constable from Scotland Yard invading No. 10 Downing Street with a warrant for the arrest of the Prime Minister, who is trying his best to find some sort of government that will be satisfactory to Ireland as a whole. Furthermore such a warrant would have to be transmitted thru the Royal Irish Constabulary, who are themselves accused of the crime. At the inquest Major General Strickland, commander-in-chief of the forces in the south of Ireland, testified that a Government order had been issued for the arrest of the Sinn Fein Lord Mayor of Cork, but when the military went to his



Thomas in Detroit News.

One solution of the teacher's problem of how to make both ends meet

house to serve it they found that he had been assassinated an hour before.

A hundred prisoners, who had been gathered in by the raids on Sinn Fein headquarters and were confined in the Mountjoy jail awaiting trial, began a hunger strike on Sunday, April 4, as a protest against the refusal of the authorities to grant them the privileges of political prisoners, instead of treating them as common criminals. At the end of a week they were still holding out and all Dublin was seething with excitement. As several were in a state of complete collapse and expected to die at any moment a crowd of 20,000 collected outside the prison and remained upon their knees reciting the prayers for the dying.

Thereupon the Irish Labor executive issued notice for a general strike in their behalf. All shops and public houses were closed. No trains or trolleys ran. No mail was distributed. The light and power plants were shut down. The British Government, fearing the effect if any of the prisoners carried starvation to the point of suicide, suddenly gave way and released seventy-three of the prisoners and made concessions to the others.

Their release caused wild rejoicings thruout the south of Ireland and brought the demonstrators into conflict with the police.

The extent of the political disorders is shown in an official White Paper, which reports that during the first three months of the present year 1089 outrages were committed in Ireland. This includes thirty-one policemen and officials and five civilians killed, eighty-one fired upon and thirty-two assaulted. Since then murders, thefts and other crimes have greatly increased.

The San Remo Conference

THE ruling power of the world until the League of Nations gets into operation is the Inter-Allied Supreme Council, which is essentially a triumvirate composed of Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain, Premier Millerand of France and Premier Nitti of Italy. These three men, together with their foreign ministers and advisers, met on April 19 in the quiet little winter resort of San Remo on the Italian Riviera. The United States has been officially invited to send an observer if not a participant, but probably will not be represented at all. On account of the opposition of the President to the annexation of Fiume by Italy the City Council of San Remo has changed the name of the Corso Wilson to Corso Fiume. This beautiful drive by the sea used to be called the Corso William II in the days before the war when Germany was the ally of Italy, but was



Keystone View.

Mustapha Kemal Pasha, defender of the Dardanelles and leader of the Turkish Nationalists, has set up an independent Turkish Government at Erzerum and Angora in Asia. The Sultan of Turkey, at the behest of the Allies, has issued a proclamation declaring Mustapha Kemal and his followers rebels. Mustapha Kemal, however, claims that the Allies violated the armistice when they took possession of Turkish territory before the Treaty had been signed

renamed the Corso Wilson when the President's visit to Italy led the people to assume that he would support all of the Italian claims for foreign territory.

But altho President Wilson is not now sitting in the conference and his name is removed from the street signs, yet his influence is felt perhaps as much as ever. For the first thing the Council had to do was to frame a reply to his note protesting against the proposed settlement of the Turkish question. It will not be easy for the Allied Premiers to answer the President's arguments for the principles to which he appeals are those to which the Allies pledged themselves at the time of the armistice. England and France are now resolved to leave Constantinople in the hands of the Sultan, but the reason for their sudden change of policy, namely their fear of the revolt of their Mohammedan subjects, is not one that need influence American opinion. The President not unnaturally reminds the Allies that when they in their hour of peril came begging America to raise four million men and loan them ten billion dollars, they neglected to disclose to the President the secret treaties which disposed in advance of the spoils of victory without regard to American ideals and interests.

The Turkish treaty which is to be settled at San Remo and delivered to the Turks about May 10 will follow in the main the plan for the partition of the Ottoman Empire prescribed in the secret Sykes-Picot treaty, with this important exception, that the elimination of Russia has left more to be divided among the other Allies. To Russia had been promised Constantinople, northern Persia and northern Armenia. At present the British are in control of Constantinople and all Persia as well as of the former Russian territory of Azerbaijan, including the rich oil fields of Baku. The Persian and Mesopotamian oil fields are now in British hands, so also are two-thirds of the developed fields of South and Central America. Sir E. Mackay Edgar boasts that Great Britain has acquired dominant control of the world's oil supply and that in ten years at the present rate of consumption the United States will have to buy from the British 500,000,000 barrels of oil every year, which will pay into British pockets not less than a billion dollars annually. Sir John Cadman, the British oil expert, will be an influential personage at San Remo for both Italy and France are dependent upon British favor for their fuel supply. Italy also must have English coal and this is another reason why Signor Nitti would rather offend M. Millerand than Mr. Lloyd George if it comes to a clash.

The Turk Triumphant

WHILE the Allied Ambassadors at San Remo are discussing whether the ruler of Turkey shall be allowed to reign at Constantinople and whether the Sultan shall retain the Caliphate the question seems likely to be settled in the negative by the Turks themselves. The puppet Sultan is under the thumb of the British at Constantinople, but the real power has passed over into Asia where Mustapha Kemal Pasha, defender of the Dardanelles and leader of the Turkish Nationalists, has set up an independent government at Erzerum and Angora. He has none of the scruples shown by the British against depriving the Sultan of his spiritual sovereignty for he has appointed the Chief of the Dervishes as Sheik-ul-Islam, the head of the Moslem faith, altho the authorized incumbent of that office remains in Constantinople.

The Young Turks—those who, thru the organization known as the Committee of Union and Progress, overthrew the old Sultan—have rallied to his banner and the Nationalists won in the recent elections, even in Constantinople under the guns of the Allied fleet. The Allies at the time of the armistice required the demobilizing of the Turkish troops, but did not insist upon their disarmament. This is now acknowledged as a mistake, tho it would have been

difficult if not impossible to take away the arms of the Turks and it was not expected that peace would be so long delayed as to give them a chance to recover their courage.

Mustapha Kemal claims that the Allies themselves violated the armistice when they took possession of Turkish territory before the treaty had been signed or even presented. The occupation of Smyrna by the Greeks, of Adalia by the Italians, of Cilicia and the Syrian coast by the French, of Mesopotamia by the British and the setting up of independent states of Armenia-Georgia, Kurdistan, Arabia, Azerbaijan, Syria and Palestine convinced the Turks that they were to be deprived of 85 per cent of their territory, even in districts where the greater part of the population is Turkish. So they determined to make a stand in Anatolia, their homeland, and extend their influence in all directions thru the call of common faith or common blood. Pan-Islamism, whose unity is religious, would extend from Morocco to India. Pan-Turanianism, whose unity is race, would extend from Turkey to Mongolia.

Kemal's active army is thought to be only 40,000 men, but he has distributed arms and ammunition to all male Mohammedans on the understanding that they rally to his call at a minute's warning. In this way he can keep them at work and without expense until he needs them. This has given him control of a force sufficient to drive the French south to the Mediterranean Sea and the British west to the Sea of Marmora. The British burned their bridges behind them and now hold only the shore of the Bosphorus, where they are protected by their fleet. This cuts off Constantinople from Anatolia, the source of its food supply.

The Sultan at the behest of the Allies issued a proclamation declaring that Mustapha Kemal and his followers were rebels and demanding that they lay down their arms within twelve days under threat of drastic measures. But this proclamation does not circulate on the eastern side of the straits and it is hard to tell what measures the Sultan can take to enforce it.

The Rise of Azerbaijan

FIVE new republics have arisen in Caucasian borderlands of Russia and Turkey. North of the great divide the mountain tribes of Darghestan are struggling to establish a North Caucasian Republic. South of the Caucasus there are two, Georgia on the west with the port of Batum on the Black Sea and Azerbaijan on the east with the port of Baku on the Caspian. These two ports are connected by a railroad and a pipeline which conveys the petroleum of the Baku district to the outlet at Batum since the Caspian is a closed sea. Below these are the newborn republics of Armenia and Kurdistan. The formation of such little independencies on the southern frontier of Russia like the Baltic states on the western frontier has been encouraged by the Allies with the idea that they would serve as buffers to Russia, whether imperialistic or Bolshevistic, from spreading over other lands. But it is not at all certain that this sanitary cordon will prove as impervious as is hoped.

The name Azerbaijan means "land of eternal fires" and refers to flames which arose where gas and oil seeped from the rocks and which were the object of adoration of Zoroastrian pilgrims from the earliest times. But in recent times came strangers to this region to labor rather than to pray and they pumped up and shipped away this natural fuel instead of allowing it to arise as a perpetual burnt offering to the sun god. For some years a district ten miles square about Baku provided half the world's supply of petroleum. This brought wealth into the region and the untutored Tatars found themselves as rich as the oil kings of Pennsylvania. With wealth came the consciousness of power and the desire for culture. A Tatar literature sprang up and a new art. Newspapers became numerous. As millionaires multiplied a Socialist movement arose. A feminist movement followed and the young Mohammedan women shocked their elders by speaking in public meetings with unveiled faces.



The new map of Turkey looks like a Western mining camp in boom times because the claims staked out by the various powers overlap one another. The San Remo Conference is trying to solve this dissected map problem

On the basis of a common race, religion, language and sufferings a sentiment of nationality developed. The Azerbaijanians claim that their country, like Poland, has been parted in three by predatory powers, one part having been seized by Persia, one by Russia, and one by Turkey. Their aim is to unite these three, which would comprize a population of three to five millions, most of them Turco-Tatar stock, but including many Armenians, Persians, Russians, Kurds, Greeks, Jews, Chinese and the miscellaneous floating population that is always attracted to a port where quick money is to be made. The religion is mostly Moham-medan, more of the Sunni than of Shia sect.

The Supreme Council of the Allies on January 20 recognized the twin Trans-Caucasian republics of Georgia and Azerbaijan as *de facto* governments and will furnish them with arms to defend themselves against the Bolsheviks who are coming down from the north. So long as General Denikin was in control in southern Russia he refused to make any concessions to the spirit of independence of the Caucasian nationalities. This was one cause of his downfall for he lost support in the rear. But now that he is eliminated the Allies are free to back up the Caucasians in their fight for independence against the Bolsheviks. Probably the terminal ports of Baku and Batum will be made free cities under the control of the League of Nations. The mineral and agricultural resources of the Caucasus are immense and mostly undeveloped. Besides the petroleum deposits which produce some 70,000,000 barrels a year, an output second only to the American, there is the untouched water power of the streams running down both sides of the Caucasian range which rises to a height of 18,000 feet. It is no wonder that this rich region is now the object of strife and intrigue.

The Downfall of a Despot

MANUEL Estrada Cabrera, for twenty-two years President of the Republic of Guatemala, has been thrust out of public life by a successful revolution. President Carlos Herrera rules in his stead. Altho the rebellion was a sudden stroke, well-planned, the revolutionists did not attain power without a fight. They seized Guatemala City after a brief struggle, but Cabrera's forces bombarded the capital from suburban strongholds and killed many of the inhabitants. American marines were landed to guard the United States legation. Twelve foreigners are said to have been killed during the bombardment, and shells struck several of the legations.

After the capture of Fort San José President Cabrera surrendered. He agreed to turn the government over to Herrera and the Unionist party if his personal safety were guaranteed, and an armistice was arranged on this basis. The Unionist administration, now in power, will probably open negotiations with other Central American republics for a general federation.

The overthrow of President Cabrera was no ordinary incident of Central American politics. He was not one of the fugitive stop-gap "Presidents" whose precarious hold on power makes the annals of Central America so kaleidoscopic. From the time when he assumed office in 1898 until the present revolution he has governed Guatemala as absolutely, as ruthlessly, as efficiently and as selfishly as Diaz governed Mexico. It is said that Porfirio Diaz and Dr. Francia of Paraguay were the only other Latin American Presidents with a longer continuous term of office to their credit. It is hardly necessary to add that Latin American Presidents who remain in power for so many years usually control the machinery of election so that the recurrent election days are but an empty formality. A change of administration usually necessitates a violent revolution unless the despot "President" himself wearies of power and resigns his office to one of his associates.

President Cabrera showed no little courage in clinging

to office for so many years as he had to face not only constant attempts at revolution but numerous plots of assassination. His luck has been extraordinary, for well-planned attempts to slay him with bombs, bullets and bayonets are on record. Every such attempt was followed by a series of indiscriminate executions of suspects. Like all despots he ruled by fear and his reign has been a reign of terror. While repressing revolution with an iron hand, President Cabrera did something to extend education and public works thruout Guatemala and doubtless consoled his conscience with the usual excuse that dictatorship kept the country "quiet" and made peaceful development possible. But all the time he was aware that his throne was erected on a volcano and now the long-awaited eruption has taken place.

Armenians in Peril

THE Armenians hoped that the defeat of Turkey would mean personal safety and the reestablishment of their national independence with a country extending from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. But after the armistice the secret was disclosed that the Allies in the midst of the war had made an agreement as to the partition of Turkey and according to this Cilicia, the Mediterranean littoral which the Armenians expected to use as their outlet to the south, was assigned to the French. Ex-Premier Briand in a recent speech declared that France must have Cilicia in order to supply her necessary cotton.

Acting apparently on the rule that possession is nine points of the law the French insisted that the territory in question be turned over to them without waiting for the Turkish treaty to be signed. Accordingly the British troops who had occupied the region on both sides of the Gulf of Alexandretta ever since the armistice were withdrawn last November and their place was taken by French forces, chiefly Algerians and Senegalese, such as France is now using in Frankfort. But the African soldiers, it seems, did not make as good guardians as the Indians whom the British employed or else the French officers were less experienced administrators. For shortly after the British withdrew trouble began to break out between the Moslems and Christians. The French commandant, General Gouraud, ordered both parties to surrender their arms and trust to him for protection. The Armenians generally obeyed, but the Turks concealed most of theirs and before long were using them again on the Christians. The French raised and armed a small force of Armenians as a home guard, but this proved ineffective.

As the Turks rose the French retired, leaving the Armenians defenseless against their hereditary enemies. The Armenian population tried to follow the French in their retreat to the sea, but thousands perished by the way from cold and privation, for a terrible blizzard came on as the refugees were trying to make their way thru the mountains from Marash to Adana. The number of lives lost in this march to the sea is variously estimated from ten to twenty thousand and doubtless will be never known exactly. Two American missionaries were among the victims.

What occurred in the Armenian villages after the retirement of the French may be sufficiently inferred from a single incident related by a survivor of the massacre:

The Turks drove about 140 Armenians, mostly boys and girls, into a farm house and fired at them thru the windows. They then came in and finished their work with axes. A Turk took a baby of four months old and handed it to his son, a boy of ten, and said, "Now, my son, cut this infidel's throat and drink the blood and you will become a brave man." The boy obeyed. I had been wounded and lay under some corpses and so escaped death.

Altho the French had over 20,000 troops in Cilicia and Syria and have heavily reinforced them since, they have not yet succeeded in penetrating into the interior and today Aintab and Marash are besieged by the Turks with little hope of rescue.



The convenience and spick and span cleanliness of the Evanston Community Kitchen make a special appeal to housewives. And the efficiency and promptness of its delivery service are in its favor with "paterfamilias"

Let Bridget Leave

By Robert H. Moulton

The Evanston Community Kitchen came into existence as the result of efforts on the part of members of the Evanston Woman's Club to furnish meals to families in which all adult members were ill during the epidemic of influenza a year ago, and for which no domestic help was available. This emergency kitchen operated for several weeks, furnishing on an average of two hundred meals daily, catering not only to the ill and convalescent, but to the robust members of the household as well.

The success of this venture led to plans for continuation of the work on an even larger scale when it became known last summer that many families, unable to obtain help, were taking their main meal of the day in hotels and public dining rooms instead of at their own fireside, much as they preferred the privacy of their own homes. Today the kitchen has all the customers it can take care of, with the probability that one or more branches will be opened soon.

Under the new plan it is possible to order dinners for the entire family early in the day and have them delivered steaming hot at the desired meal time. When the food has been cooked it is placed in especially built containers, made of aluminum and copper alloy with heavy glass lining and of high thermal efficiency. Four different dishes, each with a separate cover, are placed one on top of the other. Then all four dishes, with their hot meals ready, go inside of the large insulated container. Separate containers are used for ice cream and foods which are to be kept cold. The delivery wagons leave the Evanston Community Kitchen about 5:30 p. m. each evening to call upon the various customers. Each family receiving these daily dinners owns its own containers, and these are picked up each morning and returned to the Community Kitchen.

A typical meal from the Community Kitchen consists of chicken pie, mashed potatoes, string beans, fresh fruit cup, and cake. In the winter a soup is added. It is taken for granted that coffee,

bread, butter and milk can be furnished easily in each home, and these items are, therefore, not a part of the regular meal from the Kitchen. Diners are served at 85 cents per person and Sunday dinners at \$1.00. The menu is changed from night to night, but no family knows what it will receive until the container is opened and the meal served. In this respect it differs but little from a meal prepared in the home, where the wife is usually the only one who knows what dinner is to be.

In addition to the serving of 600 hot dinners a week, the Community Kitchen has many customers who come regularly for special dishes such as chicken pies, creamed sweetbreads, baked beans, or blueberry muffins. Only experts in cooking are engaged, one spe-

cializing in salads, another in pastries and so on. Eight cooks are employed.

The organization of a community kitchen may be a very simple or a very elaborate affair. Some guarantee will be needed in any case. In Evanston a capital of \$1,000 was thought sufficient to launch the experimental kitchen. That sum remains intact. The kitchen has paid for itself from the first and has accumulated a fund for new equipment. Local conditions will largely govern costs of food materials and prices will need constant readjustment. The Evanston prices, at the outset, were computed under the advice of keen and successful business men, counting cost of material, labor, rent, ice, fuel, light, deterioration overhead of all kinds, with a percentage added to this sum total as a margin of safety.

Introducing Kudzu

Evidence accumulates daily of the unreckoned value in this country which it required a great war to bring to light. Take the case of kudzu, a leguminous plant, which is declared by many to be the best forage plant yet discovered.

Before the war this plant was prac-

tically unknown to the farmers of the United States, altho in a few isolated instances it had been grown as a shade vine. The fact that livestock would thrive upon it, actually preferring it to any other kind of forage plant, and that it possessed almost miraculous powers of building up worn out soil,



A field of kudzu just harvested. It grows three or four crops a year

seems not to have been recognized by anyone until Mr. C. E. Pleas of Chipley, Florida, made the accidental discovery. A few years ago Mr. Pleas planted some kudzu vines to cover a summer house. Within two years the vine Mr. Pleas had planted had trailed all over the lawn. Finally he grubbed it up as being something of a nuisance and threw the roots on a trash pile.

Altho utterly neglected, the roots soon gained a foothold in their new location, and in a few months had not only covered the trash pile but had reached out and enveloped the adjoining fences, finally reaching the barn lot, where the family horse was kept. As long as a single leaf was within reach, the horse seemed to care for no other kind of feed, and the neighbors' cattle and hogs continually broke thru the fence to get it.

This prompted Mr. Pleas to send specimens of the vine to the Department of Agriculture to learn whether or not it possessed any poisonous qualities. He was informed that it did not, and as this was at a time when the high cost of feed forced many farmers to reduce the daily allowance of their animals, he hastened to plant a number of acres to kudzu. He also had a large number of analyses with the result that the plant was shown to be even richer in protein than alfalfa.

During the second season Mr. Pleas cut, on a measured space thirty feet square, at the rate of eleven tons of cured hay per acre at four cuttings. This, however, was an exceptionally favorable season, there being no late frosts. The first cutting was ready May 1, the second cutting was made

June 11, the third the last of July, and the fourth early in September.

Of course it is not claimed that kudzu will make four cuttings every season, nor yield eleven tons per acre at a cutting. Mr. Pleas believes, however, that a safe estimate is from three to four cuttings with a yield of from four to six tons per acre, anywhere that the plant may be grown under favorable circumstances. Experiments have proved that it is perfectly hardy all over the United States, enduring the winters as far north as Nova Scotia.

Kudzu is singularly free from the disadvantages of most kinds of forage. One planting lasts for many years; it may be cut or pastured at any time during the season; the vines do not bloom or bear seed and their roots penetrate the soil deeply, so that they remain green and full of life during the entire growing season; and the hay can be cut at any time when weather conditions are suitable for curing hay, as kudzu is not injured by waiting for good weather.

Kudzu should be propagated by means of the rooted plants, for when these plants are removed to new fields they carry with them on the tubercles of their roots the bacteria which are necessary to inoculate the new soil in order to secure the best results. As an illustration of the power of the plant to rejuvenate soil, it may be stated that last season Mr. Pleas got the best corn he ever grew in Florida, averaging fifty bushels to the acre, on land that the season before had been planted to kudzu, but which, previously, had been practically worthless.

Helping People Help Themselves

By Joy Elmer Morgan

Sound reconstruction policy demands the education of adults as well as of children. Hundreds of thousands of men and women left high school or college during the war who will not be able to begin again their formal education, but who, as the activities of progressive libraries show, can be induced to undertake helpful reading courses. Each year boys and girls only partly trained leave school in large numbers to earn money. They are potential students especially during their first few years out of school when they miss most the education that the necessity for making a living has denied them. Changing world conditions have made men and women everywhere eager for more information on history, sociology and economics. Millions of women recently enfranchised want to study government and politics and to keep themselves informed on public questions. Citizens of foreign birth are enthusiastic in their desire to master the language of America by reading books that breathe the American spirit and set forth clearly the real aims and the old ideals that have made this country the mecca of oppressed peoples everywhere.

A serious teacher shortage has called into the nation's schoolrooms

thousands of teachers of inadequate professional and general preparation. Most of these teachers are ambitious to improve their qualifications. For example, a California teacher recently wrote that she would rather have the excellent county library service that California counties enjoy and \$20 a month less salary than to have the extra salary and do without the service. To help these and other groups help themselves and to conserve the vast benefits that must accrue to the nation when a vitalized professional library service is freely available to every man, woman and child in America, the American Library Association has launched the "Books for Everybody" movement, a three-year program of library development to finance which it is making an appeal for a fund of \$2,000,000.

The need is great. Altho there is spent annually in the United States approximately \$1,000,000,000 for schools and colleges, only about \$16,500,000 is being spent for free public libraries which are the chief agencies of after-school education. Educational leaders are asking if it is wise economy to spend \$10 per capita annually for formal education and then to spend only 16½ cents per capita, or less than

one-sixtieth as much, to follow up that education and to make it a vital, living force in the lives of the great majority of the people—those who cannot be in school.

The program of the American Library Association is therefore well conceived and timely. It represents months of careful study of library needs by prominent librarians in all sections of the country. In coöperation with all existing agencies and institutions, the Association plans to carry on a sustained program of education that will result in increased recognition of the value of library service in adult and juvenile education and make the library a more potent factor in the life of every community.

Decision

By Herbert N. Casson

If you have a conference room, put this sign on the wall:

"FOR GOODNESS' SAKE, AGREE ON SOMETHING.
AND GET ON WITH IT."

A Definition of Golf

That delightful essayist, J. Edgar Park, in his recent discussion of *The Bad Results of Good Habits*, thus describes the ancient and honorable game of golf:

Golf is a game indulged in by Presbyterian ministers. It is played with short poles similar to those formerly used to take church offerings. A man and a boy generally play together. The boy carries a bag with the various poles. The man selects *seriatim* the poles from the bag. The game, the interest of which it is said cannot be appreciated by an outsider, includes walking over certain fields called links with the boy. The poles are frequently used to remove portions of the turf, so that the succeeding party can follow the tracks of the one going before.

The attentive reader will note that the presence of the ball is passed over as non-essential, altho the author later admits that it forms an important part of the game of more experienced players and is wholly neglected only by the beginner.

The Great American Smoke

The Department of Agriculture is responsible for some rather startling estimates of the tobacco consumption of the American public. In 1790 some 29,000,000 pounds of tobacco were used in the United States and year after year the amount increased until for the last two years it averaged 914,000,000 pounds. Our consumption just before the Great War was eight times what it had been in the decade following the Civil War and it has increased enormously under the influence of war prosperity.

In the 'thirties and 'forties of last century, when English men of letters were so scandalized at our addiction to the weed, the average American used about 3.3 pounds of tobacco in the course of a year. Supposing that his wife and children did without their per capita share, we can perhaps



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OAKLAND
SAN FRANCISCO
WATERTOWN
LOS ANGELES

1855

1920



London Sphere

WHAT CURRENCY HAS COME TO

These inflated and shrunken coins show the financial situation of the various European countries and of the United States. The early combatants in the war—England, France and Belgium—are hardest hit by adverse exchanges. The United States dollar is shown on the left as suffering from swelled head. Spain and Holland are in the same fortunate position. In this diagram the relative values of the money standards of England, Spain, Belgium, France and Holland are shown in relation to the money standard of the U. S. A. The missing portions of the English pound and the French and Belgian franc show to what extent these countries are adversely affected by the exchange

allow him some sixteen pounds for his personal use. Immediately after the Civil War he was more abstemious for some reason, and had but two pounds to his credit, or, if he did the smoking for the whole of an average family of five, we may say ten pounds. But after 1874 the cloud of smoke grew denser once more as the years brought an increase of spendable national wealth. For the pre-war decade of 1905-1914 we must assign 6.4 pounds to every individual or thirty-two pounds to a family. Today the smoker has eight pounds in his own right and forty in the right of his family. But perhaps he can no longer have the whole family's share to himself. Maybe he only smokes twenty pounds a year and lets Mrs. Smoker and the children smoke the other twenty. Even so, he uses twice as much as his father did in 1870.

Gas Bombs for the Police

Dr. Wood of Johns Hopkins University suggests that the police borrow a weapon from the army and subdue defiant lawbreakers with gas grenades. Of course only those kinds of gases should be used which render the criminal unable to resist capture; "poison gas" in the stricter sense of the word should not be used.

Suppose a burglar has barricaded himself in a dark room. To attempt to capture him by direct attack might cost the lives of several policemen. To wear him out by prolonged siege is a policy both uncertain and undignified. But fill the room with "tear gas" and the criminal will be unable to aim his pistol and can be captured with ease and safety, especially if his captors have thoughtfully provided themselves with gas masks. In a few hours the captured man will be none the worse for his experience, save that he will be under lock and key.

An alternative suggestion offered by Dr. Wood is a mixture of "sneezing gas" and chloroform. The sneezing gas, squirted into a dark room or cellar, would force the burglar to reveal his presence and the chloroform would make him unconscious long enough to facilitate his capture. One drawback to this interesting suggestion is that

the criminal world itself may take to gas masks and gas bombs and succeed in overpowering a victim or escaping from the police by the very means which the law had devised to entrap him.

Hints for Time Wasters

In the current issue of *System* a writer suggests that if this sign is put up where time-wasters can see it their unwelcome visits will be reduced 50 per cent. Try it and see:

Time allowed for interviews in this office

	Hours	Min.	Sec.
Friendly calls	2		
Friendly calls when busy..	1		
Life Insurance Agents....	1		
Friends with scheme.....	5		
Friends with scheme willing to let us in on the ground floor	0		
Friends who ask us to eat	60		
Those wishing to pay old bills	60	60	60

Sugar and Spice

Since 1889 there have been 3,308 lynchings in the United States.

Last year Maine built more ships than in any of the past fifty years.

About 40,000 inventions are patented in the United States every year.

The United States exported 50,000 miles of motion picture films in 1919.

England made forty different types of airplane engines during the war.

The Canadian Government has placed 110,000 returned soldiers in jobs.

Harvard University has just increased the salary of its teaching staff by fifty per cent.

Life insurance companies have 10 per cent of their assets invested in Government securities.

Sugar manufacturers estimate that a million American families are experiment-

ing with home made wines and beer. Some have produced vinegar and some explosions.

Paris exported more than \$10,000,000 worth of antiquities to the United States in 1919.

An estimate made in 1918 places the number of millionaires in the United States at 22,490.

With the downfall of Germany's trade. Japan has now become the principal exporter of toys.

A further gift of \$6,000,000 has been made by J. Ogden Armour to the Armour Institute of Chicago.

To keep pace with the growth of population in the United States it is necessary to add to existing farmlands 17,000 acres a day.

The Department of Agriculture mentions the following trees as those suitable for planting along streets: acacia, ailanthus, ash, camphor, chinaberry, elm, eucalyptus, ginkgo, hackberries, honey locust, horse-chestnut, linden, locust, magnolia, maple, oak, palm, palmetto, washingtonia palm, date palm, coconut palm, pepper, poplar, rubber, silk oak, sweet gum, sycamore, and tulip.

Dresden China Money

The news comes from Dresden that the Meissen porcelain factories are experimenting with the manufacture of porcelain small change to replace metal. Two and five mark pieces have been made, but have not yet been placed in general circulation. The new coins are light and compact and are said to be so made that it would be difficult to counterfeit them. The special advantage claimed over ordinary metallic coinage is sanitary. Porcelain coins can be washed from time to time like ordinary cups and saucers and thus will not convey germs when passed from hand to hand. It is to be hoped that the new coins are less fragile than Dresden china in general. When you tell a merchant, "Can you break a five dollar gold piece for me?" he knows that you are speaking in metaphors, but "Can you break a porcelain dollar for me?" might be misunderstood.

Letters to the Great and the Near Great

By John Citizen

Hon. Thomas D. Schall,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Allow a heart full of gratitude and a mouth still brimming with laughter to thank you for your speech against the League of Nations on April 9 as duly reported in the ever-amusing *Congressional Record*. Beware lest your constituents take your remarks seriously for in that case they will have harsh things to say about your handling of facts.

Your reference to that hitherto unknown district "the Hejaz of Armenia" is perhaps the most obvious triumph of the speech, but it is really no funnier than your assertion that Jugoslavia had not been invited to join the League, or your quaint surmise that under Article X we would be called on to protect England against the "external aggression" of Ireland. For choice, however, I like best that bit where after scoring the pro-Germans and pacifists you proceed to denounce the Allies like Kaiser Bill himself. The expression of your thought is as felicitous as the thought itself; who has ever before ventured to speak of a "good deal of halo draped around our noble allies"? A halo, as you have doubtless learned from your profound studies in art, is a sort of raincoat or mackintosh which is draped in very graceful folds around the shoulders of the inhabitants of the Hejaz of Armenia.

Chucklingly yours,

JOHN CITIZEN.

Mr. Charles Dana Gibson,
Care Life Publishing Company,

Dear Sir:

Congratulations and best wishes for a long and merry Life! For many years Mary and I have perused with pleasure the lively periodical which you have now taken over and nothing in it has caused us more joy than your own drawings. Of course all patriotic American men believe that every American woman is a queen by divine right, but it took your inspired pencil to prove this to the eyes of all the world. Anyone even in darkest Russia who is fortunate enough to obtain a Gibson drawing may know that every American woman is seven feet tall, an accomplished athlete, and a radiant beauty with a countenance at once proud and stern in feature and sweetly gentle in expression. If there are girls in the United States not yet of the Gibson type at least they aspire to be, and not failure but low aim is crime.

By the way, in taking over *Life* I hope that you will induce that otherwise flawless periodical to abandon its old vendetta against equal suffrage and the doctors.

Enthusiastically yours,

JOHN CITIZEN.



The Vacuum Cup Tread is GUARANTEED not to skid on wet, slippery pavements.

Pennsylvania Vacuum Cup Cord Tires, Vacuum Cup Fabric Tires, Channel Tread Cord Tires, and Auto Tubes "Ton Tested" are sold at STANDARDIZED NET prices, uniform throughout the United States. Pay no more for them—do not expect them for less.

Adjustment basis—per warranty tag attached to each casing:

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Vacuum Cup Cord Tires	9,000 miles
Channel Tread Cord Tires	9,000 miles

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VICTOR JONES AND HIS WIFE

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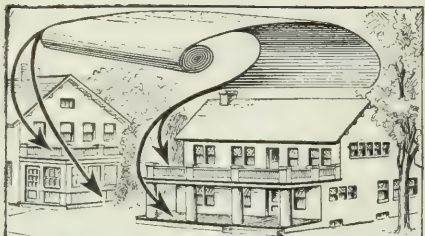
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Inexpensive and easy to lay—provides an even, attractive surface—won't crack, shrink, stretch, peel, rot or leak. Changing weather does not affect it. Its cost is nominal—and it lasts for years.

Tell us the size of the space that needs covering and we will send samples and a copy of "Roofing Facts and Figures."

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CHARLOTTE, VT.

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4 compartments,
23 inches high,
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diameter.



Price
\$6

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Erect an inviting Dodson home now that will attract them to your grounds and keep them with you all summer.

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Because they are scientifically built, constructed of sturdy material by a bird lover who lives in a bird sanctuary surrounded by song birds. A Dodson home offers protection and comfort that attract the birds like a magnet.

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762 Harrison Avenue
Dodson Sparrow Trap guaranteed to rid your community of these quarrelsome pests. Price \$3.00

A Number of Things

By Edwin E. Slosson

Someone has said "Republics are ungrateful."

Someone else has said:

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursel's as ithers see us."

I am reminded of both these quotations when I read an article by Georges Batault in the March number of the *Mercure de France*, one of the most famous of French literary reviews. In discussing the American invasion he says:

When years added into years have laid before the eyes of man an extent of time so long that one is removed far enough to embrace all the circumstances at a glance, the philanthropist of Washington, the merchant-prophet, will appear as the most cruel enemy of civilization and the malfactor of the human race.

When President Wilson decided to intervene in the Great War it was with the design of saving at once Protestant Germany and the American loans to the Allies. While the merchant assured himself of the guarantees of payment and the control of the principal markets of the world the prophet dreamed of a renovation of the world by a sort of puritan imperialism. Nursing and finally fortifying Reformed Prussia, but demanding the crushing of Catholic Austria, humiliating Italy of which the capital is Rome, the center of gravity of the ancient and the Catholic world, treating martyred Belgium as a beggar and poor relation, coquetting with iconoclastic Bolshevism, destroyer of Holy Russia, the President smiled while cherishing the dreams of a fanatical pastor. Exploiting the follies of their chief, the rapacious financiers and avid merchants filled their pockets and their coffers, scheming in the shade of the cemetery, coining money out of bereavement, nakedness and famine.

The hour has not yet come to treat thoroly and from this standpoint the question of America. It is sufficient to say that the tyrant of Washington, this mystic Attila, astride of his hobby-horse, under whose hoofs the grass will nevermore grow, galloped at the head of a ferocious horde of Huns, bearers of barbarity.

They say that the peace of Versailles of 1919 was an Anglo-Saxon peace. Perhaps one might speak of it more justly as a Protestant peace for which certain bleeding nations were sacrificed. Protestant, biblical and messianic in principle this new peace bears the brand of the Quaker stamped upon its forehead as with a hot iron. But this principle has suffered many an attenuation on the part of mercantilism, Yankee or Manchestrian.

Now the American people and their representatives in Congress are reducing to nothing the precious Society of Nations, but on the other hand voting immense credits to become the future mistress of the seas.

I wonder what language he will use when the hour comes in which he can speak his mind freely about us. He might then say something rude. Perhaps he will think his hour has come when he reads the President's letter on the Treaty in which the French are called "militaristic."

It is doubtless salutary to hear how we are regarded by late associates in the war. Still it is rather upsetting to learn that we want to rob the French

instead of to rescue them and that we, not the Germans, were the Huns.

Why should one spend money on comic papers when he can read the advertisements in the shop windows as he goes by? For instance, I see as I ride up Broadway:

"Pancake Flour.
Demonstration Inside."

Where else? The proof of the pudding . . .

"Short Vamp Shoes."

I knew that baby vamps were fashionable, but I did not know that they had special shoes.

"Retiring Fur Sale."

Glad to see the change in fashion. Some of the new furs have seemed a little forward.

"Buoy Wanted."

Doubtless some shipwrecked concern.

"Hellgate Brewery."

Closed, thank Heaven.

"Eagle Poultry Shop."

Rather tough, I should say.

"Madame Butterfly, Double-faced."

Was she? I thought it was the tenor.

The notice board in front of a church reads:

"The Greatest Fool in the World,
Rev. John Doe."

Either too modest or too egotistic.

A bookseller displays in one window,

"Famous Books,"

and in the other,

"Readable Books,"

A pity 'tis 'tis true.

The vocations of some people seem predestined at their christening, e. g.:

"Samson Armstrong
Surgeon Dentist."

The bill of fare displayed on the window of a semi-naturalized restaurant offers us in phonetic spelling:

"Lamb Shops

Mints Pie

O'kra Soup."

The last item sounds like Irish stew. It is matched by this apartment house name:

"The O' Roosevelt."

They say that we are at war with Germany, but to read the *Congressional Record* and other yellow dailies one would think that we were at war with England, Japan, Russia and Mexico instead.

The President wrote to Mexico:

For a few years past the condition of Mexico has been so unsettled as to raise the question on both sides of the Atlantic whether the time has not come when some foreign power ought, in the general interest of society, to intervene, to establish a protectorate or some other form of government in that country, and guarantee its continuance there. . . . The President neither has, nor can ever have, any sympathy with such designs, in whatever quarter they may arise or whatever character they may take on. . . .

I find the archives here full of complaints against the Mexican Government for violations of contracts, and spoliation and cruelties practised against American citizens. It is not the President's intention to send forward such claims at the present

moment. He willingly defers the performance of a duty, which at any time would seem ungracious, until the incoming administration in Mexico shall have had time, if possible, to cement its authority.

It was President Lincoln who so wrote to Mexico.

A London weekly, *The Near East*, in a cordial editorial on the tercentary of the "Mayflower," says:

Many thousands of Americans, most of whom no doubt claim more or less legitimate descent from the Mayflower, are coming to England this summer to visit the tombs of their ancestors.

This is a worse insult to our Puritan ancestors than anything said by the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant.

Here is an apolog from the Oxford student periodical, *The Isis*:

Once upon a time the Devil visited the room of a very young man.

"Ah," said the young man, looking up from his book, "You must be the Devil. I have been waiting for you to come."

"Indeed," said the Devil.

"Yes," said the young man, "for I hear you give excellent prices for men's souls. Now I want wealth, and fine clothes, and love, and the worship of the world. And you must give me my neighbor's wife, and kill my neighbor and his friends. Only today they were laughing at me."

"And you would sell me your soul for that?" asked the Devil.

"Yes, indeed," said the young man.

"But your soul is already mine," said the Devil.

The moral of it seems to be: When dealing with the devil get your pay in advance—if you can.

Political economy is hard to define. One schoolboy gave the following definition:

"Political economy is not paying any more for votes than you have to."

Another gifted youth gave it an economic interpretation:

"Political economy is the science which teaches us to get the greatest amount of benefit with the least possible amount of honest labor."

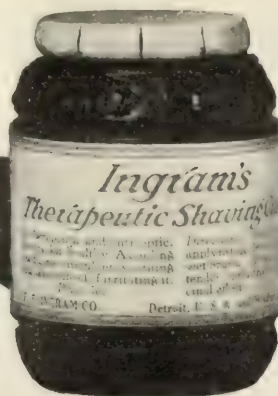
It is fascinating to follow the post mortem adventures of Maxim Gorky as recorded in our newspapers. On August 4, 1918, we learned that he had died of dysentery. Four days later, as tho nothing had happened, he announced his intention of fighting Bolshevism till death. A year later he was killed by the Bosheviki. And lastly we hear that he has been elected to the central Soviet of Moscow. Gorky seems to have as many lives as—Kitchener or Kolchak.

A western friend writes me "the folks hereabouts are all opposed to the Covenant of the League of Nations chiefly because of the daylight saving clause." This is a better reason for opposing it than some easterners give.

One of the incidental advantages of prohibition is that we can dispense with the itinerant lecturer who used to exhibit that colored lantern slide of the crater of Mt. Etna and call it "The drunkard's stomach."

*There is
Comfort*

*In Every
Jar*



Ingram's

Therapeutic

Shaving Cream

For a clean, close, comfortable shave, get a 50c jar of Ingram's Therapeutic Shaving Cream and use it in this way: Place a small portion of the antiseptic cream on the chin. Moisten your shaving brush and work the cream into a rich, dense, long-lasting lather. Applying plenty of water, spread the lather to soften the entire beard. Slip the razor swiftly over your face just once and it will leave you clean shaven, cool and comfortable. Your face will feel fresh and free from irritation. Ingram's shaving cream possesses medical qualities that keep the skin healthful, preventing irritation and healing small abrasions or scrapes.

To receive free a 25c package of Ingram's Zodenta for the teeth, mail us the name of the druggist who sells you Ingram's Therapeutic Shaving Cream, together with the carton it comes in. If your druggist is not supplied, mail 50c to us, with his name and address, and receive the jar of Ingram's Therapeutic Shaving Cream with the Zodenta. We will then remit to the druggist his profit on the sale.

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Boys and Girls at Chautauqua

"The most American thing in America."—*Theodore Roosevelt.*

Last year we had 472 in the Boys' Club, and 535 in the Girls' Club. Each Club has a house of its own. The boys are divided into two sec-

Mr. Charles W. Nethaway, of Pittsburgh, has been appointed director of the newly organized Department of Boys' and Girls' activities. Under his skilled direction, Chautauqua will this year give its boy and girl visitors more than ever before.



There will be a playground for the smaller children and a paddling beach for the very little ones.

Besides the outdoor fun of a Chautauqua summer, members of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs will present a patriotic outdoor pageant, Liberty's Child Garden, by Miss Blanche McCann.

There will be camping stations in the country roundabout, to which hiking parties will go.

Mr. Nethaway was Director of Physical Training for the Eighth Italian Army, and from the Armistice till June, 1919, was Director of Athletics for the Italian Armies of Occupation.

tions--fellows 8 to 15, and 15 to 18. The girls are in a single group, 8 to 16.

The club houses are attractive and well planned, with large hall, special rooms for different departments, spacious verandas, lockers and baths.

The effort of the Boys' Club is to correlate every department of boys' activity with the general opportunities at Chautauqua and the great advantages of the location for outdoor life and sport.

The girls have gymnastics, water sports, basketball, tennis and other games, and can study domestic science, nature and handicrafts, if desired.

Without imposing unpleasant restraints, the clubs give the youngsters helpful and healthful direction in their play and work.

For full information and details as to amusements, studies, accommodations, etc., write to the address given below:



CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION, Box 87A, Chautauqua, N. Y.

If I Were a Senator

(Continued from page 163)

the common carriers to acquire all necessary stockyards and refrigerator cars now owned by the packers, and to provide as many other such cars as are necessary for moving food stuffs promptly, and upon fair terms to all users. Laws promoting farmer and labor organizations, and direct dealing thru coöperative marketing, in order to assure the producer fair returns and the consumer just prices, thus protecting both from the business profiteers, and lowering the cost of living.

3. The retention by the Government of all natural resources of the country still in public ownership, land, coal, iron, copper, oil, gas, phosphate, sodium, water power, forests, etc., and development of these resources for the benefit of all the people and not for private gain, giving farmers and labor an adequate representation in their development; government ownership of all ships it has constructed and their operation as a merchant marine either directly by the government or thru lease or charter, for the benefit of the people as a whole, with due regard to conditions of employment.

4. Taxation of the 16,000 millionaires produced by war profits (about one for every three American soldiers killed in the war), and of other financial beneficiaries of the war, in amounts sufficient to pay its total money cost. Taxation of wealth in proportion to ability to pay by methods that will prevent the continued shifting of taxes to the backs of the people in higher prices and increased cost of living. Legislation imposing a tax on the value of land and other natural resources held for speculation.

I will work to obtain by constructive, legislative methods relief for the farmer, the miner, all wage earners, the salaried classes, and the people generally from intolerable economic conditions.

I will work also for national legislation to secure the public protection of maternity and infancy, the removal of children from industry, and the feeding of America's millions of undernourished children. I will try to secure the application of the standard of ability instead of sex to determine opportunity and compensation in industry, education, and the Civil Service. Since the national woman suffrage amendment is almost accomplished I advocate next the elimination, by a blanket enactment, of all legal discriminations which perpetuate inequality between women and men, and prevent their equal participation in government.

The issue was never as clear as it is today. Privilege is taking its final stand against the right of all who labor by hand or by brain to a voice in management, to just returns, and to equal opportunity for every one to a socially good life. Each of us must take our stand for labor or for privilege; there is no middle ground; no one can honestly support both. I am against privilege, and for a genuinely humanized government by and for the people.

Washington, D. C.

This Wonderful Range With Two Ovens



"Makes Cooking Easy"

Bakes Bread, Cake, Pies, Biscuits—Broils Steak and Cooks Nine Different Vegetables and Cereals All At One Time.

Although it is less than four feet long it can do every kind of cooking for any ordinary family by gas in warm weather, or by coal or wood when the kitchen needs heating.

The Coal section and the Gas section are just as separate as though you had two ranges in your kitchen.

When in a hurry both coal and gas ovens can be operated at the same time, using one for baking bread or roasting meats and the other for pastry baking—It "Makes Cooking Easy"

Note the two gas ovens above—one for baking, glass paneled and one for broiling, with white enamel door.

The large oven below has the Indicator and is heated by coal or wood.

See the cooking surface when you want to rush things—five burners for gas and four covers for coal.

Gold Medal Glenwood

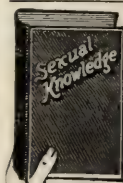
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Weir Stove Co., Taunton, Mass.

Makers of the Celebrated Glenwood Coal, Wood and Gas Ranges, Heating Stoves and Furnaces.

You can be quickly cured, if you

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Every young woman should know
What every young husband and
Every young wife should know
What every parent should know
Cloth binding—320 pages—many illustrations
Table of contents & commendations on request

A Music Question Answered

Are there any new religious songs that grapple the vital problems of the Church in this day of reconstruction?

Yes; such songs will be found in a book just off press entitled

HYMNS FOR TODAY

edited by J. H. Fillmore and a number of experts in hymnology. It is a general purpose hymnal for the use of Graded Sunday Schools, Churches, Social and Patriotic Meetings.

* The price of the present edition is \$75 per hundred. Future editions subject to change in price. Sample copy sent for examination.

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Full directions are given for growing practically every worth-while vegetable, plant or flower.

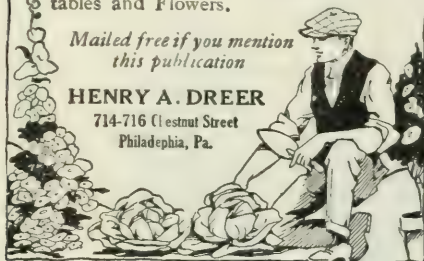
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"Sold my house within two weeks by following the Simplex Plans."—*F. Stark, Wis.*
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writes an enthusiastic, grateful customer. "Worth more than a farm," says another. So testify over 100,000 Men and Women who have worn it.

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Develops erect, graceful figure. Brings comfort, health, strength and pep.

Conserve Your Life. Keep Yourself Fit.
Replaces and supports misplaced internal organs; reduces enlarged abdomen; straightens shoulders; relieves backache, curvatures, nervousness, ruptures, etc., in both sexes. Write today for illustrated booklet, measurement blank and our very liberal free trial proposition.
HOWARD C. RASH, Pres., Natural Body Brace Co.
321 Rash Bldg., Salina, Kan.



The Only Cure for the H. C. of L.

(Continued from page 159)

new baby cuts the mother's clothing allowance, until she sometimes becomes practically confined to the home, because she cannot dress up even to the modest standards prevailing in her circle.

Usually the profiteer is blamed for the high cost of living and by "the profiteer" in most cases is meant the retail dealer. Certainly profiteering exists (and not only among the retailers), but it is the result rather than the cause of high prices. The ever increasing price levels give the profiteer the opportunity to keep one jump ahead. If every profiteer could be apprehended and shot, it would have no appreciable effect upon prices. His influence in hoisting prices is negligible.

We have been told that the present high prices are psychological in origin and that if the people will only begin to think falling prices, prices will fall! Undoubtedly psychology is involved in every price, but the inflation of the currency and the shortage of goods are physical facts that no amount of psychic legerdemain can change.

Without any possible question the principal cause of high prices and the enormous increase in the volume of the currency—gold, bank note and bank credit currency.

The second great cause is the scarcity of goods, arising from the unparalleled destruction of the war, the diversion of commodities to war uses and the slowing down of industrial production from various causes, not the least important of which is the denial to the workers of a proper share in the direction of industry.

To secure a return to normal conditions it will be necessary to deflate the currency and inflate the quantities of goods produced. These things cannot be done over night. They can be done wisely only under a well thought out program operating thru a period of years.

Could we awake tomorrow to find the currency reduced by one-half and the world flooded with goods, we should awake to disaster. Luckily we know no magic to accomplish the things that would send prices tumbling down over night. In times past falling prices always have gone hand in hand with industrial and commercial depressions, failures, panics and widespread unemployment. The prices we complained of in 1913 we have now come to regard as ideal, but to put prices back to the 1913 level tomorrow, next month or next year, would be to drag us back thru the inferno thru which we have just passed. It would be far better to adjust wages and salaries up to the present price levels than to bring prices down precipitately.

We are like a man on the roof of a tall building and wanting to get down. To jump is the quickest way. It takes time and energy to come down the stairs . . . but it is very much safer. In our case, however, we must

wait for the stairs to be built. While waiting for Congress to begin to think about formulating some constructive policies to encourage production, to reduce the enormous expense of transporting and marketing goods and to control and equalize the distribution and prices of commodities, large numbers of our people are turning to coöperation as a means of relieving them of their distress. Coöperation will not entirely solve the problem (Congress must give some assistance), but coöperation promises larger results than anything that has yet come into sight. To build up a coöperative movement in this country on a scale to give relief to the masses of the people will require years of work and struggle.

There is no royal road to lower prices. Coöperation is, however, a safe road and a good road so far as it goes. If prices can be brought down by cutting out unnecessary production costs, waste, spoilage and deterioration, reducing the number of profit-taking middlemen between producers and consumers, eliminating wildly extravagant advertising costs, preventing uneconomical hauling and substituting a degree of order and system for the present competitive profit taking chaos, prices will be safely lowered and the cost of living thereby reduced. If, on the other hand, deflation of the currency should be too suddenly brought about we will experience falling prices, but the cost of living will go up rather than down because wages and earnings will be decreased even more than prices.

To assist in meeting present conditions and to prevent their recurrence in the future, the United States Government should create a commission to confer with representatives of the other great industrial nations on methods of setting up a true and relatively constant standard of value to displace the present monetary units, which are merely units of weight and consequently variable in value or purchasing power.

The establishment of a stable standard of value, so that all the people, the rich and the poor alike, may be spared for all time to come the agonies that we have suffered from changing price levels, is, it seems to me, the most important constructive work that can be done in any field today.

Washington, D. C.

I love to soak my cookies in my tea.

I love to dip my cigarettes in rum.

I slumber well upon fromage de Brie.

I love to elongate my chewing gum:

I love to lap my sundaes when they're soft.

Ripe olives with raw onions I adore.

I love to toss my caviar aloft

And snap it ere it tumbles to the floor;

Loud music spoils my appetite for soup.

I have a flair for drinking tepid beer.

I love to make an oyster loop the loop—

And yet some people think my tastes are queer.

—Yale Record.

The "Indignation Special"

(Continued from page 164)

tremendous ovation, cheers and thundering applause from all over the hall. Then we shouted: "Speech! Speech!" and were silent. He looked down at us calmly and made what, I think, might be offered as a model speech for any hero:

"I don't know that I've got anything to say. The B. of L. E. ain't strikin'. I was ordered to run that train and I run it. That's all." Wild applause.

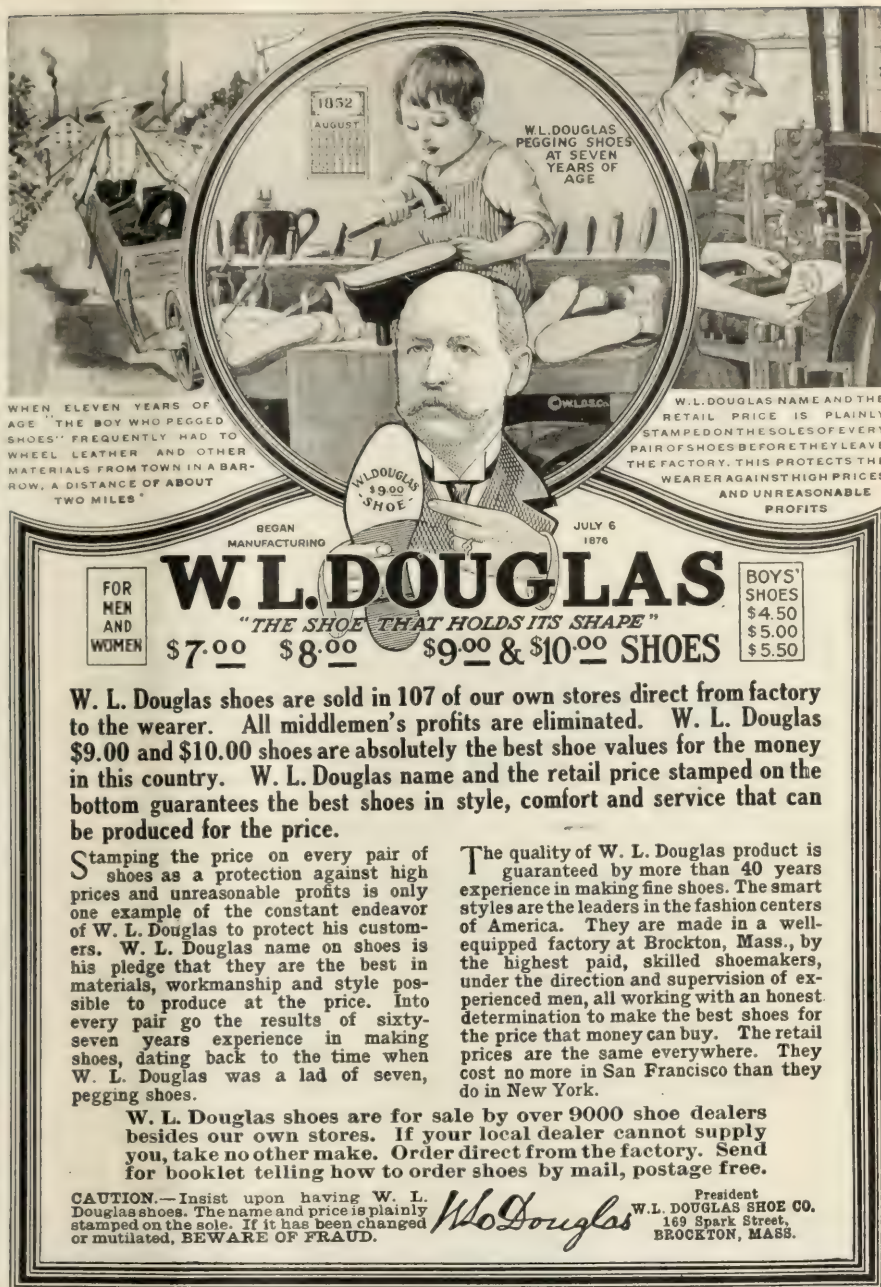
A representative of the conductors was asked to speak next. He is a gray-haired man with a long nose and a heavy jaw. He has punched the commutation tickets of generations of us. He spoke with a slow drawl and occasional flights of oratory.

"To make a long story very short," he began, "if Teddy Roosevelt or Grover Cleveland had been in Washington this never would have happened." It would have gladdened the heart of any Republican campaign manager to see how that meeting rocked with laughter. Then the conductor went on to explain how the trainmen had felt the need of higher wages if they were to keep up their standard of living, how they had asked Washington for them and had been told to wait three months until the high cost of living went down.

"Well," he said, "we didn't wait three months; we waited six." He went on with the story of demands and delays and the burden of it all was that, tho their action wasn't right, you couldn't blame the young men much for getting impatient. Then he showed us something to which we hadn't given much thought before; what it means to stay loyal to your brotherhood and your principles in the face of bitter opposition. He told us very simply that he had worked thirty-four years on this road and this had been the worst day of his life. He told us how lifelong friends had turned away from him when he came in on that volunteer train. He told us how his wife, "after what she'd been listening to all day," had begged him to quit and get another job. And he told us why he preferred to stick to his principles, to stand by the brotherhood and keep on working. The strike to us meant inconvenience and discomfort; to him it meant friendships and work endangered, a blow at the biggest things in his life. We had cheered those loyal trainmen heartily before, we cheered them now with a deeper understanding.

We adjourned to the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" and the announcement that the self-help train would leave tomorrow at about half past eight.

A town crier walked our streets next morning. He was a member of the local police force and he shouted not "All's well," but its modern suburban equivalent, "The train will leave in ten minutes." Eager commuters ran from every direction and long before the first puff of smoke was sighted the station was black with people. The train as it steamed up, quite professionally,



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was greeted with shouts. A "real" engineer was at the throttle, but there were three volunteer firemen, one in a khaki shirt and overseas cap, the other two in blue overalls. The brakemen were portly commuters in derby hats. It was the fullest train that ever drew out of our station, and the friendliest. Everybody talked to everybody else, about the meeting the night before, about what a fine town we were anyway, about the strike and the price of sugar and the next president. And all along the way we had an enthusiastic and admiring audience. The King of the Belgians at the throttle of his special locomotive didn't begin to attract as much attention as our first self-help train.

With much difficulty a "real" conductor wedged his way thru the crowded aisles, looked at our commutation tickets, joked and nodded. He knew he couldn't possibly punch them all before we reached our destination and he wisely didn't try. After him came the amateur brakeman announcing in stentorian tones that the train would run back that evening at six-ten. Groans from the plutocrats accustomed to leaving their offices in time for the four-fifteen, but the groans were in the minority and the self-help train was run for the greatest good of the greatest number.

As we neared our destination we grew more and more jubilant and when we drew triumphantly into the station we piled out and gathered round the cab with uproarious and grateful cheers for the engineer and for the grimy and grinning firemen who were peeling off their overalls preparatory to appearing in their offices just as if they hadn't already put in a good day's work in the firing of the self-help train.

South Orange, New Jersey

Pebbles

The Mother—Joe is just crazy to marry our Gladys.

The Man—Yes, anyone would be!—*London Opinion*.

"What do you think of the candidates?"

"Well, the more I think of them the more pleased I am that only one of them can get in."—*Sydney Bulletin*.

Washington crossed the Delaware, but he had nothing in point of bravery and the ability to absorb punishment, on those who cross the Hudson these days.—*New York Globe*.

Editor—Are you quite sure that this article you have here is original?

Would-be Contributor—Yes, sir, all but a word or two which you may have come across in the dictionary before.—*Talk*.

Minnie was a circus girl—

Her muscles were immense;

I asked her how she got that way—

She said, "My life's in tents."

—*Sun Dodger*.

Caller—It's a good thing to teach your little boy the value of money, as you are doing.

Host—Well, I don't know. He used to behave for a penny, but now he demands sixpence.—*Boston Transcript*.

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THE INDEPENDENT

311 Sixth Avenue

New York City

Henry Ford, Miracle Maker

(Continued from page 161)

months can be kept down to that figure, at a time when labor was in such demand as it was in the summer of 1919, it would seem that the appearance of over-speeding was not to be taken too seriously.

The output certainly has been increased. Hours were reduced and profit-sharing began in 1914. Here are typical results from four departments, figured on the comparative performance of the same number of men:

Motor—100 in nine hours, 120 in eight hours.

Radiator—100 in nine hours, 169 in eight hours.

Fender—100 in nine hours, 155 in eight hours.

Gasoline tank—100 in nine hours, 150 in eight hours.

That profit-sharing scheme is a curious one. Really that is a wrong name for it. The Ford people now call it "prosperity sharing." That is hardly correct either. It does not depend on the work a man does. It depends on the way he lives outside working hours. It ought to be called a citizenship fund, a community-developing fund, a home-maker's fund. It is 15 cents an hour devoted to faith in human nature.

It is the payment of a fixed amount to each worker, not a percentage of his wages, nor a pro-rated distribution of the profits of the concern. It has strings to it, but these strings are different from any ever tied to profit-sharing. It does not depend on output, nor upon skill, nor upon length of service. It is based upon the value of the individual in citizenship and in society. It is not based on how much a man brings up the average production of the factory, but upon how much he brings up the average standards of the community, in living, in thrift, in good American citizenship. If he is good in these he may receive today of the profits the company believes he will bring in tomorrow. The idea is that every man wants to be a sober, capable, industrious citizen, and that such a man is the best investment the company can make.

Married men, living with and taking good care of their families, receive this bonus for frugality. Lads under eighteen may also receive it if they are the support of some next of kin. Single men of eighteen years who are known to be living wholesomely and constructively are eligible. Women share as well as men. All that is required is to meet the company's specifications of good citizenship. The standards are not petty. When the plan took effect, sixty

per cent of the workers immediately shared profits. At the end of six months seventy-five per cent. were sharing; after one year, eighty-seven per cent, and at the present time all but a fraction of one per cent are receiving profits.

In October, 1913, the men were first really classified according to their skill. Previously there had been sixty different wage rates. November, 1912, saw a labor turnover of forty-two per cent for the month. The month following the change it was but eight. The men had been freed from the favoritism and partiality of the foremen. At the time that the sharing system was introduced, the lowest wage in the shop was thirty-four cents an hour, and the scale ran up to eighty cents an hour. The division of the "profits" being primarily to raise the standards of living of each to a good level, twenty-eight and one-half cents an hour was given to the lowest skilled, and seven and one-half to the highest skilled. It was presumed that the totally unskilled needed more elevation than the man who was getting a higher rate. On January 1, 1919, the minimum hourly rate was raised to fifty cents. Sharing was changed to a fixed and equal amount to every man regardless of skill, and determined by dividing the total hourly division of profits on the old basis by the number receiving them. Thus the average share was given each man. The schedule adopted in May, 1919, and given in the table below, was a minimum hourly rate of sixty cents, a profit payment of fifteen cents an hour, and a classification of but nine different grades of skill.

In order to find whether a man was entitled to receive profits or not, a probationary period of six months in the employ of the company was at first required. At the end of that time, if there was promise of worth, or intention and desire to "get ahead," the newcomer began to get profits. This period was changed in July, 1919, to thirty days. It was found that accurate measurement of the character of the man could be made in that time, and the delay of six months was thought to discourage some of the probationers. For the administration of the scheme a Sociological Department was organized with two hundred "investigators" drawn directly from the working force. Subsequently the name of the department was changed to Educational, and the investigators became "Advisors" because of the hint of prying and delving into the intimate relations of the

WAGE SCHEDULE.
Effective May 24, 1919.

Wage	HOURLY		DAILY			MONTHLY (25 days)		
	Profits	Total	Wage	Profits	Total	Wage	Profits	Total
.60	.15	.75	4.80	1.20	6.00	120.00	30.00	150.00
.65	.15	.80	5.20	1.20	6.40	130.00	30.00	160.00
.70	.15	.85	5.60	1.20	6.80	140.00	30.00	170.00
.75	.15	.90	6.00	1.20	7.20	150.00	30.00	180.00
.80	.15	.95	6.40	1.20	7.60	160.00	30.00	190.00
.85	.15	1.00	6.80	1.20	8.00	170.00	30.00	200.00
.90	.15	1.05	7.20	1.20	8.40	180.00	30.00	210.00
.95	.15	1.10	7.60	1.20	8.80	190.00	30.00	220.00
1.00	.15	1.15	8.00	1.20	9.20	200.00	30.00	230.00

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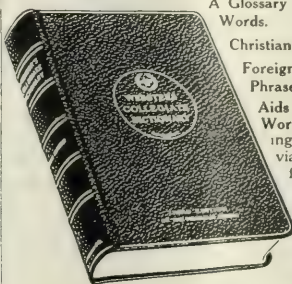
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home, and their number was reduced.

These advisors have been trained thru actual work and reduced to a permanent force thru examination for originality, personality, tact, clear understanding of their duties and the ideals of the plan. They interview the new employee after he has already been hired by the employment department. After being hired, this new-comer is questioned by the advisor as to his financial, domestic, and legal status, an estimate is made of his character, and he is told to report for work the following morning. The next day the advisor goes to his home, getting further information of household conditions, life of the children, habits of the bread winner, in fact all about the family as members of society. The employee and his wife are then shown how to improve their conditions and their mode of living, and the benefits to be derived are set forth to them. Photographs are shown them of clean, well ordered Ford homes. If, at the end of thirty days, they show evidence of desire to lay up for the future, sharing of the profits ensues. At first, investigations to check up followed on the average of once a month, but at the present time, unless special complaint from one source or another indicates that there is something wrong, only three in all are given. These are the examination at hiring, or within thirty days thereafter, the one five months later, and one eighteen months after hiring.

In case a man slips below the specifications, using destructively rather than constructively the money he receives, he is penalized thru refused profits. If he "comes back" at the end of thirty days he loses nothing. If it takes two months, he loses 25 per cent of the profits for the period, three months fifty per cent, and so on. If at the end of six months he shows no indication of reforming to methods of thrift and sobriety, his discharge is automatic. The money exacted in these penalties goes into a charity fund for the alleviation of cases of especial misfortune.

The activities of the advisors and the educational department are extensive. A chart of their investigations for the period from March 31st to June 30, 1919, gives the analysis of 14,988 cases. These come under 108 different subjects and were provoked from twenty-two different sources in public institutions, in the company, and among the friends and families of the workers. Thirty-one cases entailed the rendering of advice and various sorts of aid; twenty were cases of domestic difficulties, nineteen were violations of law and of company rules, while 7700 cases were new and rehired men and 1558 were reinvestigations. The many other cases ranged from legal advice all the way to financial relief. One employee came to the company saddled with a \$900 debt. The company was helping him with that when the first of four expensive and quickly successive surgical operations took him from work. He finally became practically paralyzed and was indebted

MANUSCRIPT

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This booklet also contains "Psychology by Letter"—telling how to reach and influence people at a distance.

Mr. R. E. Sumner writes the author: "I have just collected by mail a distance of 200 miles a debt that has been standing for years."

to the concern over \$2,000. About the middle of last September, this was being wiped off the books, the man was being sent to expert medical attention for his serious condition, and efforts were being made to help the wife and mother to help herself, a suitable position being given her in the factory.

The Ford scheme of industrial government has nothing of unionism, or shop committees, or collective bargaining, or "industrial democracy." It is just old-fashioned industrial autocracy tempered by faith in human nature. It is plain that no scientific systematizer laid out that labor department. The labor department is not a department, it is a lot of independent activities that were started wherever something was not going just right, and so somebody was picked out of the factory to specialize on that point. There is, for example, a little department of about thirty men that does not know what to call itself, whether a grievance committee, or a supervisor of foremen, or a training school or a transfer department, or a branch of an educational department, or a trouble department. It just grew up as a specialty in dealing with troubles between foremen and employees. An employee cannot be discharged from the Ford works without great formality and final action by a committee representing the education department and the general management. During the year 1919 only 118 men were discharged. Hence, if a foreman wants to get rid of a man it is liable to involve the whole factory clear up to the top. Somebody must look into the matter and fix it up with the foreman, or find another foreman to take the man, or talk with the man. So this trouble-man becomes a labor adjuster, a personal-relation expert, and he has a staff and an office and clerks with files, and the files give a line on each one of the 2000 foremen, and the foreman who has trouble looms up, and the general management begins to inquire whether he is fit to be a foreman. Thus the grievance department evolves into an investigating bureau, an advisory board to the general superintendent on the qualifications of foremen, and advisory to the education department on whether the workman is living the clean and wholesome life.

Why should there be any industrial democracy or workmen's grievance committee, or labor organizations, when nobody can be fired anyhow, and when this advisory committee of thirty is always on the job investigating trouble long before it ripens, and when the management always has a line on the foremen who have too much trouble? It all goes back to faith in people and ends in a trouble department to make repairs where something goes wrong in the exercise of faith.

Detroit.

"In what direction does the village lie," my friend?"

"Well, sir, it's liable to lie in any old direction that comes handy, but at this time of the year it's mostly about fish."—*Blighly.*



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How to Study This Number

The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. A Message From the United States Government. The Only Cure for the H. C. of L. By Dr. Royal Meeker.

1. Give a clear explanation of the following sentence: "A whole ox could have been bought in the middle ages for what is asked for a beefsteak today, yet the cost of living probably is no higher now than it was then."
2. Prove the truth, or the falsity, of the following statement: "If every profiteer could be apprehended and shot, it would have no appreciable effect upon prices."
3. Explain to what causes Dr. Meeker attributes the present high cost of living.
4. Imagine that you are Dr. Meeker. Write a short letter suggesting remedies for present conditions.
5. Explain every part of the following figurative sentence: "Defeated in the first skirmishes of the threatened industrial war, labor is reforming its lines for a new impact with organized capital."
6. Name the figures of speech that occur in the sentence just quoted. Tell why those figures are employed.
7. What principle of rhetoric is employed in the quotation from Dr. Meeker, printed so emphatically in the middle of the first page? Explain how you can apply the principle to your own writing.
8. What figure of speech occurs in the following sentence: "There is no royal road to lower prices"? Express the thought without using any figure of speech. What advantage is gained by using figurative language?

II. Henry Ford, Miracle Maker. By Professor John R. Commons.

1. Give a clear explanation of the distinction between the terms, "An industrial miracle" and "A psychological miracle," as applied to the work of the Ford Motor Company.
2. Write an original short story relating the experience of a man with a prison record, who found employment with the Ford Motor Company. If you are familiar with O. Henry's method of writing short stories try to imitate that method. Make your story interesting.
3. The writer says of Mr. Ford: "He is positively too democratic for this world." Imagine that one of Mr. Ford's workmen reads that sentence, and wishes to defend Mr. Ford. Write what the workman says, giving his remarks in the form of an interview that you imagine you hold with him.
4. If you were an employer which of Mr. Ford's principles would you think it wise to put into effect? Explain the value of every principle.
5. Write a descriptive account of a visit to the Ford plant, emphasizing Mr. Ford's treatment of workmen as contrasted with other employers' treatment of workmen. Try to make your writing approach the vividness of Dickens' writing.
6. Explain clearly what is meant by basing payment upon "The value of the individual in citizenship." Tell how the principle involved could be applied to the marking of students in school.
7. Imagine that you gain employment with the Ford Motor Company. Write a somewhat humorous account of your experiences, but make your account lead to the development of a serious thought.
8. "In case a man uses money destructively rather than constructively, he is penalized thru refused profits." Imagine that you dream you were able to apply the principle to all the people in your neighborhood. Give a humorous account of your dream-experiences.

III. If I Were Senator. By Anne Martin.

1. "Women have always been quicker than men to see that the interests of life transcend and should control the interests of property." Write an original anecdote that will illustrate the thought of the sentence.
2. Draw from the article a series of propositions suitable for debate.

IV. The One Big Union Idea. By Franklin H. Giddings.

1. Write, in the form of a brief, the arguments Professor Giddings makes against "The one big union idea."

V. The Rise of Azerbaijan.

1. Explain the relation of the article to Matthew Arnold's "Sohrab and Rustum."

VI. The School Teachers' Walkout.

1. Read the article aloud to your father and mother.

I. Utility, Value and Price—"The Only Cure for the H. C. of L.," "Denim and Gingham."

1. What, according to the author of your text book in Economics, is the relation between utility, value and price? Do his conclusions offer any solution of our present economic problem?
2. "It is not merely because prices are high that the cost of living is high," says Dr. Meeker. Explain this statement.
3. "To secure a return to normal conditions it will be necessary to deflate the currency and inflate the quantities of goods produced." Do you see any evidences of a beginning of either of these two movements?
4. Do you believe that the "denim and gingham" movement offers a real solution of the problem of the H. C. of L.?
5. Quote that sentence in Dr. Slosson's editorial which proves that his solution of the problem is exactly the same as Dr. Meeker's.

II. The Labor Problem—"The 'Indignation Special,'" "The Outlaw Strike Collapses," "The Blockade of New York," "The One Big Union Idea," "What Labor Wants."

1. What justification, if any, can you find for the "outlaw" railroad strike? Why did the strike collapse?
2. What justification, if any, can you find for the commuters who assisted the railroad companies to break the "outlaw" strike?
3. What is Professor Giddings' attitude toward the radical elements in the labor group? Do you sympathize with his attitude?
4. Which of the demands of organized labor as set forth in the last article do you approve? Which of the demands do you reject?

III. If I Were a Senator.

1. Which of the eight planks of Miss Martin's platform do you endorse? Which ones do you reject?
2. "The obvious incompetence of Congress . . . is of course largely due to our system of representation." What remedies for the defects indicated does Miss Martin suggest?
3. What changes in our executive and judicial departments are advocated? Do these changes meet with your approval?
4. To what political party does Miss Martin probably belong?

IV. Henry Ford, Miracle Maker.

1. Describe briefly the ordinary method of profit sharing and indicate the modification of the method in use in the Ford plant.
2. What is meant by "labor turnover"? How is the problem handled in the Ford plant?
3. "Some people say that the men are 'driven' at Ford's." How much truth is there in this statement?
4. "The Ford scheme . . . has nothing of unionism, or shop committees," etc. What, then, is the secret of its success?

V. The Turks and the Allies—"The San Remo Conference," "The Turk Triumphant," "Armenians in Peril," "The Rise of Azerbaijan."

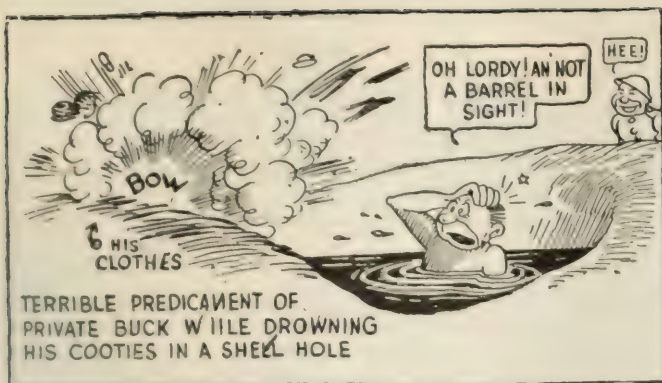
1. What, in general, will be the probable terms of the Turkish treaty to be drawn up at San Remo?
2. If the United States had been represented at the conference what modifications might have been made?
3. What facts justify the title of the second article?
4. Summarize present day conditions in the regions to the south and east of the Black Sea.

VI. Revolution in Central America—"The Downfall of a Despot."

1. Why is it possible for the conditions described to exist in Central America, whereas they cannot exist in the United States?
2. In view of conditions in Mexico since the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz, do you think that Guatemala will be benefited by the overthrow of Cabrera?

VII. Curbing the Radicals—"Weird Doings at Albany."

1. What justification, if any, can you find for the extreme legislation passed by the New York State legislature?
2. Give some examples of extreme legislation which has been enacted in this country in the past. In general, what was the result of such legislation?



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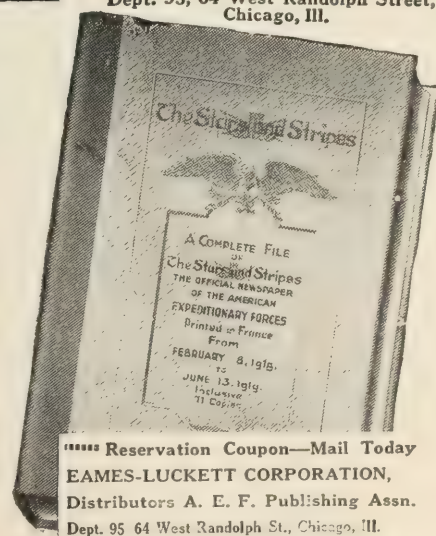
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Independent Opinions

We are glad to print, tho without commendation, the following letter from a valued reader who is apparently no friend to the eighteenth amendment:

Editor, New York Independent:

May I not submit to your consideration an appropriate slate for an Administration which will occupy first place in the hearts and palates of thousands of our thirsty citizens who are now threatening to have the United States annexed by Cuba or some other republic with a damp political climate?

President—Albert J. Beveridge.

Vice-President—Maggie Tight.

Secretary of State—Congressman A. T. Fuller.

Secretary of the Treasury—Senator Brandegee.

Secretary of War—Louis Sherry.

Secretary of the Navy—Prof. H. Beers.

Attorney-General—Judge G. L. Bunn.

Postmaster-General—Harris Weinstock.

Secretary of the Interior—Dr. George E. Brewer.

Secretary of Agriculture—Henry R. Drinker.

Secretary of Commerce—Frank H. Ginn.

Secretary of Labor—Prof. H. C. G. Jagaman.

Very respectfully,

AL K. HALL.

We cannot support such a ticket as our correspondent offers us, but we are inspired to suggest a Prohibition slate which lays proper emphasis on the element which seldom cheers and never inebriates. How sad it would be if the Prohibitionists were again driven to nominate a Swallow, as in 1904, or a Fish, as in 1888, for lack of suitable candidates!

President—William Jennings Brine.

Vice-President—Henry T. Rainey.

Secretary of State—Governor T. E. Campbell.

Secretary of the Treasury—Henry D. Flood.

Secretary of War—Major General W. J. Snow.

Secretary of the Navy—H. B. Seaman.

Attorney-General—E. C. Brooks.

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son.

Secretary of the Interior—Charles R.
Dryer.

Secretary of Agriculture—Henry J.
Waters.

Secretary of Commerce—Judge Samuel
Seabury.

Secretary of Labor—Carolyn Wells.

We may add that if such a dry tick-
et were elected by the American people
undoubtedly His Majesty George Wet-
tin, King of Great Britain and possibly
Ireland, would send as his ambassador
to the United States, Mr. John Drink-
water.

Remarkable Remarks

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW—The Republicans
are going to win.

LADY ASTOR—The sea, one may say, be-
longs to England.

CLEMENCEAU—What am I going to do?
Why just live until I die.

PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE—There is so
much to be said on both sides.

"PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON—Probably in
another ten years England will be dry.

J. B. CRANFILL—I resolved to be kinder
to everybody than anybody could be to me,
and do it first.

JUSTICE DARLING—A great many people
now regard marriage as a mere trifle and
bigamy as only a little more serious.

GOVERNOR COX—The campaign the Re-
publicans are waging is the most disgrace-
ful in the history of the country.

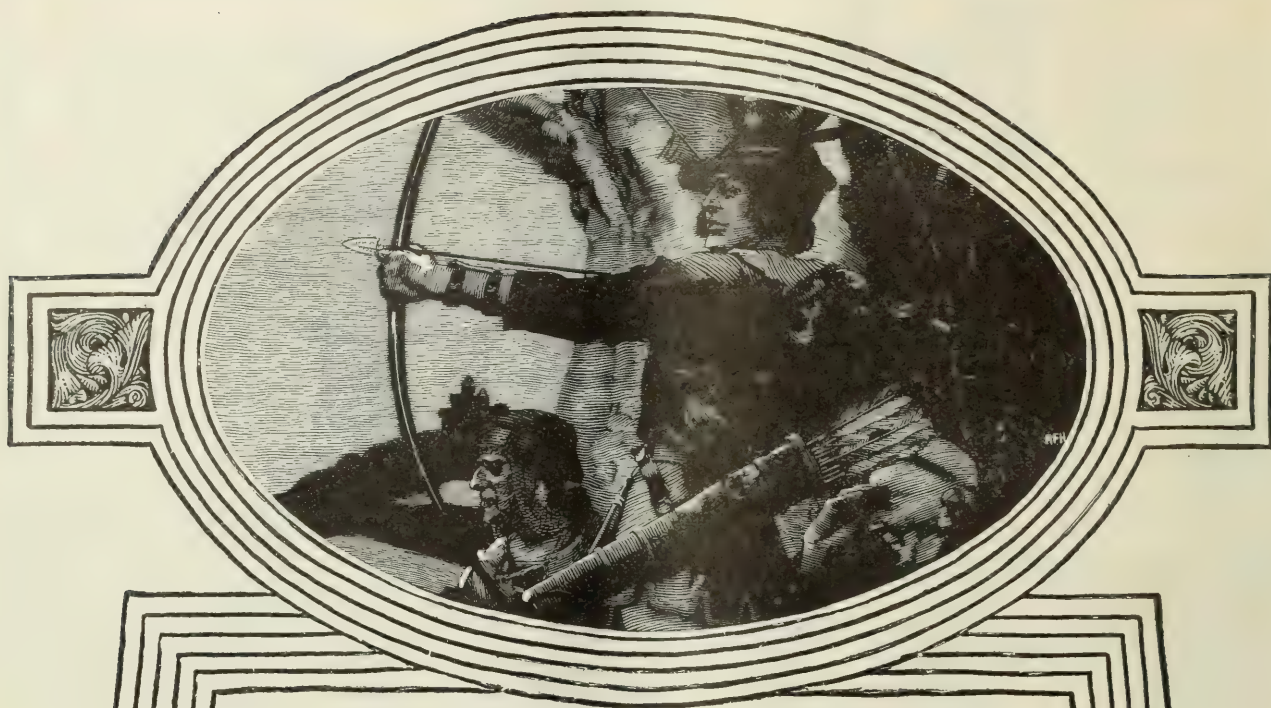
EX-SENATOR BEVERIDGE—In less than
two years there will be from 10,000,000 to
15,000,000 of people in this country out of
employment.

SENATOR LENROOT—Attorney-General
Palmer is setting a few mouse traps around
the country for profiteers when he ought
to be setting bear traps.

GENERAL WOOD—I stand for a small
army, much smaller than that recommend-
ed by the present Administration and
smaller than that recommended by the
Senate.

Just a Word

The white paper shortage, made worse by the recent "outlaw" railroad strike and the consequent freight embargo, has forced us to combine two issues of The Independent in one this week and publish the May 8 number along with the May 15. This double number is considerably larger than our usual issue and it contains the full record of news for two weeks instead of one.



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The Independent

May 8 and 15, 1920

Let the Chamber of Commerce Do It!

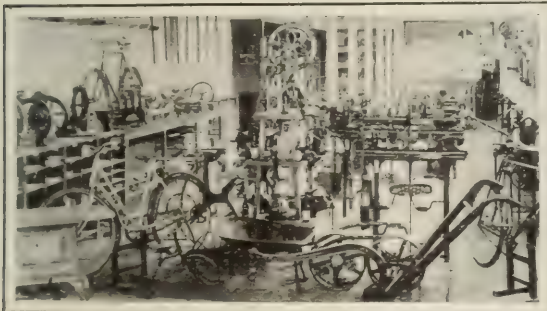
By Chester T. Crowell

THIS is an article about the Chamber of Commerce of today. But I cannot tell you the story unless you know something about the Chamber of Commerce of twelve years ago. So we will have to begin by moving back the hands of the clock for a decade or more.

Perhaps the Chamber of Commerce was then known as the Business Men's League. The name now used was not in such general use then. We will meet the obliging secretary. He is a pompous old gentleman, a retired business man. That is the polite way to put it because the truth of the matter is that he failed. He was a charming gentleman of high character but not a success in business, so the business men fixed up a

soft berth for him as secretary. He is not exactly certain about his duties, but he has had a booklet prepared showing the palatial homes, office buildings, public buildings, and principal streets of the city. He is also in touch with some promoters who wish a bonus for the establishment of a new industry. He is taking a keen interest in this matter because two other Chambers of Commerce are in touch with the same promoters. The secretary of one is a former minister and quite a prolific letter writer. The other is a former newspaper reporter. The latter is considered a tremendous success as secretary because there is something in the newspapers every day about his activities.

But we began with the [Continued on page 222]



Thanks to the Chamber of Commerce, before the last war orders were filled, foreign orders—notice the American goods in this store in Bogota—poured in

Nowadays, the Chamber of Commerce regards within its province co-operative trucking, honest advertising, Americanization and anti-profit-eering work, and the betterment of electric light plants, laundries, ice plants and hospitals

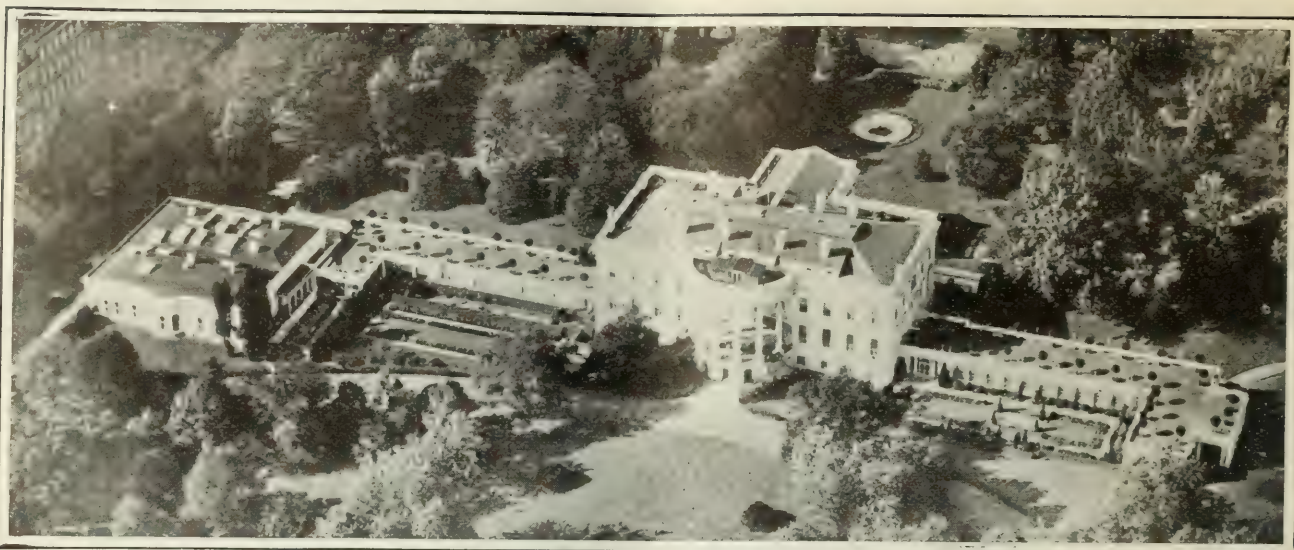


Keystone View

If it were not for the Chamber of Commerce, rural schools such as this one at Old Point Pleasant, Iowa, might still house the rising generation of Americans



When the first Liberty Loan quotas were announced—they are here shown being posted in front of the Guaranty Trust Company in New York City—there was scarcely a community in this country that did not gasp and then express fear that there was not that much money "in the whole town." . . . The mention of a million dollars no longer shocks even towns of 20,000 souls. The committee who apportioned individual quotas of Liberty Bonds are still members of the Chamber of Commerce and they have become expert money raisers



International, Photograph by U. S. Air Service

"The loneliest place in America"—the White House

The White House Spook

By Gerald Stanley Lee

From his eyrie on Mount Tom, Gerald Stanley Lee can see the whole United States. "Crowds," "Inspired Millionaires," "The Voice of the Machines," "The Lonely Nation" and many other books testify to the breadth of his vision and to the depth of his philosophy. The following article introduces one of the main themes in Mr. Lee's new book in which he presents—"leaving the name blank to be filled in by the people"—the kind of President the people want, giving his vision and his program for the next four years in the White House, and outlining practical ways in which during the Presidential campaign and afterwards the American people can back him up

TEXT

I HOPE it won't make people feel it's a sermon, but I might as well out with it at the start and say that the quickest way to introduce what I have in mind is with a text which is taken from the third verse of the twenty-fourth chapter of *The Ghost in the White House*, a book which I and a hundred million other people have been at work on—a handbook or manual for the study of presidential candidates and delegates to the coming political convention—as follows:

The White House is haunted by a vague helpless abstraction, a kind of ghost of the nation, called the People.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE GHOST

THERE are a number of things about going into the White House the next four years and being the Head Employee of a hundred million people, that are going to make it, unless people do something about it, the loneliest job on earth.

The new President on entering the mansion and taking up his position as the Head Employee of the hundred million people is going to find he is expected to put up, and put up every day, with marked and embarrassing idiosyncrasies or personal traits in his Employer, that no man would ever put up with, from any other employer in the world:

- Absentmindedness;
- Non-committalness;
- Halfness, or double personality;
- Bodilessness;
- Big, impressive-looking Fool Moments;
- Cumulus clouds of Slow, Sure Conceit with Sudden Flops of Humility;
- General Irresponsibleness.

But while this little trait in the President's Employer, of general irresponsibleness, may be the hardest to bear, there are more dangerous ones for the country.

The bodilessness of his Employer is what is most dangerous. The man to whom the hundred million people are giving for the next four years the job of being their Head Employee is not only never going to see his Employer, but he has an Employer so large, so various, so amorphous, so mixed together and so scattered apart he could never hope in a thousand years to get in touch with It.

Serving It is necessarily one long monstrous strain of guess-work, a trying daily, nightly, for four years to get into grip with a mist, with a fog of human nature, an Abstraction, a ghost of a nation called the People. The only thing the Ghost ever says to him directly is (once in four years) that he wants him or that he does not want him and even then he confides to him that he only half wants him. He says this deliberately and out loud before everybody, so that everybody knows and the people of other nations, "Here is the man I would a little rather have than not." That is all. Then he coops him up in the White House, drops away absently, softly, into ten thousand cities, forgets him, and sets him to work.

Any man can see for himself, that having a crowd for an Employer like this, a crowd of a hundred million people you cannot go to and that cannot come to you, puts one in the loneliest job on earth.

It may be true that it has not always looked like the loneliest job on earth and, of course, when Theodore Roosevelt had it, the job of being President considerably chirked up, but in the new never-can-tell world America is trying to be a great nation in now, the

next four years of our next President, between not making mistakes with a hundred unhappy, senile, tubercular railroads and two hundred thousand sick and unhappy factories at home, and not making mistakes with forty desperate nations abroad, the man we put in the White House next is going to have what will be the loneliest job this old earth has had on it for four thousand years—except the one that began in Nazareth—the one the new President is going to have a chance to help and to move along in a way which little, old, queer, bent, eager St. Paul with his prayers in Rome and his sermons in Athens, never dreamed of.

The reason that the Public in dealing in its daily business with powerful persons of any kind—whether good or bad, whether a President or anybody, is taken advantage of and does not get what it wants, is that the Public is a Ghost. Theoretically all powerful persons, predatory Trusts, profiteering labor unions and the wrong kind of politicians always speak respectfully to the Public, but when they want something that belongs to the Public they find the Public is an Abstraction and help themselves. They act when with the Public, as if the Public was not there.

The only way this is ever going to be stopped is for us to make a spontaneous voluntary popular start in this country toward having a body for people in general, toward giving a hundred million people in dealing with their politicians, their trusts and labor unions, less bodilessness. We propose to give a hundred million people a face, a voice, a presence, a backbone, a grip.

Then all the people we ask things of who think we can be whoofed away, will pay attention to us.

The object of this article is to represent—to expose to everybody as unfair and untrue and destroy forever the title written across the front of it, "The White House Spook."

There must be things—broad simple things about Capital and Labor people can do and do every day in this country, that will make a President stop timidly guessing what they want.

REAL FOLKS AND THE GHOST

WHEN a man speaks of The City National Bank he speaks of it as if he meant something and knew what he meant.

When the same man in the same breath speaks of The People, watch him bewhiffle it.

When a good hearty sensible fellow human being we all know speaks of Business he speaks of it in a substantial tone, with some burr in it, and when in the same half minute he speaks of the Country, he drops in some mysterious way into a holy tone of unreality, into a kind of whine of The Invisible.

Business talks bass. Patriotism is an Aeolian harp.

During the war this was changed. We found ourselves every day treating America, treating The Country, treating The People as a bodily fact.

I would like to see what can be done now in the next President's next four years, to give America this magnificent sense of a body in peace.

Why is it that we have in America a body for Germans, and then wilt down in a minute after Chateau Thierry into bodilessness for ourselves, into treating

and expecting everybody else to treat the People, the will, the vision, the glory, the destiny of the People as a Ghost,—unholy, cowardly, voiceless, helpless—just a light in its eyes—just a vast national shimmer at a world, without hands and without feet.

Millions of people every day in this country are very particular to salute the flag, sing the Star Spangled Banner and ship Bolsheviks, but let them speak to you in conversation of an industrial body like The Steel Trust or The Pennsylvania Railroad and they act as if something were there. Bring up the Body-Politic and it's a whiff.

It ought to be considered treason to think or to speak of The Country in this vague breathy way.

The next immediate, imperative need of America is to see what can be done and done in the next President's next four years to make the Body-Politic people take the body-politic and what happens to the body-politic as if it were as substantial as a coal strike—as what happened at Ypres, Cambrai and Chateau Thierry.

Otherwise we are a nation of whiners and yearners and are not what we pretend to be at all, and the only logical thing the Germans and the rest of the world can do is to protect themselves from democracy.

I believe that the best things the Old World has said about us and hoped for us, that we are a disinterested nation, and a nation of idealists, are true and real with regard to American character.

But they are not actual. We are the world's colossal tragic Adolescent. Forty nations are depending on us and are waiting for us, waiting for America to grow up.

This nation has just as much spirituality, just as much patriotism and religion as it expresses bodily in its business, in the conduct of its daily producing, buying and selling, and no more. Any big beautiful evaporated body-politic we have or try to think we can have aside from this body—this actual working thru of our patriotism, our democracy and our patriotism into our business, is weak, unholy, unclean and threatens in its one desperate and critical moment the fate of a world.

All really religious men and all real patriots know this.

In a democracy like ours a religion which is not occupied all day every day in this year of our Lord 1920 in making democracy work, a religion that loafs into a pillar of cloud by day, and of fire by night, a religion that cannot be used to run steel mills so that men won't go to hell in them and to run coal mines so that men won't be in hell already, is

not a religion at all. And a nation that sheds tears over three hundred thousand disabled and crippled soldiers, who gave up their jobs and sailed six thousand miles to die for them, and that has finally managed to get new jobs for just two hundred and seventeen of the three hundred thousand and taken nineteen months to do it, illustrates what it means—in just one simple item—for a hundred million people to try to be good without a body.

I am trying to put forward ways of forming body-tissues for a people so that we the people in America, at last, in the days that lie [Continued on page 228



Photograph by Arnold Genthe

"The public," says Gerald Stanley Lee, "should be organized into three great clans, the 'Look It Up,' the 'Try It Out,' and the 'Put It Thru'"

Spring Days in the Valley

By Corra Harris

One May day in 1899 the editor received a letter from the wife of a circuit rider of the Southern Methodist Church criticizing *The Independent* for its position on the negro question. The letter was so vividly personal and pointed that the editor—the late William Hayes Ward—promptly printed it and asked the writer for more. This was the first appearance in print of Mrs. Corra Harris and since then *The Independent* has never been long without something from her pen, at least never any longer than we could help. Her talent for portraiture soon carried her away to the fiction periodicals and her novels, “*The Circuit Rider’s Wife*,” “*Eve’s Second Husband*,” “*The Recording Angel*,” and others have had a wide sale. But she has always retained her early affection for *The Independent* and recently contributed to our columns a fascinating series of country life studies on her home in “*The Valley*” at Rydal, Georgia. Here is another of these sketches full of the spring weather and spring spirit.

SPRING came a month late this year. We were getting the tail end of your cold winds when we should have been enjoying our own dogwood blossoms and a closer walk with God in the furrows of our field.

If we could keep northern weather, and certain foreign doctrines, out of the South, we should be a happier and better people. We should get on cheerfully then with our labor, our religion and our poverty. As it is we have had some seismic disturbances in our moral natures, what with strikers trying to strike, and candidates trying to run for something they ought not to have, over roads nobody can even walk where they should be going.

And every time the ground was dry enough to work one of your snow storms dissolved into a flood here that washed away the bridges and soaked the land. Our men took up with Job and the sadder prophets, our women, who have the hen scratching instincts toward their garden soil, have been beside themselves with suppressed energy, and our pastors who have been trying to save time by holding their revivals during the bad weather could not revive us. And we have been in a bad way generally.

But now everything is all right. Spring arrived last Thursday morning. The birds, who are the only professional poets in this Valley, announced it at daybreak. We had a perfect sunburst of song. Wood ducks stopped over on their way somewhere and quacked it from the willows along the creek. Little green leaves were showing very young and tender on the trees, and all the seeds our Congressmen had sent us were up, so that our gardens look like catechisms written in a green script. And the old man who has been going around among us saying that the world is coming to an end and proving it by the scriptures is a prophet without honor.

We had a long winter, and a hard one, as you had in the North and East. However scientists may account for it, I have observed this, that the Lord does temper the wind to the shorn lamb. And we are all shorn lambs down here. This is our impecunious grace and salvation. We depend upon the good will of the weather while you depend upon the markets. The great majority of us get our bread directly from the land, while you get it with the money in your pockets. I reckon it is a fair exchange. You get our profits, but it is everlastingly fixed in the order of things that you cannot buy or sell or keep our weather. It belongs exclusively to us. It not only believes but it still practices secession.

Sometimes I have wondered what would happen if Nature should suddenly forgive you and let down a

Aspiration

By Edwina Pope Larimer

*Perhaps, if I live valiantly
And make my way serene,
Perhaps, if I live tenderly
And keep my spirit clean,*

*God will see all the urgency
I cannot satisfy,
And let me make one little thing
Of beauty ere I die.*

perfect Georgia spring day in New York, with the March peach blossoms in her hair and ten thousand wood violet blooms on her breast and the fragrance of trailing arbutus shaking from the folds of her winds like paradise perfume.

I doubt if such a day would last long up there. Your climate would not know how to treat it and your people would not know how to receive it. Still, it might do some good. I saw more people gathered on that open place at Fourteenth street one day early this spring

than we have in this whole militia district. They were seething there like a swarm of black bees. An icy wind was blowing a fine sleet into their scowling faces. They were tramping round and round in the snow, their shoulders hunched up in this bitter cold and they were all quarreling about something. They were strikers of some kind who thought they had a grievance. But if the sun had suddenly shone out warm and kind, if the snow had melted and grass had sprung beneath their restless feet, if flowers had bloomed before their faces, if the temperature of their bodies had gone up, would not the temperature of their minds have fallen? One thing is certain, they could not have gone on striking and fussing on their feet. They would have been obliged to relax and sleep it off.

Down here we are born to good weather, and we know what to do with a spring day. First we cock our eye at it. We wet a finger and stick it up thru the windy softness of it to make sure of the nature of the wind. If it blows from your direction we do not trust that day. But if it comes from the south then my bees know there is honey in it.

We spring into a state of terrific activity. We plough this day into the land as if it were the very gift of God. We let the light and warmth of it unite with the soil. We sow it with seed and cover it with the earth, and we come home from the fields in the evening with the sky of it sticking to our shoes. And we sleep knowing that the prayer of our heart has been answered.

This is what all the spring days mean to us in the Valley. We believe in every hour of them, not just eight hours out of each one. Nature, my masters, belongs to no labor union. When you work and live under her conditions, you work and live twelve hours in the sun. If the men and women like these in this Valley who produce the raw materials from which you get your food and clothes had no more sense and no more conscience about what to do with spring days and summer days and even winter days than some of your wage profiteers, this nation would soon starve to death with its pockets full of money.

The Valley, Georgia

Spare That Tree!

A Message from the United States Government to the American People

By W. B. Greeley

Chief Forester of the United States

THE citizen of Pittsburg who wishes to put a floor in his house these days has the choice of Douglas fir at about \$150 per thousand feet, yellow pine at about \$200, or oak or maple at considerably higher prices—provided, of course, that he wants a wooden floor. Douglas fir is brought all the way from the other side of the continent. At Portland, Oregon, in the region of its production, its retail price is \$85. A substantial part of the difference between this figure and what it costs the would-be builder in Pittsburg is for freight.

And yet it was only a comparatively few years ago that Pennsylvania was one of the principal lumber producing States of the Union. Vast areas of her rough mountainous sections were covered with splendid white pine, hemlock, and hardwood forests. Today these forests are almost gone. They have been cut and burned with little thought of anything except how to turn timber into cash. And now, when lumber is being brought all the way from the Pacific coast to supply Pennsylvania's needs, the hills on which her splendid forests once stood are producing little timber of utility to the sawmill or paper factory.

The same thing can be said of many of our eastern and northern states and of many parts of the South. Few other states, indeed, have made equal progress with Pennsylvania in remedial measures. Pennsylvania woke up a number of years ago to what was happening and set out to repair the damage that had been done. State forests with about 1,040,000 acres have been established and a state forest service created, which is making progress in reclaiming part of the fire-ravaged and cut-over lands of the state. Yet the great bulk of these lands are in private ownership and little enough is being done to restock them with the valuable timber which they are capable of producing. To the loss of timber growth is added the loss from recurrent



Lumber is now being brought to the East from the Pacific Coast. Unless remedial measures are taken quickly, these Washington firs, as were the giant redwoods, will be annihilated

floods which pour down from the denuded hills into the rivers, halting industry, destroying property, and inflicting losses that mount to a huge total.

In each of the old timber regions the story is pretty much the same. Abundant forests, a period of rapid cutting, uncontrolled fires, gradual diminution of timber supplies, and finally exhaustion and high prices for imported lumber. Located first in New England, the center of lumber production moved west to the Alleghanies, then to the Lake States, then to the great forests of pine in the South; and now that the end of the southern pinery is in sight, the movement to the forests of the Pacific coast is under full headway.

And after that, what? For the forests of the Pacific coast form our last supply of virgin timber; and without vigorous measures for their protection they will go largely just as those in the rest of the country have gone before them. Moreover, they are so far from most of the principal consuming regions that the expense of transporting their products runs the final cost up to a highly burdensome point. If we cannot have lumber and paper at moderate prices we can neither continue to be a nation of home builders and home owners nor expect our industrial development to keep its past pace.

What, then, is the answer? Forest devastation, whether by fire or indiscriminate cutting, must be stopped. That, it may be said, is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it. A new forest growth must be established on lands already devastated and now idle. Upon our success in carrying out these two commandments will depend whether or not we shall be able to escape the severe handicap of a shortage of wood.

The protection of our remaining forests against fire and indiscriminate cutting is largely a matter of legislation, money, and education. On the national forests, which comprize 155 million acres of [Continued on page 231

Master Workshops of America

A Series of Monthly Articles Written from a First Hand Survey of Big Business Enterprizes That Have Given the United States the Name of the Foremost Industrial Nation of the World

The Largest Hotel in the World

WHAT is your idea of a good hotel? How do you select the one you are going to patronize? When you visit New York or any other large city, you have a choice of several hundred hostleries with open doors; by what standards of excellence do you prefer one to all the rest, and make your advance reservations accordingly?

A woman's idea of a superior hotel may be condensed in a few words: *The comforts of home without the cares.* A man's idea would be expressed somewhat differently: *The freedom of a club, with a businesslike organization and operation.*

The woman is right in expecting the arrangement, the equipment, the refinement, ease, atmosphere and service of a modern hotel to rival the appointments of her own home. And the man is right in expecting the organization, policy, administration of the house to equal the system he applies to his own business. The majority of hotels are a double disappointment—they are neither homelike nor businesslike. A gilt palace run by guesswork is no place even for a millionaire.

The twin test for a superior hotel is that the heart of a home animates it, but the head of a business operates it. The man who owns or directs it must have the right sort and extent of human feeling; then he must adapt the new science of industrial management to every department and phase of the enterprise.

A brief introduction to the man who founded the "homelike and businesslike hotel" may show how he raised the profession of hotel keeper to the accuracy of a science and the dignity of an art, and how he came to manage the world's largest inn.

A good reputation is the best introduction to a great opportunity. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, building the world's largest single terminal station, wanted the best available man to serve as proprietor and manager of the hotel to bear the Pennsylvania name. The man who had won the finest reputation in the hotel world as a pioneer of new ideas and methods in other cities was E. M. Statler; he had for years been looking to New York with an ambition to erect there the largest and finest hotel in the Statler chain; upon learning that he would consider the project favorably, the Pennsylvania Company broached the matter to him.



Besides the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City, which has accommodated 3282 guests in a single night, Mr. Statler operates Statler hotels in Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and St. Louis

And some reasons
for E. M. Statler's
spectacular
success

By Edward Earle Purinton

A first class man wants outlook more than income. So the mere financial offer did not appeal to Mr. Statler. He imposed a condition: "Make Hotel Pennsylvania the largest in the world, and I will consider the project." A bold stipulation—it would mean doubling the original scope and outlay for the building and operating plans.

However, it is easier to find money than the man to spend it right; and the Statler type of man is so rare that a shrewd corporation would meet almost any condition to obtain the exclusive right to his services in New York. So the world's most spacious and convenient guest house was built just opposite the Pennsylvania station in New York City.

It took Ellsworth Milton Statler about forty-five years to get ready for his life work. At twelve, he was a bellboy in a West Virginia hotel, earning six dollars a month and board. But he was hardly settled in the job when he formed two resolutions—(1) he would give each guest a little more and better service than usually given, or expected by the guests; and (2) he would graduate from a bellboy into a hotel clerk at the earliest possible moment.

His first ambition brought many tips from delighted guests, and the boy saved \$150 the first year, handing the money over to his mother. The second ambition put him in a night clerk's position by the time he was seventeen. That didn't satisfy him—he resolved to be a day clerk, and was, two years later. Then he began to dream of building and owning a great, new kind of hotel, where everything that a guest needed or wanted should be instantly ready, at a fair price, with unfailing courtesy, and everybody pleased. Twenty-five years later his dream came to pass.

Now he operates, in addition to Hotel Pennsylvania, a Statler Hotel in Buffalo, in Cleveland, in Detroit, in St. Louis; and he looks forward, with a man's experience but a boy's enthusiasm, to the time when a Statler Hotel shall offer its exceptional service to the travelers in every large city of America.

The ups and downs of the hotel business are proverbial. Mr. Statler's first big venture, the founding of a restaurant in a building containing a thousand offices, left him \$17,000 in debt before he opened up,

the rent alone being \$8,500 a year, and the furnishings and equipment costing \$26,000. He had saved a little money from a pie-stand he had kept in a 16 by 18 foot space, where he gained his first experience in serving coffee, sandwiches, and home-made pies that his sister baked; all the capital from this tiny lunchroom enterprise he sunk in the big restaurant plan, with a friend guaranteeing him so he could hold the lease in the Buffalo office building.

Then arrived the first crash. The big restaurant, just opened, was doing finely when a grouchy creditor sued for a small bill, other creditors got in a panic and wanted their cash instantly, the financial bottom fell out, and ruin loomed ahead. Young Statler never lost his nerve. He let the high-priced chef and steward go, took charge himself, acting as bookkeeper, manager, office boy, and a variety of other staff helpers.

The chance of success looked too slim—the creditors would have taken a few thousand dollars for their claims and withdrawn the suits. But no—Statler isn't that kind. He said he would pay every dollar he owed. In two years he did.

The second project was the Pan-American house at Buffalo. This met with actual financial loss, but Mr. Statler, when questioned about the loss, declared there was no loss, it was "a big net profit—in experience." You can't down a man who smiles when his money goes.

Shortly after, he took even a bigger chance. With \$200,000 he had made from the restaurant that looked like failure at the start, and \$300,000 more of borrowed money, he built the famous "Inside Inn" at the St. Louis World's Fair, a colossal hotel with over 2000 rooms. On the very day he opened the Inside Inn a large tank of boiling water near him sprung a leak and drenched him, parboiled him, and sent him to the hospital, where he lay four months in acute pain.

Lying there helpless, he went on with his work. Every day Mrs. Statler brought him detailed reports, and took his orders and ideas back to the Inn. By the time the Fair closed, he was able to move around in a wheel chair—and to carry home, in that same wheel chair, a profit of \$200,000 from a single summer's business! Talk about making fortune out of misfortune!

The first real Hotel Statler was at last built, after twenty-five years of hard work and harder waiting, and



Ellsworth Milton Statler, founder and head of the world's greatest system of colossal hotels

in Buffalo, where Statler in his youth had "failed." A cardinal principal with a real man is to go back always to the point where he failed, and in the end make good right there. Whoever thinks or acts ahead of the crowd may expect failure while the crowd is catching up; then a big success if he holds his base long enough. Buffalo prophesied horrible doom for Hotel Statler—the location was poor, the management impractical. Why, there was a bath for every room—whoever heard of such wild extravagance!

The Statler ideal inn paid over \$30,000 clear profit the first year. This was doubled the second year; and increased another 50 per cent the third

year. Whereupon the doubters and scoffers fell victims to a strange impediment of speech, that grew into paralysis when this genius of hospitality built an addition of 150 rooms to his 300 room hotel within four months after breaking ground.

Houses in Cleveland, Detroit and St. Louis followed quickly and more than repeated the Buffalo success. Why? Because E. M. Statler knows, probably better than any other man living, just what the traveling public wants, and then supplies the demand in ways that no innkeeper ever thought of before. He doesn't wait for criticisms, complaints or requests in the form of words—he is so adept in the study of facial expression that when a guest even *looks* displeased or unsatisfied, the fact is noted, and the reason found and removed.

Hotel Pennsylvania should be judged not by the magnitude, the splendor, that greets the eye, but by the inconspicuous detail of service, the small but essential device, that meets the guest at every turn. The abundance of little things for comfort and pleasure that guests find here, but nowhere else, accounts for the popularity of the Statler house. Most of these developments grew out of Mr. Statler's personal study of patrons.

A thing so small as a keyhole may become a symbol of great importance. The keyhole in every Statler guest room door is placed above the knob, so the guest won't have to fumble and grumble, trying to fit the key under the shadow of the knob. In the Pennsylvania, the locks turn the opposite way from that of the ordinary Yale lock, in the direction that a person would naturally expect, and all these locks had to be made to order.

A rate card in every room [Continued on page 237]



Hotel Pennsylvania has a guest library containing 3000 volumes, with "a book for every mood." The complete catalog awaits you in your room, and a book is sent up, on request, by phone, without charge. Or, if you wish, you can read in the library

In Memory of the Marne

A Message from the
French Government
to the American People
By the Hon. René Viviani

Prime Minister of France During the Battle of the Marne in 1914, Foreign Minister, Chief of the Extraordinary Mission of the French Republic to the United States in May, 1917, Member of the Chamber of Deputies

THE gratitude of France greets the generous soul of our American friends when we hear of the undertaking to which they have consecrated themselves in commemorating the battle of the Marne by a monument of eternal granite to perpetuate that unforgettable sacrifice. The meaning of their act is enlarged in beauty by the fact that it has the double quality of being dictated by the heart and by the mind.

Our American friends in offering this gift thought of the dead and of the glorification of their heroism; but the monument, which will stand as an eternal Sentinel of Right in the heart of the formerly invaded districts, has another meaning.

It has the lofty meaning of an example which shall inspire future generations.

It will not, indeed, inspire them, on the eve of a war, if we think, as our American friends do, that this war was the last, and that the shudders which now are shaking the world are altogether the spasms of the dying wrong, and the awakening of a new day.

But the monument of the Marne will inspire the generations to come in all great peaceful undertakings. The example of manhood and of courage, given by those soldiers who are no more and by those who still live, must be enduring.

How could we fail to accomplish our immediate task, the work of tomorrow, however difficult or frightful its circumstances may be, when we remember that thru the lightning of the great tempest, when all the world was trembling with fury, the men who gave their lives did not despair of the future!

This monument, then, will teach both gratitude and confidence.

It will also recall the deeds of France at that supreme hour when she was alone facing the savage monster, and remind man everywhere of how she saved the honor of the world, as well as the interests of civilization.

It will remind the world that because France played the part of the Soldier of Right, she lost the economic value of ten of her departments during those years.

It will, lastly, stand as a memorial to the fact that France cannot remain alone to defend human liberty, that all free nations must have solidarity in that task, and that if such solidarity were to be broken, the dead would have the right to curse the living.

Paris.



Brown Brothers

This statue of the Marne is not the one which the American people are to give to France. But in the portrayal of France above, designed by Jo Davidson, is another American tribute to the spirit of the men "who stopped them at the Marne"

Armenia and America

By Hamilton Holt

LAST week the Allied nations invited the United States to assume control of Armenia. Not being yet a member of the League of Nations, we were not asked to take a "mandate." But the offer amounts to the same thing.

Shall we accept the responsibility? It is one of the most important questions ever presented to the American people. Upon our answer may depend peace of the world.

What then is Armenia? Who are the Armenians? What call has this remote region and this long-suffering people upon America?

The region claimed as Armenia, comprises an oval expanse about the size of California or Montana in the Eastern portion of the Turkish Empire. It is divided into three sections—Cilicia on the South West, Russian Armenia or Trans-Caucasian Armenia on the North East, and Turkish Armenia, comprising six Turkish villayets, between. Cilicia has two Mediterranean ports, Alexandretta and Mersina, and a number of populous cities. It was turned over to France last November and France now claims it as her sphere of influence. Trans-Caucasian Armenia is the only portion of "Greater Armenia" now controlled by the Armenians. It is these Trans-Caucasian Armenians who have set up the "Armenian Republic" which has already been recognized by the Powers and, last week, by the United States. Turkish Armenia is the most devastated part of "Greater Armenia." It is here that the famine and suffering are the greatest.

Armenia is the oldest Christian state extant. King Tirdates of Armenia was the first monarch in the world to embrace Christianity and impose it upon his people. His conversion took place at the beginning of the fourth

century and antedates that of Constantine I of Rome by twelve years. For the past sixteen centuries this little band of Christians, ever persecuted by the barbarous and hostile hordes surrounding them, have held aloft the torch of Christianity. Tho successively overrun by Persians, Saracens, Tartars, Mamelukes and Turks, they have somehow managed to survive. Their heroic struggle makes one of the most tragic and glorious pages in the annals of history.

Naturally no people have appealed more to the heart of America than these martyred Christians. For more than one hundred years we have sent them our missionaries and our money continuously and without stint. We have established schools and colleges to educate them. We have befriended them on all occasions.

At the beginning of the Great War the combined Armenian population of Cilicia, Turkish Armenia and Russian Armenia was supposed to be about 3,200,000 souls. The Moslem population—mostly Turks and Kurds—which occupied the same territory was about 4,000,000. These figures have been disputed, but they are probably substantially correct. How many Christians have been killed since the war began is a matter of conjecture, but it is generally believed that the Turks have starved to death or butchered in cold blood fully 1,000,000 of them—not only men, but women and little children.

The surviving Christian population is in a pitiable condition. There are estimated to be 250,000 girls—many of them as refined and cultivated as any woman who reads this page—imprisoned in Turkish harems, their faces usually branded so as to make it impossible for them to escape. There are at least 60,000 orphans still held in captivity by the Moslems. Practically no infants have sur-



Armenia, which is only about the size of California or Montana, is divided into Cilicia on the southwest, Russian or trans-Caucasian Armenia on the northeast and Turkish Armenia, comprising six Turkish villayets, in the middle

vived the last four years. Hundreds of thousands of families have been separated. Industry and agriculture have almost completely stopped. There is so little food that in some regions the people dig worms and beetles out of the ground and eat them. Were it not for the splendid generosity of America acting thru that superb philanthropy, the Near East Relief, the Armenian people would have long since perished. Indeed if American aid were withdrawn they could hardly survive a week.

Altho the Near East Relief has not been able to do a tithe of what needs to be done, its record is a proud one. It has raised a sum of over \$40,000,000. It has equipped and staffed 54 relief stations, 196 orphanages, 44 hospitals, and 16 houses for women rescued from Moslem harems. It has sent 15 shiploads of supplies from America, including food, clothing, hospital equipment, farm implements and seeds. It has provided industrial equipment for nearly 100,000 workers and has distributed free, in coöperation with the American Relief Administration, 7,000 tons of flour each month. It has sent to the field a devoted corps of workers consisting of 86 physicians and surgeons, 76 nurses, 7 mechanics, 15 industrial experts, 14 bacteriologists, 16 agriculturists, 19 teachers, 20 administrators, 34 secretaries, 34 engineers, 50 supply and transport workers, 46 army officers, and 172 orphanage and general relief workers.

These are some of the things the Near East Relief has done for the suffering Armenians, Greeks and Syrians in the stricken regions. But the massacres are still going on. Every day the cable reports fresh atrocities. Our people are beginning to ask, "What good will it do to keep on sending relief if the Armenians are only to be exterminated?"

These questionings are legitimate. Relief, vital as it is, is not alone sufficient to save Armenia. Armenia must be freed from the tyranny of the Turk. Who can do it? Not the League of Nations—at least not yet. The League has no army or navy or treasury. What can the individual powers do? France is prostrate—bled white. Britain, facing civil war at home, and almost bankrupt, is staggering under the burden of her vast new territorial acquisitions. If France and Britain are unavailable, Italy and Japan are still less capable of helping.

OF the five great Allied Powers who won the war—the "preferred" nations in the League of Nations—the United States alone is equal to the task. We emerged from the war the richest and most powerful nation on earth. Our people have suffered less than any other. We are the only ones whose motives would not be misunderstood if we assumed the obligation. In America all men and classes are equal. In other nations—even in the best of them—the taint of class rule still prevails. Despite the many liberal forces unloosed by the Great War, Europe is still living in the shadow of the old medieval caste system where the weak have few rights the strong are bound to respect, and the golden rule has only a nominal standing in international ethics. No wonder that Armenia and other weak and struggling peoples look askance upon all the great nations save America. Ours is clearly the duty and the privilege.

If then the United States should heed the call of Armenia, what could we do, and what sacrifices would we be called upon to make?

In the first place we are invited to fix the boundaries for Armenia. This is a great tribute to our impartiality. France, moreover, would probably renounce all claims in Cilicia if we accept the mandate. We have assurances of this. The anti-Bolshevik Russians now in exile thruout Europe have stated that if sovietism is overthrown and they return to power they will not oppose the cession of Russian-Armenia to the Armenian Republic provided America is in control. Thus America by assuming responsibility over Armenia will be able to get both Cilicia and

Russian-Armenia for the new Armenian nation, without resistance from either France or non-Bolshevik Russia.

Having fixed the boundaries, there are three ways that America might work out the problem. 1st. We might take a single mandate for Turkey and Armenia without differentiating between them. This would leave the Turks undisturbed in eventual control of Armenia. It is of course utterly out of the question. 2nd. We might divide Turkey into three parts, (a) Constantinople, (b) Anatolia or Turkey proper, and (c) Armenia, and take a separate mandate over each. The advantage of this would be that the United States could keep its strong arm on Turkey while helping to put Armenia on her feet. 3rd. We might take Armenia alone, leaving the rest of Turkey to be disposed of otherwise. The Armenians would be satisfied with either the second or third proposal. Europe would probably prefer the second as it relieves them of the job of solving the Turkish problem. The American people could doubtless more easily be persuaded to adopt the third proposal as it would entail upon us less responsibilities.

But whichever course we decide upon we shall have to send American troops to the Near East. General Harbord, in his illuminating and sympathetic report, based on his observations on the field says the number required will be 50,000. If this be correct, it is obvious that they would not all have to be American troops. There are now said to be in the United States 10,000 Armenians who are ready to return at once to Armenia and serve in the Armenian Army. There are also in Russian Armenia from 30,000 to 40,000 well-trained Armenian troops and in Cilicia several thousand more who have fought under the French and English flags, most of whom would be glad to be drafted in the service of their country during the few years required for its pacification. On the other hand, Rev. Dr. James L. Barton, the President of the Near East Relief and perhaps the best informed American on things Armenian, thinks that no more than 1,000 American army officers would be needed to organize a native army or constabulary which ought to be ample to police the country. Once the Turk is convinced that America means business half the battle is won. Nevertheless it should not be forgotten that if the Turk sees the Armenians being armed he might think they were preparing solely for revenge and then the whole of Turkey would be aflame and the very rivers would run with blood.

It is apparent therefore that somewhere between 1,000 American officers and 50,000 American troops will be required in the first stages of the American occupation. But this is certain. No matter what the size of the initial army, it can be reduced each year until in a comparatively short time the Armenians will be able to preserve order without any outside aid.

But whatever the cost may be in troops and money, the Armenians declare that they will eventually be able to repay the full amount we advance. There are no more thrifty people on the face of the earth than the Armenians. Their recuperating power is wonderful. Even in Cilicia when the French deserted them and they were thrown completely on their own resources, they were able to manufacture arms, defend themselves and "carry on."

In short, if America undertakes to save Armenia we can go on our own terms. We shall be given a free hand to carry out our own policies in our own way. Whenever we consider our task is accomplished and Armenia can stand alone we shall be able to withdraw without any complications from other powers. But if we fail to act upon the dictation of duty at this time, there will be no possibility of organizing an Armenian state with enough territory, and outside support to maintain itself with any reasonable hope of stability and progress.

Indeed our refusal to come to the rescue will involve the crushing of the present Armenian Republic, the partition of

HUNGER

KNOWS NO
ARMISTICE



M. LEON
BRACKER
1912

A poster of the Near East Relief, which is keeping alive the desolate survivors of Turkish cruelty in Armenia

Armenia, the permanent oppression if not extinction of the Armenian race, and the annihilation of the only Christian commonwealth between Constantinople and Calcutta.

When I was in Paris a year ago last winter attending the Peace Conference the Armenian question was just looming up over the political horizon. I recall now two conversations I had on the subject—one with Mr. Oscar S. Straus, our former Minister to Turkey, and the other with Lieut.-General Robert Lee Bullard, the hero of Cantigny.

Said Mr. Straus: Turkey is the sore spot of the world. It has polluted every nation that has touched it. How can the United States hope to succeed where all Europe has failed? We are sure to make a mess of it and please nobody. America has everything to lose and nothing to gain by tackling the Turkish problem. We had better keep out.

Said General Bullard: This war has produced a large number of extraordinarily able American executives—both in military and civil life—big men who can do big things in a big way. Let us join the League of Nations and then volunteer for the hardest job the League has to offer. We have the men, the money, the ability and the will to succeed. Let the United States solve the Turkish problem.

Which will the American people follow, the eminent diplomat or the great General? If our people believe, as I do, that General Bullard has given the best advice, now is their opportunity to speak out for persecuted Armenia.

The President is with us heart and soul. There is indisputable evidence of this. Senator Lodge, too, says he is a good friend of Armenia. Perhaps the President and the Senate can now be prevailed upon to sink their differences and join forces in this great cause.

If so, Armenia will be saved, the United States will enter the League of Nations, the moral prestige of America in the eyes of mankind will be restored, and the peace of the world will be assured.

The Republican Primaries

By Talcott Williams

FOR the Republican party, the preferential Presidential primaries trumpet warning. For the candidates, they predict little, save as the California primary affects Mr. Hoover's future in the Republican convention.

Few expected, none predicted, the 51,377 votes cast for Hiram Johnson in New Jersey. The unrest, protest and progressive demand of the Republican party proves stronger than any believed possible in an Eastern state. Corporate power is strong in the "State of Camden and Amboy," as Wendell Phillips seventy years called New Jersey.

The vote Hiram Johnson polled in New Jersey is only 38,000 less than the total vote polled for the regular candidate of the Republican party in the Presidential election of 1912. Taken altogether, the total Republican vote polled for all the candidates presented runs over 100,000 and is 40 per cent of the total Republican vote polled at any

Presidential election in New Jersey. The population of New Jersey has grown 60 per cent in the last twenty years; the Republican vote only a quarter. Two-fifths of it came out to this primary.

The rotten old caucus did not bring out in New Jersey one in twenty of the party vote. This Presidential preference primary called out one voter in five and half of those who voted are for a radical platform. Wherever Hiram Johnson has gone he has outdone expectation. In Michigan he had 150,000 votes to Woods' 100,000. The entire Republican vote was cast in the primary. In Illinois 54,000 voters wrote his name, an unprecedented record for any candidate. He led the list in Nebraska. He has captured California.

The Republican party has in New Jersey, in all the states, a radical vote, demanding a progressive policy. This vote is strong enough to defeat the party if its managers refuse to advance. The organization men belittle Johnson's vote. Eight years ago they were certain that Roosevelt could poll no vote strong enough to defeat the Republican party; four years ago they went to Chicago to nominate a conservative candidate and had Hughes forced on them. They were wrong both times. They are busy now instructing the delegates, "uninstructed" of the people.

The progressive vote is now for Johnson, but it is not a Johnson vote. It stands for discontent with the "regular" Republican policy, disappointment over the barren record of the Republican majority in the Senate and House, anger at the soldier's "bonus" extravagance and the failure to provide for the disabled, over the foolish fruitless conduct of state affairs and the disgraceful outcome of a Republican majority at Albany. Where has the Republican party given reason for a vote for its present managers?

The "German" vote, the Sinn Fein, the "anti-war" factions, these Johnson had. His vote is noble and ignoble, national, extra-national, anti-national, but its strength is the deep tide of desire and demand, swelling over all the land, for a solution of the real problems of the hour.

Adequate housing; the reduction of corporate profits and power; a halt to rising profits by reducing taxation for extravagant appropriations by Congress; social reforms of great social evils, material, moral and physical; protection to woman and to youth; stability in wages; democracy in industry, a fairer distribution of the fruits of labor, better education open to wider number; free education above the high school.

If the Republican party refuses these at Chicago it will repeat the defeats of 1912 and 1916. If it takes Hiram Johnson's position on the League of Nations, it will lose on one side. If the party adopts Lodge's "reservations," it will lose on the other. Johnson himself is an impossible candidate. Any prospect of a Republican majority in the Eastern states would end with his nomination.

The leaders who are intriguing and colloquing to choose some "dark horse" will end as they did with Taft in 1912 and Hughes in 1916. They have no power over voters, only over a machine. They

Name Your Candidate

Not for many years have both great parties had a really open convention. In 1900, 1904, 1908 and 1916 the candidates of both the Republicans and the Democrats were known almost to a certainty several weeks before the conventions assembled. In 1912 there were contests, but they were contests between pledged delegates. You could not get a Roosevelt vote for Taft, or a Taft vote for Roosevelt, and no third choice was seriously considered. The situation in the Democratic party was similar save that a group of favorite son states held the balance of power between Governor Wilson and Speaker Clark.

But this year both parties are at sea and on the outlook for a pilot. No man will enter either convention with a sure majority of the delegates. It is not improbable that the majority of delegates will have no instructions at all. Instead of obstinately sticking to one candidate "rule or ruin" the delegates will be studying the field with a fair degree of open mindedness to discover the popular issue and the popular standard-bearer. Public opinion will tell not only in the votes of the direct primary states but up to the very moment of nomination.

But public opinion must go on record if it is to prevail, for the politicians are not always perfect clairvoyants. It is for this reason that we have urged our readers to send us their views as to who should be nominated and what issues should be emphasized in the party platforms. We shall publish in advance of the conventions as many of the replies as we have space to print. Now is your chance to instruct the uninstructed delegates. But—make it short, and if possible snappy.

have organization, acquaintance, a network of knowledge of the men who manage. They can win only with a strong candidate, versed in affairs, familiar with the foreign issues which environ us, giving proof of personal ability and capacity to act. Such men as Nicholas Murray Butler and Calvin Coolidge meet these qualifications, in whole or in part. Even men like these, will need a progressive platform to win.

The Republican party won sixty years ago by attacking the issue of the hour. It can only win now by doing this again or lose by the new radical vote as the Whigs lost by the anti-slavery vote. Today, with the possible exception of Johnson, every candidate is weaker than when he began. Johnson has proved he can divide the party; unite it he cannot.

The California primary apparently weakened Hoover's position; but outstanding over all is the crowning fact that for the first time in history, at the end of a great war, the heart of a great democracy turns not to the victor or to the soldier; not to men whose task is to destroy life; but to the one man who even in war has saved life as none ever has before.

Procrastination

BECAUSE the inevitable revolutions in the despotic countries of Europe were postponed the Great War was rendered inevitable. By postponing unity of command and other necessary but disagreeable measures the Allies came near losing the war. By putting off the revision of the secret treaties the victorious Allies found themselves unready to declare their peace terms at the end of the war. By failing to settle the Adriatic question a year ago the diplomats in Paris gave d'Annunzio his chance to intervene and make the question more insoluble than ever. Because they could not agree on a partition of Turkey in 1854, 1878, 1912 and 1919 the Powers find it harder than ever to agree in 1920. Because England refused Home Rule to Ireland a generation ago the Irish are demanding complete independence today. Because the Senate delayed the peace Treaty to tag the League of Nations Covenant with needless reservations the United States remains at war with Germany and in rather strained relations with the Allies.

De Quincey once warned the youth of his generation that murder led to theft, theft to drunkenness, drunkenness to Sabbath breaking and profanity, and these vices in the end led to habits of idleness and procrastination. Professor Clark of Columbia has suggested that in view of the mischief which procrastination has wrought in the world, De Quincey's moralizing should have been taken seriously.

No settlement is a right settlement unless it is made at the right time.

Semi-Detached Marriage

By Edwin E. Slosson

THE announcement by Fannie Hurst that she has been secretly married for five years excites popular interest for two reasons: it gratifies the desire that readers have to know the personal life of their favorite authors, living or dead, and, second, the peculiar arrangements of the marital life will arouse discussion. To quote the lady's own statement of the case:

First of all, I am anxious to emphasize that my marriage was neither the result of a fad or an ism, but simply the working out of a problem according to the highly specialized needs of two professional people.

We decided to live separately, maintaining our individual studio-apartments and meeting as per inclination and not duty. We decided that seven breakfasts a week opposite one another might prove irksome. Our average is two.

We decided that the antediluvian custom of a woman casting aside the name that had become as much a part of her personality as the color of her eyes had neither rhyme nor reason. I was

born Fannie Hurst and expect to die Fannie Hurst.

We decided that in the event of offspring the child should take the paternal name until reaching the age of discretion, when the final decision would lie with him.

My husband telephones me for a dinner appointment exactly the same as scores of other friends. I have the same regard for his plans.

With the exception of my parents, who have shared our secret from the very beginning and approved, there are exactly six other persons who have known of our marriage during the period of these five years.

Miss Hurst is mistaken in thinking that only six persons knew of her marriage. A lady friend of mine—if I may without impropriety refer to my wife in such cordial terms—said as soon as she had read the opening chapters of her current serial: "Fannie Hurst is married." Doubtless many other readers had made the same discovery.

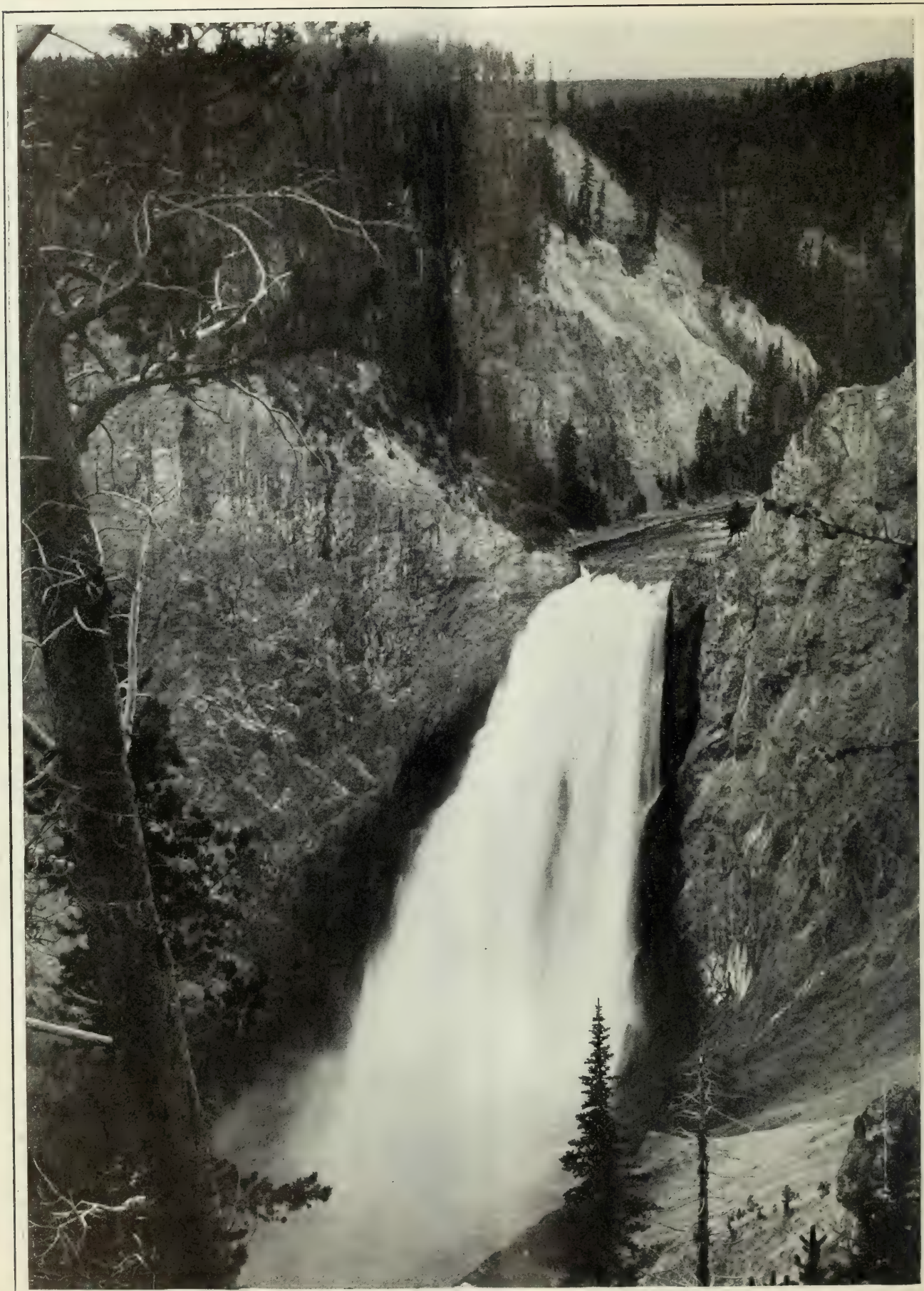
Nor is her scheme of keeping marriage secret at first so novel and modern as she seems to think. It was the rule in ancient Sparta and other primitive communities but has been mostly abandoned in civilized communities.

As to how much a married couple should be together, that may best be left to be worked out according to their mutual inclinations. Breakfast is a trying time, especially if the wife neither gets it nor gets up to it. But there are wives—and I know one of them—who can stand being looked at for seven breakfasts a week without disillusionment or satiety.

Every young couple regards their marriage as a unique adventure in the world's history. But they fail to realize that marriage is not a ceremony, not a contract, but a process. It is a gradual growing together and this can only be effected by constantly living together. Exactly how many hours of the 24 or days of the 365 must be passed in each other's company or what degree of continuous contiguity is essential to accomplish this end cannot be rigidly determined. Times change and the more frequent and protracted "separation from bed and board" than was formerly customary does not necessarily mean divorce as the old legal phraseology would imply. We have seen the conjugal four-poster give way to twin beds and these to separate bedrooms, and the next step would naturally be separate domiciles, and common meals only by previous appointment.

But however well satisfied the couple in question may be with a marriage divorced from domesticity it would be very unfortunate if their example were generally followed, for it would mean the abolition of one of the ancient and valuable institutions of society, the family. Even a childless couple will miss something in not having a common home, and if there are children it is indispensable. Every child has a natural right to the continuous care and companionship of both a father and a mother, and it is a great misfortune if death or incompatibility of temper or diverse professional interests deprive the child of such training. Marriage has in all ages been the most strictly regulated of all human relationships because it involves the future of the race, and we cannot expect this social control to be relaxed in the future. On the contrary, it is likely to become much more stringent than it ever has been as the importance of eugenics becomes generally recognized.

But the entrance of women into independent professional life will involve changes of many old customs inherited from the days when women were property instead of owning property. It is indeed a hardship for a woman who has gained a reputation for herself in literature, music or art, on the stage or on the screen, in business or in public life, to lapse into anonymity on marriage. The name "Fannie Hurst" is worth more than Mrs. Jacques S. Danielson at the head of a short story, and it is no wonder that she does not want to surrender so valuable an asset. But the question of "Miss" and "Mrs." is an embarrassing one. It is indeed absurd that a woman in giving her business address should be compelled to explain her marital state, while a



Is your philosophy expressed in "beauty is its own excuse for being" or in "A primrose by the river's brim, A yellow primrose was to him—And nothing more"? The two viewpoints are coming to a clash over the proposed changes in Yellowstone Park which would turn such scenic beauty as this Lower Fall of the Grand Canyon into an irrigation project to improve the crops

man is under no such obligation. The best way would be to drop all titles as the Quakers would prefer. But in any case there should be something about the person of both men and women to show whether they are married or not. Probably a ring on the left third finger would be the simplest. As it is now the married woman is generally labeled but the married man wears no tag. This is unfair to the opposite sex and often a cause of confusion. The restaurant manager knows how much annoyance is caused if he fails to scratch off from the menu the dishes that are out. In an art gallery the pictures that are not eligible for prizes on account of having previously taken them are marked *hors concours* to avoid misunderstanding. If Fannie Hurst is as handsome as the papers make her, many a man during the last five years must have wasted his affection if not his flowers upon her because she did not wear the gold band that would mark her *hors concours*. And who knows how many maiden hearts lie broken in the path of her pianist husband. Possibly the friend who recently introduced Mr. Danielson to Miss Hurst when they happened to meet at the theater hoped to make a match, not knowing that the match had been made five years before. The situation is like that startling maneuver known in chess as "discovered mate." For a fiction writer in search of plots—and fame—this romantic arrangement has obvious advantages, but it would prove more embarrassing than profitable to ordinary couples.

America Over All

IN order to take advantage of the overall vote no doubt the two leading political parties will rename themselves the Denimocratic and the Rebugingham.

A Letter from the President

THE constitution that is submitted is not free from imperfections; but there are as few radical defects in it as could well be expected, considering the heterogeneous mass of which the convention was composed and the diversity of interests which were to be reconciled. A constitutional door being open for future alterations and amendments, I think it would be wise for the people to adopt what is offered for them. . . . Should the States reject the excellent constitution, the probability is that an opportunity will never again offer to create another peace. The next will be drawn in blood."

No, good reader, this letter is not one just written by President Wilson in regard to the Covenant, but one written in 1787 by President Washington in regard to the federation of the hostile and independent colonies of America.

A Primrose by the River's Brim

By J. Horace McFarland

President of the American Civic Association

TWENTY-SEVEN per cent of the Falls of Niagara have been turned into electric power, and any visitor who saw the great cataract thirty years ago can now note the material reduction of its glory. Likewise that part of the Yosemite which John Muir deemed equal in majestic beauty to the main valley is now being flooded into a municipal reservoir, and no more can the solemn glory of the Hetch Hetchy Valley be seen by men. The groves of the big sequoias, the trees of ten thousand years, are, with the exception of a few remnants to remind us of our neglect, reduced to redwood lumber. Now comes the turn of that greatest assemblage of Nature's wonders, the Yellowstone National Park.

The Yellowstone, as described by John Muir, "is a big, wholesome wilderness on the broad summit of the Rocky Mountains . . . a place of fountains where the greatest of the American rivers take their rise. . . . Unnumbered

lakes shine in it, united by a famous band of streams that rush up out of hot lava beds. . . . Beside the treasures common to most mountain regions that are wild . . . the park is full of exciting wonders . . . the wildest geysers in the world . . . thousands of boiling springs . . . their basins arrayed in gorgeous colors . . . hot paint-pots, mud springs, cauldrons whose contents are of every color and consistency. . . . Petrified forests . . . hills of sparkling crystals, hills of sulphur, hills of glass . . . mountains covered with honey-bloom sweet as Hymettus."

It was set aside in 1872 by Congress "as a public park and pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people," and is yearly attracting greater and greater multitudes. In a single year more than five thousand farmers have driven there to camp with their families.

But because the Yellowstone has water, most of it a mile and a half high, that will flow easily to irrigable farm lands, the entering wedge of commercialism is being driven into its majesty. A few weeks ago, a seemingly innocent proposal to flood eight thousand acres of the haunts of the vanishing moose in the southwestern portion of Yellowstone Park was approved by the Department of the Interior and slipped thru the Senate. A similar bill pushed by Congressman Addison T. Smith of Idaho was only prevented from passage by the vigilance of certain officials who had heard of the passage of the Senate measure. It seems that engineers had surveyed the water resources of the whole park and were calmly planning to proceed with its exploitation.

Early in April the Livingston, Montana, *Enterprise* announced that a school for speakers would be held on April 17 "to present the advantages of the Yellowstone Irrigation Association plan for a dam at the outlet of Lake Yellowstone." The waters of the lake now flow north thru the Yellowstone river, eventually reaching the Missouri. A dam would reverse the flow and send these waters south.

In support of this proposition it appears that the farmers in the valley to be benefited have lost one crop out of six, and must in consequence be helped by endangering the world's greatest gallery of natural wonders. Those who oppose this private interest scheme are called by Mr. Smith "overly aesthetic people . . . who are living in luxury in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other eastern cities."

The new Secretary of the Interior, the Hon. John Barton Payne, has stated: ". . . In my view it is not safe to encroach upon the National Parks for any commercial purpose, and I beg leave to suggest that the bill ought not to pass."

But unless other friends of the Yellowstone act promptly and effectively thru their congressmen, the bill will pass and the nose of the camel will be under the tent. Protests by telegram or letter should definitely oppose commercialization of the Yellowstone National Park, at least until there has been a complete and competent impartial governmental survey of the possibilities and effects. Inasmuch as the glory of the Yellowstone is in its water, and it is probable that all its sources of water are mutually related, such disturbance as is proposed may easily be effective to quench some of the geysers, as it certainly will be effective to reduce the glory of the great falls.

Missouri "Shows" the Country

THE Missouri Democrats have honored themselves and their State by refusing to send Senator Reed as a delegate to the Democratic convention. In the senator's favor were the tradition and precedent that a prominent senator should represent his state at a national convention, the strength of the Reed machine, the support of all the pro-German and anti-Ally elements in the State, and all the opposition to the League of Nations which a year of yellow journal propaganda has been able to stir up. But Missouri places no reliance on a broken reed!

The Story of the Week

The Democrats and the Covenant

THE sphinx of the White House has not yet indicated his preference for the Democratic nomination, but he has laid down the platform on which the nominee must stand in a letter to Jouett Shouse, one of the delegates from Kansas to the San Francisco convention:

I cannot help thinking that the party is to be congratulated on the fact that it has come to a year of exceptional opportunity and duty. The issue, which it is our duty to raise with the voters of the country, involves nothing less than the honor of the United States and the redemption of its most solemn obligations; its obligations to its associates in the Great War, and to mankind to whom it gave the most explicit pledge that it went to war, not merely to win a victory in arms, but also to follow up that victory with the establishment of such a concert of nations as would guarantee the permanence of a peace based on justice.

Ex-Senator Lewis of Illinois commented that since the League of Nations was to be the issue of the campaign, President Wilson himself would be the logical candidate.

The League of Nations Covenant has figured in a number of recent primary and convention contests in the Democratic party. The state conventions of Kansas and Missouri emphatically approved the Wilson administration. By a vote of 1070 to 490 the Missouri convention refused to approve the selection of Senator Reed as delegate to the San Francisco convention in spite of the endorsement which the Senator had from his home district. The opposition to Senator Reed was based partly on his fight against the Treaty with Germany and partly on his unsatisfactory record during the war.

In Nebraska rival slates of delegates were placed before the voters by William Jennings Bryan and Senator Hitchcock. Senator Hitchcock favored ratification of the Treaty without reservations, whereas Bryan was willing to accept strong reservations in order to secure the passage of the Treaty in the Senate. Mr. Bryan was chosen as one of the delegates from Nebraska, but some Hitchcock delegates were also elected. The principal reason why Bryan desired to attend the convention was to block any attempt on the part of the supporters of Governor Edwards of New Jersey to insert an anti-prohibition plank in the Democratic platform.

Georgia, like Nebraska, gave an ambiguous verdict. Attorney General Palmer, who contested the state on behalf of the Wilson administration, secured a plurality of the delegates to the state convention, but the combined delegations for the two "favorite son" candidates, Thomas

Watson and Senator Hoke Smith, outnumber the Palmer delegates. In the popular vote the three candidates ran very close to each others; Watson obtaining 51,974; Palmer, 48,460; Smith, 45,568. Both Watson and Smith are hostile to the unamended Covenant of the League of Nations.

The Rising Star of Johnson

THE most notable development in the Republican campaign is the steadily growing strength shown by Senator Johnson. California has once more given emphatic expression of her favor for the Senator. In the primary contest on May 4 Johnson led Hoover by a wide margin. Mr. Hoover polled a heavy vote, particularly in Los Angeles and other places in southern California, but San Francisco and the northern counties went overwhelmingly for Johnson. In New Jersey, which is a typical eastern state with no particular predilection for the California brand of radical politics, he polled over 50,000 votes in the primary and came within nearly a thousand votes of beating General Wood. Johnson's defeat by so narrow a margin in New Jersey is of greater avail to his canvass than his recent victories in Montana and Nebraska since it proves that his following is not merely sectional and that he can hope to find support even on the Atlantic coast.

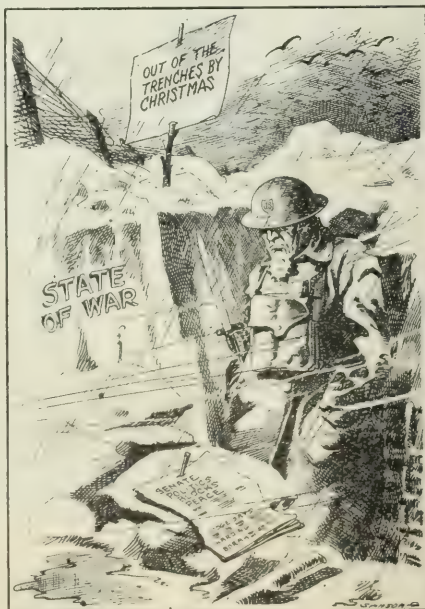
General Wood has added Maryland and Indiana to his string of victories and has obtained some delegates from Ohio. Only two candidates, Senator Harding and General Wood, actively contested Ohio, tho some voters took the trouble to write in the names of Johnson or Hoover. Senator Harding obtained a plurality of over 16,000 in his home state, but failed to obtain a united delegation. Mr. Daugherty, campaign manager for the Senator, was one of several Harding candidates who failed to be chosen as delegate. Most political observers regard Senator Harding's victory in Ohio like General Wood's victory in New Jersey as a moral defeat, because in both cases the contest was much closer than had been expected.

Massachusetts has chosen an "old guard" delegation headed by Senator Lodge. Most of the Massachusetts delegates will support Governor Coolidge in the convention as the favorite son, but their second choice is uncertain. Washington also endorsed a favorite son, Senator Poin Dexter. The Idaho delegation will apparently be divided between Johnson and Wood, with Senator Borah, the most conspicuous delegate, apparently favorable to Johnson.

The two most conspicuous Republican candidates for the nomination at the present time are General Wood and Senator Johnson, who are so far ahead of their competitors in the matter of pledged delegates that the nomination of any third candidate can only come about as the result of a possible deadlock between the two leaders in the convention itself. In such a case the dark horse would have the opportunity of a generation.

The Bonus Tangle

CONGRESS is willing, even eager, to grant a bonus to veterans of the Great War, but unfortunately to do so it will be necessary to raise more than a billion dollars by increased taxation or otherwise. This will absorb all the saving which Congress has been able to effect in other departments of Government expenditure by paring down the estimates of cabinet members and will thus make it impossible for Congress to "point with pride" to its record of economy at the coming elections. Moreover there is no



Stinson in Dayton Daily News

Christmas of what year?

agreement as to the proper method for raising the needed sum. The excess profits tax is intensely unpopular with business men and is condemned by many economists as unsound in theory and apt to raise prices. The proposed tax on sales, however, seems equally calculated to increase the cost of living and to work out as a direct tax on the consumer. The income tax is already fixed at as high a percentage as seems safe for peace times. To float a new loan would endanger the value of Government securities already on the market. Minor taxes on luxuries would hardly raise the requisite amount.

As reported from the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, the bonus measure authorizes the appropriation of \$1,600,000,000 during the years 1921 and 1922. The service man receives the option of a cash bonus, a homestead, vocational training or endowment insurance. The cash bonus is \$1.25 for each day of service and the equivalent value under the other options is \$1.75 a day.

To raise the necessary sum a special supertax is levied on incomes above \$5000 a year, graduated at one, two or three per cent, according to the size of the income. A tax is levied on sales and transfers of stocks and bonds, transactions on the produce exchange and on sales of real estate. Increased taxes are levied on tobacco and its manufactured products. Finally, a special tax is imposed on sales of "tangible personal property or electrical energy" in excess of \$1000 a month, including hotel and restaurant businesses.

Reading Combine Dissolved

SUPREME Court decisions by a closely divided vote have become unpleasantly conspicuous of late. The decision by four votes to three to dissolve the combine between the Reading Company and its subsidiary companies recalls the recent decision by five votes to four that stock dividends were not subject to the income tax and the decision by four to three that the United States Steel Corporation did not violate the Anti-Trust Law. It is evident that the application of Federal law to industrial questions is by no means an obvious matter and that men of the highest judicial training may hold divergent views.

The majority opinion in the Reading case, delivered by Justice Clarke, ran as follows:

For flagrant violation of the first and second sections of the Anti-Trust Act, the relations between the Reading Company, the Reading Railway Company and the Reading Coal Company and between these companies and the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey must be so dissolved as to give to each of them a position in all respects independent and free from stock or other control of either of the other corporations. . . . The question which we have presented by this branch of the case is not the technical one of whether ownership by a railroad company of stock in a coal company renders it unlawful for the former to carry the product of the latter, for here the railroad company did not own any of the stock of the coal company. The real question is whether combining in a single corporation the ownership of all of the stock of a carrier and of all of the stock of a coal company results in such a community of interest or title in the product of the latter as to bring the case within the scope of the provisions of the act. All three of the Reading companies had the same officers and directors, and it was under their authority that the mines were worked and the railway operated, and they exercised that authority in the one case in precisely the same character as in the other, as officials of the holding company.

Justices McKenna, Day and Pitney supported the opinion of Justice Clarke. Chief Justice White and Justices Holmes and Van Devanter dissented, and Justices McReynolds and Brandeis took no part in the decision. As formerly in the Standard Oil case, the news of dissolution reacted favorably on the stock exchange. Reading stock rose several points after the decision of the Supreme Court was made public.



Thomas in Detroit News.

The most neutral person in the world

The Revolution That Was Not

WHETHER owing to the careful precautions taken by the Department of Justice or to the absence of any such intention on the part of the Reds, the disorders expected on May Day failed to materialize. Attorney General Palmer announced that evidence had been received of a plot to assassinate a number of prominent citizens who have been active in repressing revolutionary agitation. These men were personally warned to take precautions on May 1. Mr. Palmer said:

The information that comes to us concerning the proposed assassinations is reported from a considerable portion of the country, indicating that the plot is nation-wide. Both as to this and to the proposed general strike, we rely in great measure on wide publicity to frustrate the plans of the plotters, just as such publicity blocked the plans for the general strike called by the agitators for July 4, 1919.

On May Day there were a number of radical mass meetings, a good deal of pamphleteering propaganda and a little red flag waving here and there. But not a single instance of serious disorder was reported from any part of the country. On the contrary, the most notable feature of the day was the "loyalty demonstrations" held in various places, where the local authorities acted on the hint of Governor Allen of Kansas that the day chosen for international Socialist demonstrations should be made an "Americanization day" and so celebrated by patriotic citizens.

The Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives is undertaking an investigation of the activities of Mr. Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, whom the committeemen accuse of cancelling warrants for deportation issued by the Department of Justice. Mr. Post has acted on about 5000 cases and has cancelled some 1600 warrants since November 1, 1919. Mr. Ralston, counsel for Mr. Post, defended the policy of the Department of Labor on the ground that the agents of the Department of Justice had made wholesale arrests in arbitrary fashion and had ordered deportation in cases when it would have been most unjust.

Are Hard Times Coming?

THE effects of over-extended credit are already beginning to be felt in the United States, and while financial experts are not agreed as to the extent which this country

will experience "hard times" they seem unanimous in looking for some reaction from the industrial boom of war times. Coincident with the panic on the Japanese stock exchange, tho not directly caused by it, there was a slump in the values of speculative industrial stocks on Wall Street. Nearly all values declined, but the sharpest break occurred in the steel industry.

A more serious indication of the financial stringency than the Wall Street flurry is the steady decline in the value of Liberty Loan bonds. To some extent this was inevitable with the resumption of normal industrial life after the war, since private corporations are able to offer higher rates of interest to the investor than the Government. But the effect of the decline has had a very unfortunate effect on the purchasers of the bonds, especially those who are forced to sell at the present time and accept less than 90 cents for every dollar they paid. Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey proposes to refund all the Liberty Loans into a single issue to prevent depreciation. Secretary Houston of the Treasury opposes this plan and points out that prevailing low prices for Government securities should encourage their purchase since their value as permanent investments is not diminished by the fact that some buyers see fit to sell their bonds now for less than they are worth. The recent issues of United States Treasury certificates at five per cent for three months' loans and at five and one-fourth per cent for six months' loans has had an unfavorable effect on the value of Liberty bonds, and the fear that the proposed bonus for veterans of the Great War will make necessary a further Government loan has caused no little alarm in financial circles.

In addition to the decline in the values of industrial stocks and of Government securities a third indication of depression is evident in the recent shrinkage of bank deposits, which decreased by over \$900,000,000 during the first two months of 1920. The present amount of deposits in the national banks, however, is still nearly \$17,000,000,000 and is well above any previous record with the exception of the latter part of 1919. The recent turning of the tide is ascribed in part to a decrease in the deposits of the United States Government and in part to the withdrawal of funds by private depositors who have been hard hit by recent industrial disturbances such as the outlaw strike on the railroads.

Mexico Simmers Still

THE Sonora revolution is spreading to other parts of the Mexican Republic and President Carranza's position is endangered unless he can arrange a compromise with the rebel chiefs. The initial blunder of the President in threatening to send federal troops into Sonora is having serious consequences and it is not impossible that instead of the peaceful, constitutional election scheduled for this summer there may be substituted the more usual Mexican method of armed revolt against the existing government. Troops from Sonora have occupied the capital of Sinaloa, defeating the Carranza garrison. The state of Sinaloa appears to have adhered generally to the rebel cause. Villa is reported to have offered his coöperation in Chihuahua. Governor Rubio of the state of Michoacan, a strong supporter of General Obregon, has joined the rebellion, and the state of Nayarit is reported to have broken with Carranza. The whole Pacific coast is in full revolt and the rebels claim to have a formidable following in all other parts of the Republic. Instead of remaining a contest between Sonora and the rest of Mexico the situation is developing into a war between the capital and the provinces with Carranza's government endangered even in Mexico City itself. General Calles has taken command of the rebel armies in place of Governor Huerta.

Both parties are turning their eyes to the United States.



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Another new post is opened to women by the appointment of Mrs. Estelle V. Collier as Collector of Customs in Salt Lake City. Mrs. Collier is bringing up her four children, as well as playing a prominent part in the political life of the Utah capital. She served on the State Council of Defense and is chairman of the Democratic Women's State Committee.

Sonora wishes to be recognized as a "belligerent." The Mexican Government desires permission to send troops thru the United States to invade Sonora from the north. It is not at all likely that the United States would ever agree to the transportation of Mexican soldiers across American territory in the course of a civil conflict between Mexican factions, but the mere rumor has roused anger and apprehension in Texas, Arizona and New Mexico.

Bolsheviki Take Baku

THE republic of Azerbaijan, whose rise was recorded in The Independent of May 1, has now fallen into the power of the Bolsheviki. The Red troops entered Baku on April 28 without opposition and the Azerbaijan Government, which had made this city its capital, acknowledged the authority of the Soviet. This is a momentous and portentous event for several reasons. It means for one thing that the sanitary cordon or quarantine belt of border nationalities by which the Allies hoped to prevent the spread of Bolshevism has been broken thru.

When General Denikin was driven out of the Ukraine by the Bolsheviki their way was open to the Caucasus for the Kuban Cossacks went over to their side. So Great Britain and France decided to give official recognition and military aid to the two Trans-Caucasian republics of Georgia and Azerbaijan, which connect the Black Sea with the Caspian, in the expectation that they would at least for a time hold back the Red wave from extending to Turkey. But the Bolsheviki have been carrying on for many months a very active propaganda among the Moslems and the acceptance or at least the tame acquiescence of the Tatar republic indicates that their campaign has made converts of this faith. The Azerbaijanians sent representatives to the congress of Turkish Nationalists at Angora so there is a possibility that the Russian Bolsheviki and the insurgent Turks may make common cause against the Allies.

To prevent such a serious conjunction of forces a new barrier of border peoples is being erected farther to the south. This is composed of the Armenians on the Black

Sea side and the Kurds on the Caspian side. The San Remo conference provided for the establishment of an Armenian republic with Trebizond as a seaport and the British have been stimulating the formation of an independent Kurdistan, altho the Kurds, being a barbarous, predatory, ignorant and nomadic people, have hardly acquired the modern conception of nationality. The Armenians, who form a large part of the population of Azerbaijan and Kurdistan, will be likely to suffer from this combination of Bolshevik and Mohammedan fanaticism, as they did when the Bolsheviks held Baku before.

But such prospective political gains of the Bolsheviks thru the capture of Baku are of less importance than their immediate economic advantage. The Baku region is one of the richest oil fields of the world and petroleum means power in the modern world. The chief difficulty that the Soviet Government has encountered is the breakdown of the transportation system thruout the country. This has impeded military operations, prevented the establishment of internal commerce and caused famine in a land which used to overflow with food. Most of the locomotives and river steamers of Russia were run by petroleum. The engines were not adapted for burning wood and not enough wood could be procured. But if now the Bolsheviks can hold and work the oil wells of Baku their transportation troubles will be largely relieved.

Poles Invade Ukraine

AT the same time that the Bolsheviks have gained Baku, the key to the Caucasus, they have suffered a serious setback in the Polish advance upon Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine. This city has changed hands half a dozen times in the last three years and was retaken by the Reds in their recent sweep of southern Russia. The Ukrainians, or Little Russians, who if not a distinct race are certainly of quite a different type from the Great Russians, have never taken to the doctrines of Bolshevism and have been continuously at war with Soviet Russia since its establishment. But they could never secure recognition for their nationalistic

aspirations, for the Allies were supporting Denikin and Kolchak, who were fighting for the restoration of integral Russia. A large part of the Ukrainian race, the Ruthenians, lived in Austrian Galicia and they were the most intensely nationalistic of all, but they were prevented from uniting with their brethren of the Russian Ukraine by the Allies, who placed all Galicia in the hands of the Poles. General Petliura, the Ukrainian leader, was at one time engaged in warfare on four fronts, against the Bolsheviks on the north, against the Poles on the west, against Denikin's Cossacks on the east and against the Rumanians and French on the south.

He was completely crushed out between the opposing forces a few months ago when first the Cossacks ran over the Ukraine with fire and sword, followed by the even more ruthless Bolsheviks. In this extremity he fled to Warsaw and came to terms with his former foe, Poland.

The Poles had long been waging a desultory and indecisive warfare with the Bolsheviks in the Pripet swamps and along the Lithuanian frontier, while at the same time negotiating with the Bolsheviks for a peace conference. But with the support that Petliura and his followers gave them the Polish cavalry made a brilliant dash on the southern sector, which brought them within a few miles of Kiev. The Polish Government has formally recognized the independence of Ukraine under the directorate of Petliura.

How the Poles and Ukrainians have settled their disputed boundaries is not known. This new advance brings the Poles about three hundred miles east of their eastern boundary as proposed at Paris and puts under their control a vast territory where the Poles form a small minority. It will be a hard question to determine how much of this they should keep. The French have always favored the Polish imperialists and held that the more Russian territory they took the better. The British and Americans have opposed such expansion, holding that it would be disastrous for Poland as well as dangerous to the peace of the world for the Poles to incorporate a large alien population when they have had no experience even in self-government as yet. President Wilson in the thirteenth of his fourteen points declared that "an independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations." Secretary of War Baker took the same view and stated plainly to the Congressional committee that the United States would aid Poland only in defensive warfare to preserve the frontiers assigned to her by treaty. But the Polish Government has secured a private loan of \$50,000,000 in the United States and many young Americans have volunteered for service in the Polish army.

The Russian Reign of Terror

THE overthrow of the Czar was accomplished almost without bloodshed, and the second revolution of November, 1917, by which the Bolsheviks came into power was likewise effected with little loss of life. But in the following year when attempts were made by the Social Revolutionists to assassinate Lenin and Trotsky and other leaders and when it seemed likely that the Soviet Government would be overthrown by internal conspiracies in co-operation with the external attacks of Russian armies aided by the Allies, a policy of terrorism was deliberately adopted and ruthlessly carried out. An extraordinary commission for combating the counter-revolution was appointed similar to the Committee of Public Safety in the French Revolution. The official report of this commission for 1918 and 1919 has just been published in the Moscow *Izvestia* and according to this it appears that the commission arrested 128,000 persons, of whom 21,032 were accused of counter-revolutionary crimes, 19,673 of offenses committed as officials, 8,367 of speculation and 9,514 for expressing anti-



Helena Commercial Club

Montana uses convict labor to build state roads and at the same time teach the self-respect of honest work to the men from prison. The convicts have as much liberty for recreation as the average laborer in a road gang; they do not wear distinctive prison garb, nor is there any evident guard set over them

governmental opinions. The persons shot aggregated 9,641. This is about half the number that were executed during the fifteen months of the reign of terror in the French Revolution. But the Russian report refers only to the activities of the Petrograd and Moscow commissions and does not include the arrests and executions carried out by the provincial commissions under soviet control. Both the Russian and the French figures should probably be more than doubled to cover the unrecorded cases of official or unofficial executions. Under such circumstances hatred, fear, suspicion, private revenge and inborn bloodthirstiness find free scope, and since the object of the commission was to frighten the opponents of the government into submission, it did not matter whether the victims were innocent or not. In a large proportion of cases the persons punished were not upholders of the old régime but Bolshevik officials who had abused their power or indulged in speculation.

In recent months the policy of terrorism has been practically abandoned, partly because the collapse of the external pressure has relieved the danger of internal risings and partly because the chief antagonists of the Soviet have either been killed off, starved out or driven away. The Bolshevik leaders have found it necessary to conciliate their opponents by taking them into the government or industrial plants and by abandoning the most objectionable features of the communistic scheme. Atrocities are now chiefly confined to the newly conquered territory.

The Turkish Problem

ONE of the most serious of the tasks of the San Remo conference was the preparation of the treaty which is soon to be presented to the representatives of Turkey. Whether they will accept it or, if they sign it, whether it will prove acceptable to the Turkish people and their co-religionists remains in doubt. Premier Nitti of Italy is very skeptical as he says:

You have taken from the Turks their sacred city of Adrianople. You have placed their capital city under foreign control; you have taken from them every port and the larger part of their territory; and the five Turkish delegates whom you will select will sign a treaty which will not have the sanction of the Turkish people or the Turkish Parliament. You will have war in Asia Minor, and Italy will not send a single soldier nor pay a single lira.

The president of the Turkish delegation at San Remo, Halib Kemal Bey, is openly defiant. He declares that Turkey "will never submit to so disgraceful a termination of her national ideals." And he adds the threat:

We might sign the treaty but there is a great difference between signing it and obeying it.

But if the world wants the spectacle of years of slaughter, let the Allies try to enforce its terms.

The eyes of all the Moslem world now are on Constantinople, waiting for the first sign of effort by the Entente Allies to interfere with our religion. That first sign will be the signal for a holy war.

Have the Allies considered the danger in making Greece a strong nation? It would be easy for the Greeks to sweep right across Turkey and build a realm less civilized than Turkey. Venizelos is Turkey's arch enemy, and his policy, which, unfortunately, sways Lloyd George, has as its sole aim the creation of a powerful Greece to the exclusion of the rights of all other countries.

There is only one treaty which Turkey will accept and obey. That would provide for a confederation of states which would not materially change the existing frontiers.

The proposed treaty with Turkey violates in many particulars the principles laid down by President Wilson as essential to a permanent peace. The peoples are to be parceled out among the various powers without consulting their preferences as to rulers and compatriots. Bulgaria, Armenia, Anatolia and Arabia are to be cut off from the Mediterranean. Constantinople is to be left to the Sultan. Adrianople is to be given to Greece.

Smyrna is to be placed under Greek administration, the remaining nominally under the suzerainty of the Sultan. The Ottoman debt is to be divided proportionately among the various parts of the old empire. It will be a prior charge upon Turkish resources and paid in pounds sterling.

The straits of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus are to be declared forever free to the shipping of all the world during peace and war. An international commission will regulate the traffic and fix the tolls. The protection of the straits will be in charge of a military commission in command of forces stationed on Gallipoli and on the opposite shore of the Dardanelles. The United States will not be represented on either commission.

Armenia is to constitute an independent republic, but with much narrower bounds than the Armenians claim, for the Allies hold that it would not be conducive to stability and peace to put the Armenians in control of territory where they constitute only a small minority of the population. Trebizond on the Black Sea will be given to Armenia as a port in accordance with President Wilson's wishes, altho the Greeks demanded it. As compensation for this disappointment the Greeks get the whole of Thrace, that is, all the Turkish territory in Europe outside of Constantinople.

Possible mandatories for Armenia that have been mentioned are Canada, Sweden, Norway and Spain.



The council place of international affairs is the little winter resort of San Remo on the Italian Riviera, where the Allied Premiers met in April to settle some of the problems left over by the peace conference

Germany Rebuked

IN reply to the request from the German Minister of War asking that the German Government be authorized to retain an army of 200,000 to preserve order instead of the 100,000 allowed by the Versailles treaty, the San Remo conference returned the following reprimand:

The Allies must declare immediately that a proposition of this nature cannot even be examined as long as Germany is failing to meet the most important obligations imposed by the peace treaty and does not proceed with disarmament, on which depends the peace of the world. Germany has not fulfilled its engagements, neither concerning the destruction of war material nor the decrease of its effectives, nor for the supplying of coal, nor for reparations or the costs of the armies of occupation. It has given neither satisfaction nor made excuses for criminal attacks of which several times members of the allied missions in Germany have been the victims.

It has taken no steps to determine, as was provided for in the protocol of the treaty, its obligations concerning reparations in order to make propositions with the view of fixing the total amount which it must pay, despite the urgent character that a settlement of this sort presents in the interests of all the parties concerned. It seems to have not even considered how it can meet its obligations when they become due.

The Allies realize the difficulties met by the German Government and do not seek to impose too narrow an interpretation of the treaty, but they are unanimous in declaring that they cannot tolerate a continuation of these infractions of the treaty of Versailles; that the treaty must be executed and remain as the basis of relations between Germany and the Allies, and that they are resolved to take all measures, even, if necessary, the occupation of an additional part of German territory, in order to insure execution of the treaty. They affirm, however, that they have no intention of annexing any part of the German territory.

At the same time the Allies deem that questions arising from violations of the peace treaty, as well as from the measures necessary to insure its execution, would be more easily solved by exchanges of views between the chiefs of the Governments than by note. Thus they decide to invite the chiefs of the German Government to a direct conference with the chiefs of the allied governments and request that at the proposed meeting the German Government present to them explanations and precise propositions upon all the subjects mentioned in the foregoing.

If a satisfactory settlement is arrived at on these points the allied governments will be willing to discuss with the German representatives any questions which affect the internal order and economic well being of Germany. But Germany must understand that the unity of the Allies for execution of the treaty is as solid as it was for war, and that the only method of taking her place in the world is loyally to execute the engagements to which she has subscribed.

But notwithstanding the sharp language in which it is couched the note is a considerable concession to German wishes, for Premier Lloyd George has secured the consent of the French to meet the Germans for the first time to discuss conditions and measures. The conference will be held at Spa, Belgium, on May 25.

Strife Over Siberian Railroads

IT is authoritatively announced that "the Japanese Government has decided to enlarge its plans for dealing with the Siberian situation because of the embarrassments attending the attempt to repatriate the Czecho-Slovak troops who remain in Siberia." The significance of this is that the Czechs have sided with the Russians and Chinese at various points where the Japanese have taken control of the railroads in Siberia and Manchuria. According to the peace of Portsmouth which closed the Russo-Japanese war the Chinese Eastern railroad, which takes a short cut across Manchuria to Vladivostok, was put under the control of the Russians who thereafter treated it as virtually their own property. But the fall of the Czar's Government has given the Chinese a chance to recover this territory, for the Bolshevik Commissioner for Foreign Affairs has formally notified China that the Soviet Republic renounces and returns to China without compensation all the railroad, mining, forestry and other concessions obtained by the old Russian Government. The Soviet further relinquishes all claims on the indemnity being paid by China for the Boxer



From The Pearl of the Orient, Shanghai

This Chinese cartoon shows Mother China freed from the strong bonds of ignorance, superstitions, traditions, and old national customs and advancing toward the goal of equal educational opportunities. The gateway represents specifically the Government University of Peking

outrages and annuls all special privileges held by Russian merchants in Chinese territories.

But General Horvat, the Russian Managing Director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, declared himself "Supreme Ruler" as the successor of Admiral Kolchak, who was killed by the revolutionists at Irkutsk. Horvat's headquarters were at Harbin, the junction of the lines running east to Vladivostok and south to Port Arthur. But the Chinese naturally protested against his action in setting up a Russian Government on their territory and demanded that he turn over the control of the railroad to them. This he refused to do and was suspected of selling off the Russian rights to various financial syndicates.

This was the occasion for the Russian workmen to take a hand. They organized a soviet and notified Horvat to surrender the railroad to them. He declined to comply, so they ordered a general strike and took possession of the line. The Russian police and troops took the side of the Bolsheviks and Horvat was ousted.

Then the Japanese came and took possession of the railroad with their own guards and men. They arrested the leaders of the Russian workmen at Kharbin and put them on board the train for deportation. The Russians tried to rescue their comrades by throwing bombs among the Japanese soldiers. The Japanese replied with rifles. Then the Czechs opened fire on the Japanese with machine guns from their armored car. Next the Chinese guards intervened to stop the conflict and disarm the belligerents. The fight lasted half a day and all four parties suffered casualties. In the end the Japanese were forced to withdraw.

But the possession of Harbin is necessary to the Japanese if they are to retain control of eastern Siberia, so reinforcements are being despatched to Vladivostok to suppress the Bolshevistic risings at various points. At Nikolaevsk, 875 miles north of Vladivostok and near the mouth of the Amur River, the Russians attacked the Japanese garrison and are thought to have annihilated all the Japanese troops and residents. There is no railroad running so far north and the Japanese warships cannot until the ice breaks up reach the mouth of the Amur to rescue or revenge the victims.

Vladivostok was taken by the Japanese April 5 as soon as the American troops had withdrawn, and the Provisional Government was compelled to submit to the terms laid down by the Japanese. Among these was the stipulation that no Russian armed forces of any faction shall be permitted to approach within 17 miles of any point occupied by the Japanese. Since the Japanese hold most of the railroad this measure will insure them complete control, provided they can enforce the rule.



Own Your Own Theater

By Robert H. Moulton

FRIENDS of "little theaters" everywhere will be interested to know that the smallest of the species is located at Yipsilanti, Michigan. It measures only 18 by 36 feet on the outside, with an auditorium half that size, but it is already a big thing in Yipsilanti, and its reputation for producing worthwhile plays in a truly professional manner is beginning to spread to other parts of the country.

The littlest theater grew out of the plans of a group of men and women whose days are filled with the most prosaic of things and who discovered that the balancing ration of dreams could be obtained by adopting, or rather re-adopting, the days of make-believe. Its functions are identical with all other little theaters, be they a product of Washington Square or village street; to portray the best in modern and past drama, to arouse a new sympathy for plays worth while, and to entertain, amuse and give mental growth to the players themselves.

Daniel L. Quirk is the moving spirit in the littlest theater. By day he is president of a bank and not long ago he was a major in the American Red Cross on active duty in France. Associated with him are men and women of Yipsilanti whose occupations are as drab as that of banking, but whose

dream hours are as colorful as the wand-waving minds of the world's greatest dramatic writers can make them.

Yipsilanti players have not arrived where they are without much evolution. From the beginning they had purposes and visions. At first they met as a little club in rented quarters and their programs were chatty, informal affairs and not much else. Then, suddenly, they realized they were not living up to their ability or opportunity, and forthwith they proceeded to acquire a home of their own, an old barn which was remade into a unique playhouse. The exterior was painted, decorated and lantern-hung after the manner of an Elizabethan theater. The interior was transformed. The auditorium and balcony combined seat fifty people. For the edification of that fifty, a stage was built whose electrical equipment, borders, floods, spots, dimmers, and so forth duplicate the finest in the theater world. With its various properties and stage settings many decidedly artistic effects have been produced. The players themselves have long since passed the amateurish point where most private theatrical clubs stick forever, and now they put their plays across with real professional skill.

The dressing rooms of the theater are located in the basement of the building, and there, also, is found a green room. The latter is unique in that it is provided with facilities for quickly transforming it into a kitchenette, where, after every program, a supper is served to members of the company and specially invited guests.

Give Dobbin Some Seaweed

French chemists have discovered that certain seaweeds common on the coast of Brittany are composed of the same basic materials as oats, and in almost equal proportions. They therefore tried feeding the dried seaweed to horses, for the first eight days as a substitute for half the usual quantity of oats, and then for sixteen days as a complete substitute for the oat ration.

The experiment was tried first on three horses suffering from lymphangitis. At the end of twenty-four days

the horses had gained six per cent in weight and were apparently well, whereas three other sick horses that were fed on oats, hay and straw were still suffering from lymphangitis. The experiment was next conducted with two lots of twenty cavalry horses. Ten of them received two pounds of ordinary diet, while the rest received two pounds of seaweed in place of two pounds of oats. At the end of two months it was found that those that had been fed on seaweed had each gained about twenty-five pounds. As a result of the experiment French veterinarians believe that it may be possible to utilize great quantities of seaweed in place of the two hundred million pounds of oats that are imported in ordinary times. It is possible, too, that ways may be found to use seaweed as food for human beings.

If You Are a High Flyer

Define these:

Aerofoil
Aileron
Angle of incidence
Camber
Decalage
Empennage
Hangar
Helicopter
Inclinometer
Marouflage
Ornithopter
Pancake
Stagger
Zerosec
Zero lift line

Six Rules for Success

By Charles M. Schwab

"Boys, you can have a good time in life, or you can have a success in life, but you cannot have both," said Mr. Schwab to the undergraduates of Princeton University in an informal talk there this spring. "And let me tell you," he added, "that never before in history has there been such an opportunity for the successful man as there is today. The thing you want to do is to make up your minds as to what you are going to drive for and to let nothing stand in the way of its ultimate accomplishment."

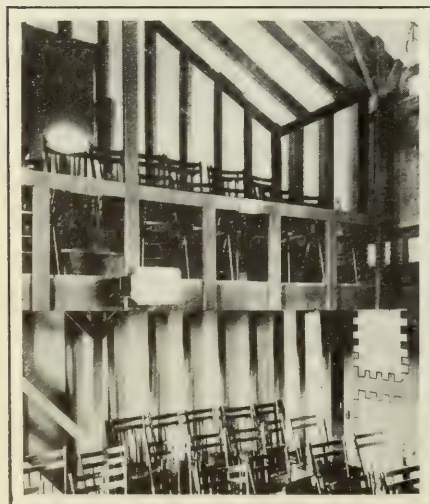
Mr. Schwab gave the Princeton men the benefit of his own experience in the following six rules for success:

First, unimpeachable integrity. This is the very foundation. With this as a starting point the rest will be relatively easy.

Second, loyalty. As a rule I find that the university men are loyal. Be loyal to the people with whom you are associated. Give credit always where credit is due, and remember always that it will attract credit to you to give credit to some one else. Make your employer believe that you are with him always, that you are proud to be with his department in his company.

Third, a liberal education in the finer things of life, of art, of literature, will contribute toward a success in life. Man needs imagination, and these are the sources for it.

Fourth, make friends. Enemies don't pay. You will be surprised at the pleasantness that will surround you when you have made friends instead of enemies.



What the littlest theater lacks in floor space is made up for in gallery

Whatever your misfortunes in life, boys, just laugh.

Fifth, concentrate. Learn to concentrate and think upon the problem in your mind until you have reached a conclusion. Don't be afraid of mistakes. Don't blame a man if he makes them, but it is the fool that makes the same one twice.

Sixth, go at your work. You may not find yourself the first year. Don't hesitate to change from distasteful work, but don't change because difficulties come up or troubles arise. Give the best that is in you. Let nothing stand in the way of your going on.

Our Little Universe

Unless we accept Einstein's accusation that space is crooked, it is evident that there is no limit to distance in any direction, or, in other words, the universe is infinite. But we are not much interested in mere emptiness; what we really think of when we say the "universe" is that part of space which contains matter, and to this there may be a limit. Perhaps on an outward journey thru space we may come to the last star beyond which there is nothing but eternal night.

So thinks Dr. Curtis of the Lick Observatory, who says, indeed, that the universe is "relatively small." He estimates the zone of space which contains all the stars as less than 30,000 light years in length and not more than 3000 light years in thickness. A "light year" is the distance a ray of light travels in one year at the rate of 186,000 miles a second. So to find out how big the universe is simply multiply 186,000 miles by the number of seconds in a year and again by the

number of estimated light years in stellar space. This will carry you into large figures, but to the astronomer they seem "relatively small," and Dr. Curtis's estimate has been criticized as insufficient. Dr. Shapley of the Mount Wilson Observatory suggests that many starry universes may exist beyond our own so distant that they appear to us as small star clusters barely visible thru the telescope. If that is so we can picture the universe as an infinite ocean dotted here and there with little archipelagos of worlds.

How Is This for An Egg?

Imagine an egg equivalent in size to 150 hen's eggs and with a volume of two gallons—enough to make omelets for fifty men with healthy appetites, and worth, as a food, something like \$7.50—with hen's eggs selling at approximately five cents each.

Such an egg is now on exhibition at the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Unfortunately, however, its edible qualities cannot be tested since the egg was laid centuries ago by a now extinct fowl, the aepyornis, and is designated as a fossil by archeologists. The enormous size of this egg will be better understood when it is stated that the shell is about one-eighth of an inch thick, the

lengthwise circumference 2 feet 8 inches, and its circumference thru the middle 2 feet 2 inches. It is six times larger than an ostrich egg, which is the largest egg laid by any living bird.

The aepyornis according to the results of expert research, was a huge wingless creature, the largest and most formidable bird of prey that ever trod the earth. In life it has been variously estimated to have stood from seven to twelve feet in height, possessing massive and powerful limbs. This great bird surpassed the ostrich, the king of modern birds, both in size, herculean strength and build. It formerly lived in considerable numbers on the island of Madagascar.

The Ideal Store

By Edward Filene

Head of Filene's Department Store in Boston

The elements needed to make an ideal store may be summarized under these general headings:

1. Selling in such large quantities as to take the entire output of factories
2. Concentration of all possible commodities in a single large building, affording (a) economy in rent, (b) economy in the percentage cost of advertising, (c) convenience and comfort to shoppers
3. Concentration and economy in overhead, including managerial direction and special services
4. Personal and individual responsibility for results in each "selling unit"
5. "Personal" service and attention to customers
6. Collective buying and control of sources of supply
7. Convenient location

A New Use for the Redwood Tree

Charles Kellogg, of Santa Clara county, California, has what is probably the most unique house to be found anywhere in the world and it possesses an additional advantage in that it can be moved from place to place whenever its owner chooses. Mr. Kellogg and his wife live in the hollow section of a huge redwood tree mounted on an automobile chassis—a home which he calls the "Travel Log."

The section of redwood tree from which Mr. Kellogg fashioned the body of his automobile was taken from a fallen monarch that had been lying on the ground for perhaps a hundred years without any sign of decay. The twenty-two foot section, eleven feet in diameter, which he used to build his home, when first cut weighed approximately forty tons.

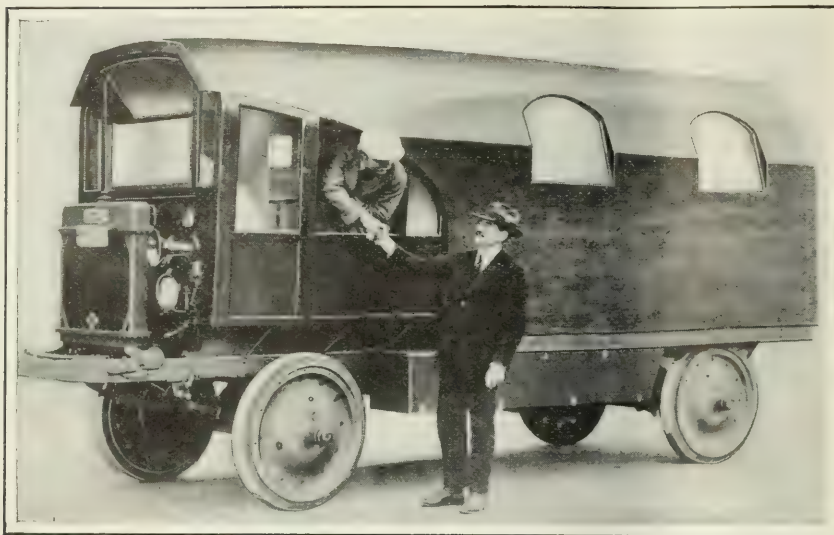
To hollow out the section to the requisite thinness was a tremendous undertaking. Axes hardly made an impression upon it; an oxacetylene flame was equally useless as the wood proved impervious to the flame, the wood carbonizing in a wall. Finally, by using an automobile truck as a battering ram, a gas pipe was driven thru the heart of the log. This small aperture was then enlarged by a pepper wood chisel fastened to the front of the truck with chains. Then the hollowing out process was completed with a huge chisel mounted on a twenty-two foot handle and operated in the same manner. This left a shell one foot thick.

As the shell in its unfinished state weighed in the neighborhood of 6000 pounds, the problem of mounting it on the truck was a difficult one. This was finally solved by cribbing the corners with slabs and digging a passageway in the soft forest floor beneath. The truck was then driven under the great log and the latter lowered into place.

Next came the task of drying out the



There once lived a bird which laid an egg big enough for fifty omelets



Mr. Kellogg and his redwood car are a familiar sight in the Sierra Nevadas and the Coast Range in California

body without "checking," to get rid of surplus weight. This was accomplished by sealing all apertures and turning on a sprinkler for two weeks. This washed out the sap and hastened the seasoning process. At the end of two weeks the log had lost 1200 pounds in weight.

Mr. Kellogg himself cut the windows and planned the interior. He found places for two beds, a kitchenette, a yacht lavatory, closets, electric light fixtures and wiring. Then came some exquisite cabinet work, clever little drawers, folding arrangements and plate glass windows. The body of the

car is nineteen feet long and contains three rooms, each six feet square: a living room, a bedroom and a chauffeur's room.

A feature of the living room is a small fireplace.

Mr. Kellogg has driven his remarkable car more than six thousand miles over the famous mountain roads of California and has found little difficulty in negotiating the steepest grades in spite of the fact that the truck, which was designed to have a capacity of two tons, carries an overload of more than 2000 pounds.

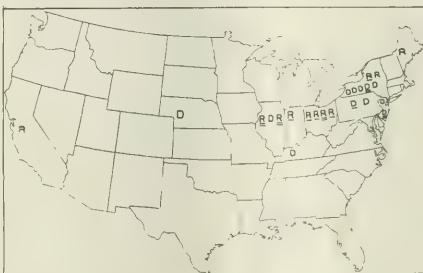
The Candidate Belt

As is shown by the accompanying map, covering the period since the organization of the Republican party, only a small part of the Union has produced candidates for the Presidency.

The only nominees from west of the Mississippi were Fremont of California and Bryan of Nebraska; both of whom met defeat. Breckenridge of Kentucky was the only southern nominee. President Wilson was born in Virginia, but at the time of his election he lived in New Jersey. New England produced no candidate but Blaine and he was not successful.

The "candidate belt" appears to coincide with a tier of contiguous states south of the Great Lakes; that is, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey.

New York is the favorite state with the Democrats, who nominated from that state Seymour, Greeley, Tilden, Cleveland and Parker; whereas the Republicans put forth only two New Yorkers, Roosevelt and Hughes. Four times the Republicans elected an Ohio man: Hayes, Garfield, McKinley and Taft. Illinois gave the Republicans Lincoln and Grant, and the Democrats Douglas. Benjamin Harrison was the only Presidential nominee from Indiana; but to make up for that Indiana has been the favorite state for Vice-Presidents.



From the valleys of the Ohio and the Hudson come the candidates who win Presidential prizes

The Democratic party has selected for the Vice-Presidency, Hendricks, English, Kern and Marshall, and the Republicans Colfax and Fairbanks from that state. The rock-ribbed Republican state of Pennsylvania has never produced a Republican candidate, but two Democratic nominees, Buchanan and Hancock, hailed from that state. Finally, New Jersey is credited with McClellan and Wilson.

In the earlier days of the republic the Presidency vacillated between Virginia and Massachusetts and it was not until the days of Jackson of Tennessee that political preferment crossed the Appalachian mountains. Thenceforward, with such candidates as William Harrison of Ohio, Polk of Tennessee and Clay of Kentucky, the Ohio valley came into its own as the "candidate belt," a position which it has held

ever since, in conjunction with the valley of the Hudson.

Hello and Farewell!

If the plans of the New York Telephone Company work out well the one million phone users of the greater city will say a long good-bye to the telephone girl. It will require a year to install the automatic system generally, but it will in the meantime be tried out in various districts. Several American cities have already installed the system and pronounce it practicable and reliable.

By the new system every man is his own central. Each telephone is fitted up with a row of push buttons, marked with numerals and letters of the alphabet. To make a call the user pushes in turn three letters representing an abbreviation of the central office called, and then the digits of the number wanted. Thus to call up Bryant 6550, he will take down the receiver and then punch in succession the buttons marked B, R, Y, and 6, 5, 5, 0. This is supposed to make the connection without further difficulty. The force of telephone employees will not, however, be cut down at once with the introduction of the new system. There will still be need for many operators in toll, long distance and private branch exchanges and for handling special classes of calls.

Buttons

John D. Rockefeller favors prohibition.

One pound of olive oil has more heating value than 45 pounds of lettuce.

The United States averages more than one hundred earthquakes a year.

The loss of postage stamps by burglary has decreased in every year since 1915.

The United States exports more than a million dollars worth of windmills a year.

The Chinese usually open a conversation with "How old are you?" instead of "How do you do?"

A Columbia University class voted not to wear overalls at the "Junior Prom" because it was cheaper to hire dress suits.

Belgium has established a system of school lunches at public expense for all the public school children who need them.

There are more illiterates over ten years of age in the United States than the entire population of the Dominion of Canada.

One cause of the housing shortage in Great Britain is the death or disablement of 200,000 British carpenters in the Great War.

The deepest mine in the world is shaft number 3 of the Tamarack mine in Michigan, which goes down 5200 feet below the surface.

The thirty denominations taking part in the Interchurch World Movement have fixed their aggregate endowment budget at \$336,777,572.



General Motors Trucks

GMC Trucks are inherently good—the good is built into them. That is the reason why GMC users get so much good out of their Trucks. That is the reason for the satisfactory uninterrupted service which GMC Trucks give over a long period of time. Repeat orders from satisfied owners furnish the best proof of their quality.

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK COMPANY

One of the Units of the General Motors Corporation

PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

(45)





Not High Priced

Dealers tell us that many people infer Vacuum Cup Tires and "Ton Tested" Tubes are high priced, assuming that *quality* and *high prices* naturally go together.

To the contrary, they are very *moderately* priced, due to a perfected factory organization operating in a plant utilizing every modern improve-

ment and practical labor saving device, and marketing under an independent zone selling system which makes possible *highest quality* at *economy prices*.

Compare Pennsylvania prices—*standardized net* and uniform throughout the United States—with those of ordinary makes.

Adjustment basis—per warranty tag attached to each casing:

Vacuum Cup Fabric Tires, 6,000 Miles
Vacuum Cup Cord Tires, 9,000 Miles
Channel Tread Cord Tires, 9,000 Miles

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER COMPANY, Jeannette, Pa.

Direct Factory Branches and Service Agencies Throughout the United States and Canada
Export Dept., Woolworth Bldg., New York City

"Know them by the Jet Black Tread!"



Highlands of Ontario

Hay fever unknown. One thousand to two thousand feet above the sea. Modern hotels in Algonquin Park, Muskoka Lakes, Georgian Bay, Lake of Bays, Kawartha Lakes and Timagami. Fishing, boating, bathing, golf, etc. Write for free illustrated literature.

C. G. Ottenburger
Desk "N," 907 Merchants Loan and Trust Bldg.
Chicago, Ill.
A. B. Chown, Desk "N" 1270 Broadway
New York, N. Y.



Tickets, Tours, Cruises
EUROPE and WEST INDIES
Careful Personal Service given to each individual
American Travel Club, Box 8 426, Wilmington, Del.

HOLIDAYS IN NORWAY

Land of the Midnight Sun. *Seventy years'* experience in planning tours thru this wonderful country. Sail June 24 and June 25. Send for booklet.

Bennett's Travel Bureau, 506 Fifth Ave., New York

HOTEL ASPINWALL

LENOX, MASS.

High and Cool in the Berkshires
A HOTEL OF DISTINCTION
Opens June 12. Elevation 1,400 feet.
Desirable Cottages with hotel service.
HOWE & TWOROGER, Managers
Winter Resort, Princess Hotel, Bermuda

Let the Chamber of Commerce Do It!

(Continued from page 197)

pompous old gentleman. He wishes to take up the matter of repairs to the paving on Main street. Going from one place of business to another on Main street he eventually gathers a committee of seven. They go to the city hall and after some delay enter the office of the mayor.

With due apology for interrupting such a high official they state their case. The mayor looks at them over his spectacles, clears his throat, assumes his most dignified manner and says:

"That matter has been under consideration, gentlemen. It will be taken up in due time, in its relative importance. However, I am always glad to hear from you and hope you will call again." He nods, condescendingly, and the committee backs out, feeling very much relieved and grateful for the kind words. Perhaps Main street will be repaired. Perhaps not. Whatever the mayor originally intended to do about the matter he proceeds to do without consulting the committee.

Now let us move forward the hands of the clock until we arrive at the year 1920. The Committee on Streets and Bridges of the Chamber of Commerce is in session, in the Chamber of Commerce Building.

"We must settle the matter of the paving of Avenue B from Tenth street to the Boulevard," says the chairman. "Mr. Secretary, did you send for the mayor?"

"Yes, sir."

The door opens and the mayor is ushered in.

"Ready to give us an answer on that Avenue B paving?" asks the chairman. "We haven't got the money," the mayor confesses.

"That's all right," the chairman assures him. "You fellows go right ahead and order the paving. You can issue deficiency warrants. This committee will take it up with the bankers' committee and see that they handle the warrants for you."

"I don't like to do that," the mayor protests. "There is always criticism of deficiency warrants."

"We'll stand behind you on that matter and take the responsibility," says the chairman. "The secretary will explain it to the Rotary Club at the next meeting. We will also send a communication to the City Federation of Women's Clubs and the Women's Tenth Ward Improvement Association. Labor is in favor of this improvement, too. We discussed it with their committee last night. I think you will find it is all right."

"I'll tell the Council, then, and we'll go ahead," says the mayor. "Is that all?"

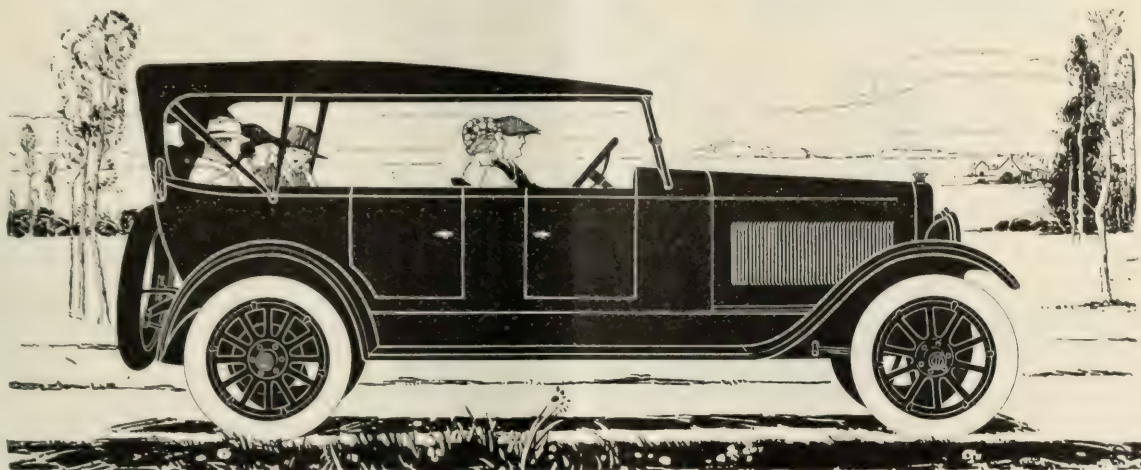
"That's all. Thank you for your courtesy."

The mayor backs out feeling very much pleased to have had a share in the important deliberations of this influential body.

In other words, the modern Chamber

CHANDLER SIX

Famous For Its Marvelous Motor



We Let You Know What The Chandler Price Is

THE Chandler Motor Car Company, ever since the first Chandler Car was built seven years ago, has, in every advertisement issued to newspapers and magazines and all other forms of publications, *stated the list price of the Chandler Car.*

It states it now and will continue to do so. There is good reason for this and many thousands of motor car owners know it. This is the reason—The Chandler Six is the most closely priced fine car in the whole medium priced field.

Look through the pages of this magazine or any publication that may be lying on your table. There are probably from ten to twenty automobile advertisements. How many name the price of the car?

True, the cost of automobile production

has increased in the past year, and it is still increasing. But the Chandler Company, throughout 1919, with all its production greatly oversold, held to its price.

The Chandler Six of today is a highly perfected development of the Chandler Six of seven years ago, which started the trend toward lightweight sixes. All the engineering skill and production efficiency at the command of the Chandler Company has been devoted to *this one chassis* and that fact is one of the reasons for the Chandler's leadership in its field today.

All Chandler bodies are mounted on the one standard Chandler chassis. Simple, sturdy and dependable throughout, its features embrace, as for years past, the really marvelous Chandler motor, solid cast aluminum motor base, annular ball bearings, silent chain drive for the auxiliary motor shafts, and Bosch magneto ignition.

**Cars that May Compare with Chandler
are Listed at Hundreds of Dollars More**

SIX SPLENDID BODY TYPES

Seven-Passenger Touring Car, \$1995

Four-Passenger Roadster, \$1995

Four-Passenger Dispatch Car, \$2075

Seven-Passenger Sedan, \$2995

Four-Passenger Coupe, \$2895

Limousine, \$3495

(All prices f. o. b. Cleveland, Ohio)

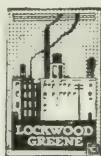
There are Chandler dealers in more than a thousand towns and cities

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO

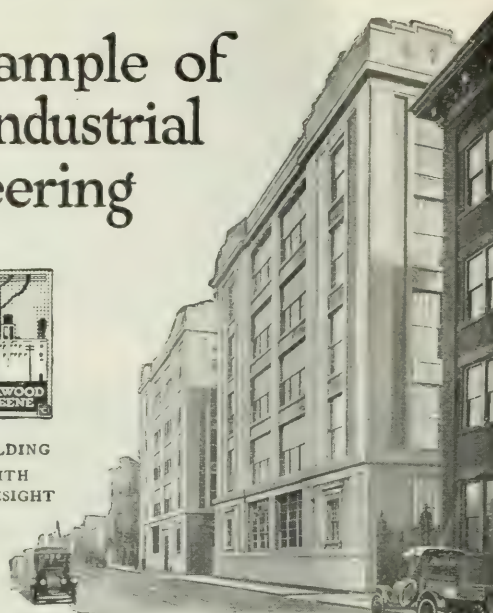
Export Department: 5 Columbus Circle, New York

Cable Address: "CHANMOTOR"

A Fine Example of Up-to-date Industrial Engineering



BUILDING
WITH
FORESIGHT



THE recent addition to the factory of the New York Belting & Packing Company, of Passaic, N. J., meets an immediate need, while looking to the future as far as good judgment warrants.

For many years Lockwood, Greene & Co. have designed and supervised construction for the United States Rubber Company and its subsidiaries. This continuous service insures engineering that is guided by full knowledge gained in extended contact with the business.

This building illustrates it. In

place of columns to support the roof, steel trusses containing sash are used. The fifth floor has a clear span, with light from top and sides. Each floor has special features which fit it to the class of manufacturing conducted there.

The building terminates in the rear in a re-inforced concrete coal pocket. A conveyor carries coal from a nearby railway siding to the pocket, connecting with a second conveyor leading to the boiler room. Coal is conveyed to the pocket or direct to the boiler room, as circumstances dictate.

LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO. ENGINEERS

BOSTON, 60 FEDERAL ST. ATLANTA, HEALEY BUILDING CHICAGO, 38 S. DEARBORN ST.
NEW YORK, 101 PARK AVE. DETROIT, 45 WASHINGTON BLVD. HARTFORD, 27 LEWIS ST.
CLEVELAND, 417 BANGOR BUILDING
LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO. OF CANADA, LTD., 285 BEAVER HALL HILL, MONTREAL
COMPAGNIE LOCKWOOD, GREENE, 47 AVE. DE L'OPERA, PARIS, FRANCE

of Commerce in a city of about one hundred thousand population is the medium for crystallization of the public opinion of a certain element of the population which has a very potent influence.

About twelve years ago there were many cities of twenty to fifty thousand population which had no chamber of commerce. Today it is unusual to find a town of five thousand population without a chamber of commerce. Moreover there are scores of these institutions serving villages of one thousand population. There are county and state chambers of commerce and regional chambers of commerce and there is even the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The fact is that chambers of commerce are now doing more than they ever did before and entering fields they never before dreamed of.

One cause of the tremendous broadening of their activities is that problems innumerable, immediate and unprecedented, have threatened communities and demanded solution in less time than cumbersome governmental machinery could be set in action. Men have turned to the Chamber of Commerce not because it was the best organization imaginable but because it was an available organization ready for immediate action.

But why should the Chamber of Commerce be doing so many things it never did before?

Well, there was a demand for Americanization work, for instance, and it was not exactly clear whose job that was. In some places it appeared to be nobody's job, so the Chamber of Commerce took it up because it affected the plants of the members. In other places half a dozen to two dozen organizations were more than ready to undertake the work and there was danger of bungling and expensive overlapping, so the Chamber of Commerce found itself co-ordinating the work of a large group of organizations it had never met before—and ten years ago never expected to meet.

After the armistice was declared a swarm of stock salesmen buzzed over the land trading fancy lithographing for Liberty Bonds. Washington warned; the Federal Reserve Bank warned; governors gave interviews; legislators said they would introduce new blue sky laws at the next session. But someone had to act at once, so Chambers of Commerce appointed committees which passed upon the value of these stocks and either gave the salesmen credentials or urged them to leave town.

Labor became scarce and co-operative delivery and trucking services were established.

In a few places the organized business men have presented a solid rank and fought for the "open shop" in the community's industries. This is not the place to argue the merits of such contests; I merely call attention to the fact that if anyone had proposed such a thing six years ago those who didn't laugh would have fainted. It would have been regarded as either absurd

BON-OPTO SHARPENS VISION

It's a system of treating the eyes at home; is practiced daily by hundreds of thousands of people with great satisfaction. The Bon-Opto system quickly relieves inflammation of the eyes and lids. It cleanses, soothes, and rests tired, dusty, work-strained eyes and is a help to better eyesight. Ask your druggist. He knows. He will refund your money without question, if you are dissatisfied. There is no other home eye treatment like Bon-Opto.

Are You Interested in Your Family History?

Our new catalogue contains about 4000 Titles of Genealogy and Town History, and will be mailed on receipt of 5c. in stamps.

Goodspeed's Bookshop
Boston, Mass.

or horrible. And it would certainly have wrecked the organization.

The condition of public schools is a problem in nearly every American community. Ten years ago an effort by a Chamber of Commerce to better the public schools would probably have been regarded as "getting into politics." But not today. Moreover it is interesting to observe that the business men now realize how direct is the connection between schools and sales. The towns as well as nations which have the best schools buy the most goods. The reason is that the people who get the most schooling earn the most money. This is particularly true of the rural districts where the school problem is most severe.

The St. Louis Chamber of Commerce spends many thousands of dollars annually on a campaign for better rural schools, going into several states. All it asks is an invitation from its trade territory. It cannot build all the schools needed nor pay the teachers but it can translate hours in school into money in the pay envelope or crop returns in such a convincing manner that any man who will give attention will see that money spent for schools is an investment and not a donation. The big task which must be accomplished before the rural population of this country will be generous with school funds is to convince those people that schools are an asset and not a liability. The St. Louis Chamber of Commerce pitches its whole campaign on the proposition that schools pay dividends in dollars. Ten years ago this would not have been regarded as a legitimate field for Chamber of Commerce work but today it is crystal clear to the business men of St. Louis that they cannot afford to let their best trade territory degenerate in buying power.

Within fairly recent times the organized business men of some cities have attacked the profiteer. What they have accomplished and how they have tackled the problem is too long a story but the interesting fact is that they tackled it at all.

They have, in some places, struggled for honest advertising and maintained committees to prevent damage to all advertisers by the exaggerations or falsehoods of a few. Also in numerous cities today it is useless for an advertising solicitor to enter a business house until the local Chamber of Commerce has investigated the publication he represents or the proposition he submits.

Since the war there has been a startling upset in the field of organized charity. Some organizations need more money than ever before. Others ought to close up shop. Others need less than ever before. Nearly all of them are asking more than they ever asked before. There was a time when a problem like this would have sent a Chamber of Commerce committee scrambling down the fire escape. A few years ago the Chamber of Commerce would no more have entered this incipient riot than it would have invited a debate between the local ministers as a prelude to adopting an official church. But

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS—No.2

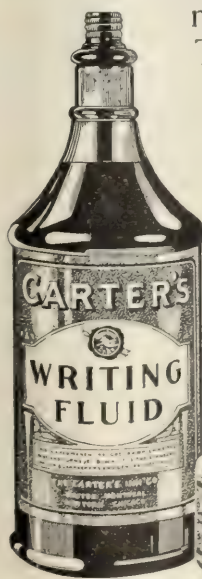
*Mr. Fisher may be
consoled respecting the
fate of her son - the
sentence of death
against him will not
be confirmed - He
will be released from
confinement.*
G. W. Shepherd

Excerpt from
letter to
Gen. Schuyler
from Geo Washington

**CARTER
INX
PRODUCTS**

WHEN letters were written by hand, it was a matter of pride that they should look well. They were unquestionably personal representatives of the writer

Now all that remains that is truly personal is the signature. For this choose an ink worthy of the responsibility. Carter's Writing Fluid makes writing a pleasure. Its clear, rich blue is easy on the eyes, and satisfying to the eye. It never fades. It flows evenly. There is no sediment.



THE CARTER'S INK COMPANY

Manufacturing Chemists

New York Boston Chicago Montreal

CARTER INX PRODUCTS

Writing Fluid, Fountain Pen Inks, Red Ink (Carmine), Realblack Ink, Ink Eraser, Cico Paste, Photolibrary Paste, Cement, Glue Pencils, Great Stickist Mucilage, Copying Inks, Drawing Inks, Indelible Inks, Stamping Inks, Velvet Showcard Colors, White and Gold Inks, Violet, Green, Blue Inks, Numbering Machine Inks, Typewriter Ribbons, Carbon Papers

Your signature represents you
Do it in **CARTER'S**

Beautify Your Writing

Put Beauty Into Your Typing
As You Do In Your Thoughts--

Put as much force and
emphasis in it as you
do in your speech.

There's only one machine on
which you can do this - and
that's the

**Hammond
MULTIPLEX**

**"Many Typewriters in One!"
Over 365**

**Different Type-Sets, Including All
Languages**

*Any one of which may be substituted in a
few seconds: "Just turn the Knob"*

The distinctive types avail-
able only on the Multiplex
give to your writing the dis-
tinction and emphasis the in-
flexion of your voice gives
to your speech

The above samples of type, written on
ONE Multiplex, give but a small idea of
the versatility of the world's only "writ-
ing machine." The many beautiful type-
sets of the Multiplex—the fact that type
cannot pile up or jam—insures the beau-
ty of fine engraving. This marvelous IN-
STANTLY interchangeable type feature
is only one of 16 reasons why thousands
of prominent men and women in all

walks of life prefer
and personally use the Mul-
tiplex.



The Heart
of the
Hammond

Mail Coupon for
Free Folders, which
explain the 16
unique features of
the Multiplex. They
will prove an edu-
cation in writing
machines to you,
and we are glad to
send them to any
interested reader of
this publication.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER CO.

538 East 69th Street New York City

Address

Name

today these charitable organizations
in scores of cities are being told kindly
but firmly:

"Tell the committee what you need
and why you need that much and what
you did with what you got last year.
Then we'll make a budget for the whole
crowd of you and raise what we think
you ought to have and give it to you."

Before passing from developments
more or less closely associated with the
war, mention should be made of what
the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce
is doing with the vast organization it
constructed to aid the War Industries
Board. In the Pittsburgh district, as
elsewhere, a survey was made of all
plants to learn not only what they were
making but what they could make if
it became necessary. The resultant dis-
closures are nothing less than astound-
ing. The war ended with Pittsburgh
knowing more about itself than it had
ever known before. Also there was a
sudden and terrifying end of war or-
ders. The Chamber of Commerce
stepped into the breach with a foreign
trade bureau which found out what the
whole world needed and gave the infor-
mation to Pittsburgh manufacturers.
The result was that before the last
war orders were filled foreign orders
were pouring in. The world was looking
for factories to accept orders—and
there sat Pittsburgh, knowing as no
foreign city on earth knew, just ex-
actly what it could deliver. In a short
time domestic orders fairly smothered
the foreign orders but it is none the
less true that those foreign orders were
more than welcome when they came.
No such scientific effort to get foreign
trade has ever before been made any-
where on earth. As a result of the
definite, specific facts which Pittsburgh
could furnish by return cable more than
seven hundred foreigners visited the
Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce in the
past twelve months.

A business man recently remarked to
the writer: "Talk about soviet govern-
ment! We've got it now. The Chamber
of Commerce, the labor unions, the City
Federation of Women's Clubs, and the
public utility corporations run this
town. The officials merely rubber-stamp
the verdict. They are a small fry
crowd, too narrow-minded for present
day problems. They've been brushed
aside by unanimous consent of the peo-
ple who are doing things. When any
two of the component parts of the
soviet get into a row among themselves
they use their own weapons. To drag
the officials in on one side or the other
isn't considered fair sport."

Some of the most interesting exam-
ples of the broadening activities of
Chambers of Commerce take the form
of the organization of the members into
corporations which own and operate
properties. This form of activity has
been more prevalent in sections of the
country where there has been enor-
mous and rapid development, altho quite
a number own office buildings and con-
vention halls.

In the southwest today it is quite a
common thing for a small town Cham-
ber of Commerce to have a regular day
for making up a carload of hogs for

Dealers Everywhere sell them

Wherever you find good
stationery, there you will
find Spencerian Steel
Pens. In the Spencerian
Display Case you are
sure to find just the style
and point to meet your
personal requirements—
your style of writing.

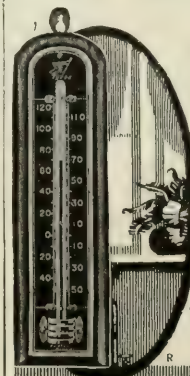
SPENCERIAN PERSONAL Steel Pens

are made of the finest
pen steel, painstakingly
fashioned and finished.
The result is the smooth-
est writing—the longest
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market. The farmers know this and come in on that day. The car probably contains hogs owned by ten different men. The whole transaction is handled by the secretary. It is also coming to be common practice for a small town Chamber of Commerce to buy a carload of pure blood swine and sell them to farm boys on credit, taking notes which are payable when the pigs are sold. In many small towns cars of perishable products are assembled by the Chamber of Commerce and shipped by the secretary who apportions the returns among the numerous farmers who contributed to fill the car. Small town Chambers of Commerce are also aiding in buying seed and other things in car lots.

A remarkable work has been done by the organized business men of New Orleans. It is what might be called a psychological triumph. So far as I know it stands unique. The only approach to it is the work of the Californians in making their state a beauty spot and a garden. New Orleans had sold herself to the world for decades as the home of Mardi Gras, historic places, gin fizzes, horse races, and a good time. Business men saw the possibilities of their port and the unrivaled trade territory back of it. They were impressed by the fact that their employees thought nothing of coming in at ten o'clock and blandly explaining that they had been to a dance the night before. The Chamber of Commerce began pounding on public opinion. Today New Orleans is not greatly altered so far as picturesque-ness is concerned, but it also has five miles of steel covered wharves, a grain elevator that handles 96,000 bushels of wheat in an hour, modern drainage and sewerage. More than 200,000 open cisterns have been destroyed and there is a modern water system. Its warehouse and terminal facilities for cotton have no equal in the world. Trade is greater than ever before. And the young men feel that they have an entirely different duty than to aid the city in being quaint.

At the annual meeting of the State Chamber of Commerce of Kansas in Hutchinson last February Colvin B. Brown, chief of the organization service bureau of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, uttered the following sentences:

"Industry, commerce and civics should all have a place on the organization program. Careful consideration should be given to the subject of industrial relations, to improved merchandising methods, the betterment of living conditions, and to parks, playgrounds and schools. We want a contented working class, stores so excellent that they will draw all the trade in our tributary territory, and ample school facilities. And we want a city plan. Every city, no matter how small it is, should have a city plan."

There is nothing very notable about that statement today. Ten years ago such a declaration would probably have convicted its author of being "some kind of a socialist."

And yet, in those days when the Chamber of Commerce demanded iron-

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Dinner and Luncheon Cloths, round, square and oblong in Lace, Lace and Embroidery, Mosaic and Filet Tire work.

Scarfs and Table Runners in all the required sizes. Also many odd sizes.

Tray Cloths, Tea Napkins, Centerpieces, Hem-stitched and Scalloped Damask Cloths and Napkins, Breakfast Sets, etc.

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Send today for a trial size bottle of Mellin's Food together with our book, "The Care and Feeding of Infants." They are Free.

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clad assurance that all the money was being spent where the returns would be immediate and direct, Chambers of Commerce were not so well thought of by their own members as they are today. It was not uncommon in those days to hear a member say: "Well, the Chamber of Commerce boosts the town. I guess it does some good. The secretary is a good hot air artist."

Today very little time is spent "boosting the town." The new idea is to do something definite and let the facts speak for themselves. In the pre-war days most business men had very definite ideas as to what a Chamber of Commerce should and should not do—principally the latter. Today more than ninety per cent. of the members of a Chamber of Commerce will subscribe to the statement that it should do "whatever needs to be done."

A great many business men wonder how it happens that the work of these organizations continues to increase so steadily. The careful observer will find the answer at any meeting of a strong and useful Chamber of Commerce, especially at a committee meeting. The men are assembled to do the job as quickly, as cheaply and as efficiently as possible. They shoulder the task as a burden; they have no disposition to waste words nor preen themselves because they are members of the august assemblage. They are as different from public officials as bricklayers are different from those present at a king's coronation. In this year of trouble, anxiety, turbulence, readjustment, prosperity, growth, and tremendous industrial activity, the country simply tumbles against the coat lapel of the man who can do the job and hoarsely whispers:

"Help!"

New York City

The White House Spook

(Continued from page 199)

ahead, instead of being a Ghost in our own House, shall have things that we can do, material, business things that we can do, so that we shall be able to prove to a President what we are like and what we want—so that each man of us shall feel he has something tangible he can make an impression on a President with—something more than a vague, faint, little ballot to hurl (like an Autumn leaf) at him, once in four years.

THE GHOST GETS DOWN TO BUSINESS

The main question the new President and the Ghost in the White House—the people have to face in the next four years, is the question of increased production.

The main thing that body of the people—when it gets one is going to be for is to compel the physical attention of employers and workingmen in all industries and make them work. They are only doing half work now because they do not like to bother to understand each other and work together.

The idea I have in mind in proposing that we should now nationally organize into a body of the spirit of the



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people, is foreshadowed in the city of Cleveland.

The spirit of the people of Cleveland has already rebelled against being treated as a ghost—against being whoofed at by labor unions and trusts.

Always before this, when incompetent manufacturers and incompetent labor unions, for the mere reason that they had not the patience to try very hard and were incompetent to understand one another and do their job, held up the whole city—five hundred thousand people—and calmly made them pay for it, the city of Cleveland like any other city would venture to step in sweetly and look spiritual and intangible a minute, suggest wistfully that they did feel capital and labor were not being quite fair to Cleveland and would they not please stop interrupting Cleveland several million dollars a day. All that ever would come of it would be the yowls of Labor at the Ghost of Cleveland, the noble whines of manufacturers at the Ghost of Cleveland.

Cleveland was treated as if it was not there.

Cleveland now swears off from being a ghost and proposes to deal bodily and in behalf of all with its own lock-outs and its own strikes in much the same way I am hoping the nation will, according to the news in my paper this morning.

With Mr. Paul Pfeiss, an eminently competent manufacturer, recognizing the incompetence of his own group as partly responsible for the holdups practiced on the city, and with Mr. Warren S. Stone, an eminently competent labor union leader, recognizing the incompetence of his own group as being also partly responsible—with these two men, one the official representative of the Capital group, and the other the official representative of the Labor group, both championing the Public group and standing out for Cleveland against themselves taking the initiative and acting respectively as President and as Secretary of the Public Group, the Ghost of the city of Cleveland publicly swears off from being a ghost and begins precipitating a body for itself.

I do not wish to hamper my own statement of my idea of a body for the people of the United States by linking it up prematurely with a definite undertaking in Cleveland which may or may not prove to be as good as an illustration of it as I hope, but the spirit and the understanding of what has got to happen, seems to be in Cleveland—and I stop in the middle of my chapter with greetings to Paul Pfeiss and to Warren Stone. The Ghost of the People of Cleveland salutes the Ghost of the People of the United States!

WHAT A BODY FOR THE GHOST WOULD BE LIKE

I do not like—especially in speaking of a new idea—an idea I want to see embodied—to make generalized disembodied remarks.

Perhaps I might as well end this article by putting down, half as inquiry and half as suggestion, my idea of



How much does it cost to care for your lawn?

During the past two years labor conditions have reached a state where many have found it almost impossible to keep their fine lawn in the desired condition.

Not only have labor costs increased to a large extent but in many cases it has been impossible to get good help at any price.

Hence up-keep costs have doubled and trebled. Because help could not be obtained many fine lawns have had to suffer.

This year you can give your lawn the attention it requires and have the work done better and at less cost than was ever possible with hand mowers. The Ideal Power Lawn Mower will solve your grass cutting problems the same as it has for hundreds of others.

Advantages of the Ideal

The Ideal is a power mower and roller in one and the sod is rolled every time the grass is cut. This keeps it smooth, firm and free from bumps. The Ideal is scientifically designed to keep lawns in fine condition. The weight is just right for steady year around work.

The Mower has a thirty-inch cut and one man can easily mow four or five acres of grass per day at an operating expense of about fifty cents for fuel and oil.

Cuts Close to Walks, Trees and Shrubbery

Machine turns easily and will cut close up to walks, trees, flower beds and shrubbery.

When running over walks, driveways, pavements, etc., the operator simply lifts the cutting mower from the ground by means of a conveniently placed lever. This feature is also important in the early spring when it is desired to use the machine for rolling only. Simply lift up the cutting mower, add more weight if required and you have the most convenient power roller imaginable.

The success of the Ideal is due to its sturdy and powerful, yet simple, construction. No clutches or complicated parts to wear and get out of order. The Motor is built in our own shop and designed especially for the work.

Owners of large estates, public parks, golf clubs, country clubs, cemeteries, etc., are all using the Ideal Power Lawn Mower with great success.

Special Cutting Mower for Putting Greens

For work on golf courses we furnish, at slight additional cost, a special set of cutting blades for use on the putting greens. In less than five minutes the regular 30" blade can be substituted for cutting the fairway.

When desired, we also furnish, as an extra, a riding trailer which fastens to the frame and permits the operator to ride and at the same time have the same easy control as when walking.

You can secure the Ideal through your dealer direct or from our factory. Write today for catalogue and further details.

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The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

W. L. Douglas shoes are for sale by over 9000 shoe dealers besides our own stores. If your local dealer cannot supply you, take no other make. Order direct from the factory. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. If it has been changed or mutilated, BEWARE OF FRAUD.

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what a body for the people would be like.

The idea I have in mind is to organize the public group, the people or consumers in America, as capital and labor are organized into a body for direct action, a body for the direct self-expression of the people, to be called by some such name as The Air Line League, and setting the League to work on the scale of the Red Cross with twenty or thirty million members, to divide the members into three groups, these to follow three grand divisions or natural groups of human nature, into one or the other of which most people seem to belong.

In a democracy as full of initiative as ours, our body-economic for the people ought to be more constructively organized than our body-politic. The three subsidiary clubs or organizations of the Air Line League working as one, ought to be more forward-looking and flexible than our three-in-one American Government.

The American Government has the Executive, Legislative and Judicial divisions.

The Air Line League instead of having a legislature to plan laws and rules under which people will have to act will have an Invention or Research Council to originate constructive ideas for common action. Instead of having courts it will have a Planning and Experiment Board or a body of engineers to try ideas, to act as clearing house of ideas originated, determine which of them and in what order they shall be advertised and carried out.

The third body in both national and local matters will be the operating body which will carry the ideas out.

These three subsidiary organizations in the national body—(1) the seers or men of vision who see things to do, who offer plans of things to do (The Look Up Club), (2) the artists, engineers or executives, who try them out, pool them and tell people how to do them (The Try-Out Club), and (3) the people who put their hands to them and put them thru (The Put-Thru Clan), will correspond in their functions to the brain, the will and the hand in the human body.

The three clubs will work as one, and in each club we will deal especially with one problem—the first, Where We Are Going; the second, How to Get There, and in the third, or Put Thru Clan Getting There.

THE ISSUE THE GHOST MUST MEET

When the soldiers of the American Army we were all helping thru the Red Cross to fight the Germans, stop fighting the Germans, come home, divide off into classes and begin fighting one another, when they need us more all day every day fighting one another than they ever dreamed of needing us when they were merely fighting Germans—why should we stop helping them?

Let twenty million people—former Red Cross people, get up and say across this land in every village, town and city, that democracy shall now be made to work in all places for all of

us. And let them take steps—all of them every morning, every afternoon, getting together as they did in the Red Cross, to see to it that the whole town and everybody in it does something about it.

The people formerly active in the Red Cross have been having in the last three years the vision of backing up an army of four million men fighting for the liberties of the world. The vision that is before us now—before the same people—that we must meet and meet desperately and quickly is the vision of backing up an army of a hundred million men, women and children fighting for their own liberties in their own dooryards, fighting for the liberty to eat at their own tables, to sleep in their own beds, and to wear clothes on their backs, in the country which we have told the Germans is the greatest machinery of freedom, the greatest engine of democracy in the world.

Mount Tom, Massachusetts

Spare That Tree!

(Continued from page 201)

land and contain about one-fifth of the standing timber of the country, systems of fire protection are in practice by means of which forest fires are largely controlled. Here also timber operators are required to conform to certain logging restrictions which protect and perpetuate the forest without unduly increasing the cost of producing lumber.

A number of the states have likewise made provision for preventing and fighting forest fires, and the Federal Government is cooperating with them to the extent of paying part of the cost from a special fund provided for the purpose. The trouble is that the area which can be covered efficiently with the available funds is only a fraction of the area where protection is needed. Largely increased appropriations, both federal and state, are required to put this work on the proper basis.

We have waited too long, however, to save the situation by merely preventing further devastation. New forests have got to be established, by planting or by natural reproduction, to take the place of those which have been destroyed. Rough mountainous lands and poor lands not suited for agricultural crops must be put to growing timber under national, state or private ownership.

Some state forests have been established and the Government is committed to the policy of purchasing lands on the headwaters of navigable rivers in the White Mountains and southern Appalachians for inclusion in national forests. What has been done, however, is only a beginning. Not only is an extension of Government purchases to other regions than the eastern mountains essential to secure lands which should be restored to timber production by federal effort, but a broad policy of acquisition of land by states, for the purpose of growing timber, should be put into effect.



The One Dear Spot

EACH home has one dear spot to which it seems attuned. Sometimes it is the fireplace in the living room. Often with us Americans it is the piano corner.

What is more full of the home spirit than a group of boys and girls singing around the piano? What picture lingers longer in the memory than that of a dim-lit room with mother playing softly?

Our affections gather and grow around the piano not only because of the music it gives us, but because it is sturdily built and perfectly finished and retains its strength and beauty from one generation to the next. Automobiles grow shabby. Furniture is banished to the garret. The good piano seems never to grow old, or rather it grows old gracefully like a beautiful woman.

The makers of the finest pianos, many of them, have been building pianos for generations. They have used the same materials sometimes for generations. It is thus that Murphy Varnish has been the chosen varnish with the makers of the finest pianos in the world.

So we make fine varnishes for every use where the best is desired and will help to make a perfect whole.

When you build your new home, ask the architect to specify Murphy Varnish. Why not have the finish as perfect as that of your piano? All the little details count, all the little touches of elegance and beauty and cheeriness, in making the real home.

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To Shave Easier, Quicker, Better

Shavaid, a new scientific preparation, will make your daily shave a pleasure. Use Shavaid before lathering. It softens the beard instantly. No rubbing in. No hot water

Home shaving is being revolutionized by this new way of softening the beard. It means an easier, quicker, more comfortable shave.

Shavaid, applied to the dry beard, softens it instantly. It makes the razor "take hold." It does away with all "pull." And it soothes the tender skin.

Simply apply a thin coating of Shavaid to the dry beard. Then apply your favorite lather. The lather stays moist and creamy.

Shave as close as you like. The old drawn, burning sensation is gone.

Shavaid makes your face feel cool and comfortable.

The daily use of Shavaid will keep your skin smooth and firm, free from the tenderness and excessive dryness which are caused by hot water and rubbing in.

Minor skin eruptions and abrasions yield quickly to Shavaid's soothing, healing influence.

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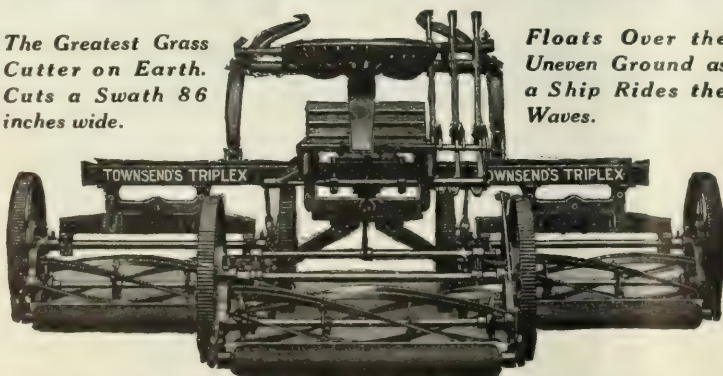
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Cutter on Earth.
Cuts a Swath 86
inches wide.*



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Uneven Ground as
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Drawn by one horse and operated by one man, the TRIPLEX MOWER will mow more lawn in a day than the best motor mower ever made, cut it better and at a fraction of the cost. Drawn by one horse and operated by one man, it will mow more lawn in a day than any three ordinary horsedrawn mow-

ers with three horses and three men. One mower may be climbing a knoll, the second skimming a level and the third paring a hollow. Does not smash the grass to earth and plaster it in the mud in springtime nor crush out its life between hot rollers and hard hot ground in summer as does the motor mower.

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Nor will it suffice merely for the Federal and State Governments to extend their forests. At the present time about four-fifths of the remaining standing timber in the country is owned by private individuals. It is not to be expected that any program for federal and state acquisition, no matter how broad, will suffice to cover all of the lands which should be kept producing timber. Responsibility must be recognized by the private timber land owner, both as to the handling of the present stand of timber and as to the treatment of his land in the future.

A large part of our timber lands will always remain in private ownership. The crux of the problem of providing for the future timber needs of the country lies in the question, What is going to happen on these private timber lands? The denudation of these areas will be stopped in part by the increasing value of forest products; in part by a vigorous campaign of educating forest owners. But it cannot be remedied adequately without establishing the principle that forest owners are responsible to the public for keeping their lands productive.

In other words the task must be borne jointly by the public and the forest owner. Upon the public rests the responsibility for removing certain important causes of forest devastation. It must, for one thing, reduce and control the general fire hazard, which largely determines the risk incurred in growing young forests. It must enact and enforce laws which will largely eliminate the thousands of destructive forest fires set by the careless hunter, the automobile driver, by the railroad locomotive, and by the land owner indifferent to the property of his neighbors. For another thing, the public must readjust the burdens of forest taxation in regions where the actual effect of the property tax is to discourage greatly the growing of young forests. If the public meets its responsibilities in such respects as these, it can rightfully ask the forest owner to do his share in carrying out practicable and equitable measures in the handling of his land which will keep it at work growing timber.

In its essence the problem is a national one. It cannot be solved along the lines of purely local action. The requirements of the eastern part of the country for lumber, news print, and other manufactured products of the forest make the East of necessity dependent to a large extent on the forests of the West. This dependence is greater than it should be on account of the failure of the country to recognize sooner the importance of well distributed timber supplies and to keep land unfitted for other use at work growing timber. But that is no reason why, because of the large supplies of virgin timber still left in the far West, past history should repeat itself until the process of depletion has been extended to those forests also. The problem is just as much a national problem as that of our transportation system or our merchant marine.

In working out this national economic problem, however, there should be a joining of forces on the part of the states and the Federal Government. The function of the Federal Government should be primarily that of leadership and coordination. The most important immediate need is for fire protection on all lands either now supporting merchantable forests or already cut over but not converted to some other form of use. With fire protection alone a reasonable degree of restocking will follow, as a rule. The cost of such protection should be shared by the nation, the several states, and the private owners.

As a starting point, federal legislation should be enacted that will authorize cooperation with the individual states as they in turn pass laws and create effective organizations for fire protection on forest lands. State protective systems have been organized in the twenty-four states which are now cooperating with the Federal Government in fire protection under the Weeks law; but they should be much more extensive and provided with much more ample funds, both federal and state. Allotments of federal funds to the states should be with the stipulation that the protective system must be maintained on a level of efficiency satisfactory to the Federal Government. The requirements imposed on private owners would rest on the police power of the states and would be based on the principle that the conversion of productive lands into waste lands is injurious to the public welfare. Such further requirements, beyond that of fire protection, as may be necessary to apply this principle should be based on local conditions and on fairness and justice to the private owner. Where artificial reforestation is necessary the public should be prepared to assist. Comprehensive investigations should also be conducted by the public for adding to our present knowledge of forestry practice, to the end that forest management and utilization may be as productive and profitable as possible.

The essential thing is to recognize that there is still time to save what forests we have left and to make provision for our future needs, if we put our hands to the task vigorously and at once. Everything that can be done within the next fifty years will not result in growing more timber than the country will need. If we are not to suffer grievous consequences there must be a united effort, backed by an intelligent and general public sentiment—and an effort in which all agencies take part. This is one of the greatest questions before the American people; and it is a business question pure and simple—adequate production of an essential raw material. Production from land is just as essential as production by human labor. The idleness of 100,000,000 acres of land capable of growing timber is more serious in its ultimate consequences than strikes involving thousands of workers. Let us have no loafing acres.

Washington, D. C.



Heavens! What did I forget?

A picture much like this has hung for years in the office of many an electrical contractor. Its title is "The Successful Bidder."

There is an almost pathetic moral in this graphic representation of the biggest delusion the contractor has had to allay, namely—

That low bidding does anybody any good.

In fact, it is a question whether the speculative end of the contractor's business hasn't cost the man who accepts the bid more than he ever saved by it.

You can pay less—yes; but you will get less.

The contractor has three things to sell: skill, superintendence and materials, each with a market value that competition has pretty well standardized.

If then he is offered less than his standard of quality will meet, it is not his purse that suffers, but your job. You may not know till later that all electric wire isn't just wire, and it is the same with all electrical devices.

When you pay what the job is worth you get reliable materials, you place yourself in the preferred customer class, with first claim on your contractor's services. You fix it so he can approach the work with true artisan's enthusiasm, with ready suggestion and unselfish advice.

This may seem to run counter to the old axiom for buyers—"get the most for the least." But does it?

It is being proved pretty fast that a little extra money allowed on a contract bid buys good-will, which in turn works for you to drive a longer bargain. For you must live with or work with an electrical installation long after the estimate sheet is brown at the edges.

If you pick the right contractor, fair price will never cost you any money, but you will not always find the right contractor down at the bottom with the low bid.

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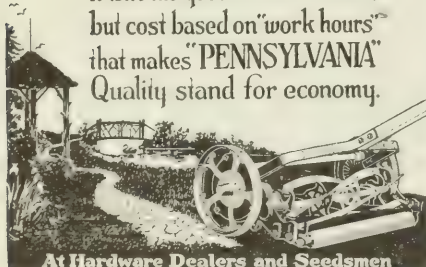
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Mutual Introductions

We have spent much time in the last five years and we shall probably spend much more in the years to come—it is a good way to spend time—in explaining ourselves to the French and English and explaining the French and English to ourselves. It is quite a fascinating game and can be played in an endless variety of ways. It is an interesting fact that the two people who have had perhaps the best success in explaining the French to the Americans are both women: Dorothy Canfield Fisher and Edith Wharton. They both knew France well before the war, they both lived and worked there during the war and they were both eager to have their compatriots understand and love her as they did. Their methods are quite different; Mrs. Fisher succeeds better in making you love the French, Mrs. Wharton in making you admire them. Her *French Ways and Their Meaning* is a little volume of essays worth reading for pure delight in the skill with which they are written even if you have no interest in the subject matter, and worth reading for the subject matter even if you have no interest in literary skill. It is so full of paragraphs that clamor to be quoted that it is hard to pick and choose, but here is a typical one: "The world since 1914 has been like a house on fire. All the lodgers are on the stairs, in dis- habille. Their doors are swinging wide, and one gets glimpses of their furniture, revelations of their habits, and whiffs of their cooking, that a lifetime

of ordinary intercourse would not offer."

Mrs. Wharton singles out, "as typically 'French' in the best sense of that many-sided term, the qualities of *taste, reverence, continuity and intellectual honesty*," and devotes a chapter to each with a very illuminating essay on "The New Frenchwoman" thrown in. She concludes that "the best answer to every criticism of French weakness or French shortcomings is the conclusive one: *Look at the results!* Read her history, study her art, follow up the current of her ideas; then look about you, and you will see that the whole world is full of her spilt glory."

French Ways and Their Meaning, by Edith Wharton. D. Appleton & Co.

What Is a "Liberal?"

The two most violent attacks on the liberals who followed the banner of President Wilson in supporting the American cause in the great war which have yet appeared are *Liberalism in America*, by Harold Stearns, and *Untimely Papers*, by the late Randolph Bourne. Both books assume, without attempting to prove, that no consistent liberal could support the war and insist that those who did forever lost caste among progressives; having forfeited their birthright by succumbing to "war hysteria." Mr. Stearns even permits himself the unjust and ungenerous remark (p. 112) that the pro-war Socialists—he mentions particularly Messrs. Walling, Russell and Spargo—were conscious hypocrites and took the stand they did in the interest of "press



WHAT A FOG WOULD BRING TO THE BRITISH LINES

An illustration from Frederic Villiers' "Days of Glory," the sketch book of the Great War made by an artist who belongs to the "Old Guard" of war artists, those who went out to Egypt and South Africa, the Balkans and Russia as well as to the war we know. As Philip Gibbs says in a foreword to the book, "Before the camera came to the war zone Frederic Villiers was on the British and then on the French fronts, catching details of the methods of attack and defense and depicting many historic places and scenes which were changed afterwards when new weapons were introduced and when intensity of gun fire had altered the look of many landscapes. His pictures are of scenes which are reminders of days when victory was but a mirage, tempting the weakness of one's soul." Published by George H. Doran

clippings" and greed for popularity. He is not satisfied with calling his opponents fools and traitors for being unable to stomach German or Bolshevik tyranny; he must also call them cowards and knaves. This does not seem to us the true spirit of liberalism!

Mr. Bourne's book, with an identical thesis, is written in a more philosophic mood. He, too, attacks individual liberals who were not neutralist during the war, notably Professor Dewey of Columbia; but his attack is made in sorrow rather than in anger. It is the book of a too sensitive spirit, dying brokenhearted in a world that seemed hopelessly insane and misdirected. Whatever we may think of the substance of these essays there can be no question of the delicate beauty of their expression or the evidence they give of the patrician dignity and courage which marked the author's personality.

Liberalism in America, by Harold Stearns. Boni and Liveright. *Untimely Papers*, by Randolph Bourne. Huebsch.


Waters of Bitterness

Darkwater, by W. E. B. Du Bois, is a collection of essays, verse and prose sketches on the theme of race prejudice as viewed by the leader of radical negro thought in America. Whether in prose or verse, Du Bois is always master of the instrument of expression. At times, as in the "Litany at Atlanta," reprinted from *The Independent*, he rises to supreme eloquence. But his thought is not always on the same high level as his style. He appears to vacillate between two inconsistent views of the racial problem; one that the question of color is a thing indifferent, that men should be valued as individuals irrespective of race, the other, as in certain parts of his essay on "The Souls of White Folk," that the white race is exceptionally cruel and tyrannical and the negro should pride himself in not belonging to it. A poet, however, is entitled to moods; and when calm, Mr. Du Bois can think as a statesman, as witness his interesting suggestion that all tropical Africa be administered internationally as a ward of civilization until it is ready to become an independent negro state.

Darkwater, by W. E. B. Du Bois. Harcourt, Brace and Howe.

R. L. S.

At first sight George E. Brown's method of writing about Stevenson is repellent. It looks like an encyclopedia and there is something about unvarnished truth which causes the human mind instinctively to turn away. Yet, once you have braced yourself and plunged in, an encyclopedia is delightful reading and so is this *Book of R. L. S.* It contains facts about Stevenson's life, about the lives of people with whom he came into intimate contact, critical comment of his work, facts about when, where and how his various books were published, quotations from his letters and conversations which show what he himself thought of his own work; in short it contains the material of which criticism and biography




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are compounded, but the arrangement, as is much of the material, is altogether new. Instead of the usual narrative arrangement in chronological or other order, we have a book like a dictionary with heads like this for instance:

A COLLEGE MAGAZINE

The much-quoted paper which tells of Stevenson's self-training to be a writer, and of the brief career of the *Edinburgh University Magazine*, in which his maiden efforts obtained semi-private publication, was first published in *Memories and Portraits*, and may therefore be thought to be work of his thirty-seventh year. At any rate the sketch of the life and character of Robert Glasgow Brown could not very well have been written until after the latter's death in 1878. The newspaper, launched by Brown, and, "in which young gentlemen from the universities are encouraged, at so much a line, to garble facts, insult foreign nations, and calumniate private individuals" was *London*, edited by Henley on its founder's decline in health. For it Stevenson wrote many miscellaneous contributions, most of which have not been reprinted; and "New Arabian Nights" first appeared in its pages. The reminiscences of his early friends in this paper contain also the only hint in Stevenson's essays of any youthful passion. Even so it was tepid enough—the sending of a copy of the *University Magazine* to "the lady with whom my heart was at that time somewhat engaged, and who did all that in her lay to break it."

A Book of R. L. S., by George E. Brown.
Charles Scribner's Sons.

Decanterbury Pilgrims

Great battles have always roused artists to expression and the Eighteenth Amendment is no exception to the rule, but being a people naturally given to the concealment of our deepest feelings we have made a joke of prohibition. We have set forth anguish in picture, epigram and song, but so far, I believe, only one novel on the theme has been produced. It took two men to do it, Christopher Morley and Bart Haley. Perhaps it is not entirely correct to call *In the Sweet Dry and Dry* a novel, but it has two heroes, a heroine, a villain and a plot, which are the usual earmarks. It is briefer than the average novel, but its aim is higher. It is the tale of the war made by the Associate Director of the Corporation for the Perpetuation of Happiness on Bishop Chuff, "the fanatical leader of the Anti-Everything League—jocosely known as the Pan-Antis," and it is a delicious blend of perfect nonsense and gentle satire.

She turned her bright beer-brown eyes upon him gravely. "Yes," she said. "I am an alcoholic medium. It is the latest and most superior form of spiritualism. By gazing upon crystal—particularly upon an empty tumbler—I am able to throw myself into a trance in which I can communicate with departed spirits. A good drink does not die, you know; its soul hovers radiantly on the twentieth plane, and thru the occult power of a medium those who loved it in life can get in touch with it once more. Thru these trances of mine I have been privileged to put many bereaved ones in communication with their dear departed spirits."

In the Sweet Dry and Dry, by Christopher Morley and Bart Haley. Boni & Liveright.

The Largest Hotel in the World

(Continued from page 203)

contains the price, and assures the guest that the price quoted by the clerk is neither more nor less than anyone else pays for that room. A private bath, tub or shower, is furnished with every room.

Ice water, circulating in every room, is always on tap; extra-filtered, and kept at an even temperature of about 45 degrees, which is cool enough for thirst but not too cold for health. The filtering capacity, about 3000 gallons a minute, runs far in excess of the possible demand. Purity of the ice is guaranteed by its manufacture on the premises, from distilled water. Two considerations prompted the resolve to pipe drinking water to each room—the average guest hates to feel obliged to tip a bellboy for bringing a commodity as free as water; and also, when thirsty he wants a drink right away.

A full-length mirror makes it possible for one to see just how he looks, before emerging on a day of business or pleasure. Appearance counts for so much that a well-groomed person is not willing to dress in front of a hand-glass. Women guests in particular want to see in a large mirror that the bottom of their skirt hangs properly.

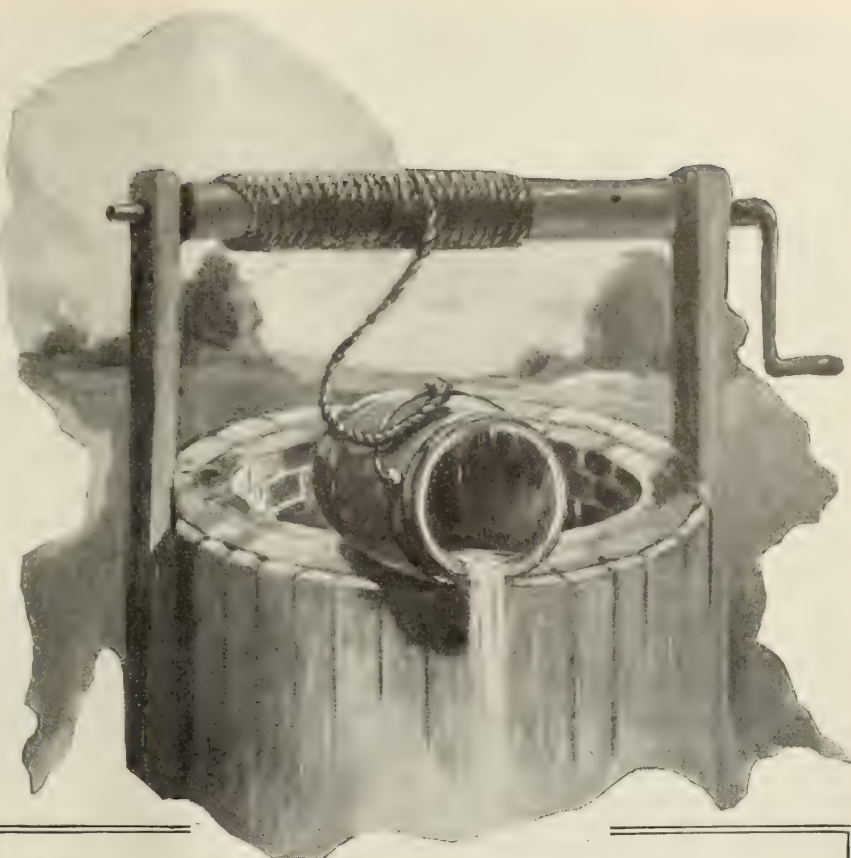
A dainty writing desk is always stocked with pens, ink, blotters, calendar and attractive hotel stationery—and a plentiful supply thereof. There is no bellboy to tip for stationery sent from the office after the guest arrives.

A shaded, scientific headlight beams on every pillow, so that one may relax or luxuriate by reading in bed.

The pincushion found on the dresser is also a first aid to a bachelor's wardrobe, including trousers' buttons and needles of proper size threaded with black and white thread. A man caught in the predicament of needing such things promptly and surely blesses Mr. Statler.

The closet space is ample, providing for the needs of women guests. Here, as elsewhere, the planning, building, furnishing and equipping of a Statler house must have been approved by the matron or head housekeeper, who of course has in view the requirements and preferences of women patrons.

The chamber walls rest the eye, being of a soft, neutral tint; framed pictures are few and in the best taste. A tired woman traveler or sightseer longs for three things in particular—cleanliness, silence and warmth. By reason of its great height, Hotel Pennsylvania lifts the guests from the range of street dirt and noises; and by a service method as nearly soundless as possible relieves the ears of the din than pervades most large resorts. A hot water capacity of 90,000 gallons an hour equals a per capita ration of about thirty gallons an hour for each guest—enough for a hot bath several times a day. The bathroom is kept warm, even when heat is turned off in the unoccupied bedroom.



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Quaker Oats is only 7 per cent water. It yields 1810 calories of food per pound. Many costly foods are largely water. Note this table.

Percentage of water

In Quaker Oats	- - - -	7%	In hen's eggs	- - - -	65%
In round steak	- - - -	60%	In oysters	- - - -	88%
In veal cutlets	- - - -	68%	In tomatoes	- - - -	94%
In fish	- - - -	60%	In potatoes	- - - -	62%

The cost of your breakfasts

Here is what a breakfast serving costs in some necessary foods at this writing:

In cost per serving these other good foods run from 8 to 12 times Quaker Oats.

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* * * *

Cost per serving

Dish of Quaker Oats	- - -	1c
Serving of meat	- - -	8c
Serving of fish	- - -	8c
Lamb chop	- - -	12c
Two eggs	- - -	10c

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At the date of writing, Hotel Pennsylvania has been open to the public a little over a year. During the first year of operation it used 140,000 gallons of milk and cream, and 200,000 dozens of eggs. The weekly consumption of meat and poultry averaged sixteen tons. The daily consumption of ice cream was more than 300 gallons, with a daily bread ration of 700 loaves (150 of them weighing six pounds each) and 16,000 rolls. During the year



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At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the General Development Company, held this date, a dividend of fifty cents (\$50c) per share on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable May 20, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 10, 1920. Books will not close.

SAM A. LEWISOHN, Treasurer.

How to Study This Number

The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

- I. Aspiration. By Edwina Pope Larimer.
 1. Invent a short story that will illustrate the thought of the poem.
 2. Read the poem aloud in such a way that you will emphasize its thought.
- II. Spring Days in the Valley. By Corra Harris.
 1. Point out, name, and explain at least five figures of speech in the article.
 2. Tell, in simple language, exactly what spring days mean to people in the "Valley."
- III. A Message from the United States Government to the American People. Spare That Tree! By W. B. Greeley.
 1. Write a paragraph of contrast on the forest condition of the past and the forest condition of the present.
 2. Write a series of short, numbered sentences that give directions for remedying present forest conditions.

IV. Master Workshops of America. The Largest Hotel in the World. By Edward Earle Purinton.

1. After you have read the article write an answer to the question that opens the first paragraph.
 2. Tell the story of the life of Mr. Statler, telling it in such a way that you will emphasize, at every step, the reasons for his success.
 3. Explain how the proprietor of a small store could apply Mr. Statler's principles as a means of gaining success.
 4. Give clear, logical reasons for believing the following sentence true or not true: "A first class man wants outlook more than income."
 5. Invent an anecdote that will illustrate the following sentence: "It is easier to find money than the man to spend it right."
- V. A Message from the French Government to the American People. In Memory of the Marne. By the Hon. Rene Viviani.

1. Explain why it is peculiarly appropriate to erect a statue on the Marne.
2. What is the full meaning of the last paragraph?
3. Read aloud the entire article, reading it with a spirit that would please its author.

VI. The White House Spook. By Gerald Stanley Lee.

1. Explain the figure of speech upon which the entire article is based.
2. Use the seven "idiosyncrasies" of the "employer" as titles for an equal number of short items. Write detailed instances, real or imaginary, that will illustrate the "idiosyncrasies."
3. What is the purpose of the article?
4. Explain clearly the constructive suggestions the author gives.
5. What criticism is conveyed in the following sentences: "Business talks bass. Patriotism is an Aeolian harp."
6. Explain the value of the words, "colossal," "tragic," and "Adolescent" as used in the following sentence: "We are the world's colossal tragic Adolescent."

VII. Let the Chamber of Commerce Do It. By Chester T. Crowell.

1. Draw from the article a series of statements concerning the functions of a Chamber of Commerce.
2. Tell, orally, any anecdote that will illustrate the growing importance of the Chamber of Commerce.
3. Write an original account of the work of the Chamber of Commerce in your own city.

VIII. The Ideal Store. By Edward Filene.

1. Give a talk in which you explain clearly every one of the seven elements needed to make an ideal store.

IX. Six Rules for Success. By Charles M. Schwab.

1. Write, for your school paper, an editorial article founded on Mr. Schwab's rules, but concerning school life alone.

X. The Story of the Week.

1. Point out, and explain, the different methods of writing titles.

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. Presidential Issues and the Candidates — "The White House Spook," "The Republican Presidential Primaries," "The Rising Star of Johnson," "The Democrats and the Covenant," "The Candidate Belt."

1. What does Mr. Lee mean by calling "the Public" a "Ghost"? Does his article help you to explain why the issues in the coming Presidential election are not more clearly defined?
2. Explain what Mr. Lee means by saying that the public should be organized into three great clans.
3. What significance do you attach to the strength developed by Senator Johnson in the primaries? Why has Johnson practically no chance of receiving the nomination?
4. Why has no Democrat thus far developed decided strength as a possible Presidential nominee?

II. Master Workshops of America.

1. In what sense is it justifiable to classify a hotel as a workshop?
2. "It took . . . Statler about forty-five years to get ready for his life work." Recount the steps in his career. Mention some other Americans whose careers have been similar to his.
3. What are some of the devices which make Mr. Statler's hotels a success?
4. Apply the principles indicated in this article to some other industry or commercial institution.

III. Let the Chamber of Commerce Do It.

1. How do you account for the development of effective Chambers of Commerce in so many American cities?
2. ". . . the modern Chamber of Commerce . . . is the medium for crystallization of public opinion," etc. Are there any limitations on this statement?
3. Make a list of the various activities of the Chambers of Commerce as described by Mr. Crowell.
4. "Industry, commerce and civics should all have a place on the organization program." Mention some of the problems under these headings with which a Chamber of Commerce might properly deal.

IV. Conservation of National Resources—"Spare That Tree!"

1. Look up the history of the conservation movement during the ten or twelve years before the outbreak of the war. Who were the men chiefly responsible for this movement?
2. Give a brief sketch of the progress of deforestation in this country. What has been the economic result?
3. What measures for forest protection have been taken in your state? What further measures are necessary?

V. Russia and Her Enemies—"The Russian Reign of Terror," "Bolsheviki Take Baku," "Poles Invade Ukraine," "Strife Over Siberian Railroads."

1. Will future historians find excuses for the Russian Reign of Terror as we now find excuses for the Reign of Terror in the French Revolution?
2. "The Red troops entered Baku on April 28 . . ." "This is a momentous and portentous event for several reasons." What are these reasons?
3. Why are the Poles making their present drive on Kiev?
4. Are the Japanese justified in attempting to capture the railroad of Eastern Siberia?

VI. The Near Eastern Problem—"The Turkish Problem," "Armenia and America."

1. How many times in the last 125 years have the European nations attempted to settle the Turkish problem?
2. How do the Allies propose to settle the problem now? What are the chances that this proposed settlement will be satisfactory?
3. Is there any reason why the United States should accept a "mandate" in Armenia?
4. Read the statement of Mr. Straus and of General Bullard. With which one do you agree?

HAMILTON HOLT
Editor

EDWIN E. SLOSSON
Associate Editor

HANNAH H. WHITE
Managing Editor

PRESTON SLOSSON
Literary Editor

The Independent

FOUNDED 1848

Including Harper's Weekly

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New Plays

Honey Girl revives the famous melodrama of "Checkers" in a musical comedy notable chiefly for the "pep" of its songs and dancing. Just the thing for the lonely T. B. M. in summer. (Cohan & Harris Theater.)

The Hottentot, by Victor Mapes and William Collier. A horse-racing farce which serves as this year's vehicle for proving that "Willie" Collier is America's greatest comedian. Side-splitting and button bursting. (George M. Cohan's Theater.)

Marlowe and Sothern's revival of *Twelfth Night*, *The Taming of the Shrew* and *Hamlet*. Best staged and played Shakespearean production to be seen in the United States. As this may be the last American tour of these prominent Shakespearean players, don't miss the opportunity of seeing them. (Shubert Theater.)

The Girl from Home—a Richard Harding Davis plot, a dozen songs destined to considerable popularity, extravagant R. H. Burnside setting, several dances of unusual charm, and, most important, Frank Craven's unexcelled ability to get genuine fun out of any situation. The result is one of the six best musical comedies of the season. (Globe Theater.)

Remarkable Remarks

CLEMENCEAU—All I want is to be left alone.

THE PRINCE OF WALES—I am one of the people.

BISHOP RUINELANDER—There is evident a definitely anti-Christian drift.

ED. HOWE—I wish to God we were back to our good old days of "gross materialism."

HOWARD BRUBAKER—What is Poland going to have for a government now? A pianola?

GEORGE W. TRUETT—No man and no nation can play Robinson Crusoe and get by with it.

THEATRICAL MANAGER CHARLES B. COCHRAN—The British theater is a hotbed of snobbery.

RABBI STEPHEN H. WISE—Write to your Representatives in Congress, if you think you have any.

MRS. G. CICCOLINI—Why don't you marry an Italian tenor. They make wonderful husbands.

CORRA HARRIS—This is a very dangerous time of year for all humans stirred by the courting instinct.

GENERAL WOOD—There is no one living in America today who is more opposed to militarism than I am.

REV. DR. STRATON—New York is a feverish, unbrotherly, overwrought, sab-bath-desecrating, God-defying, woman-de-

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Independent Opinions

Dear Editor:

I read with great appreciation your list of "dry" candidates in reply to the "wet" list submitted by Al K. Hall, whose name sounds rather *nom de plumage* as it were.

But these are both weak tickets. To obtain a strong administration after the next election we should have the services of men of rank (not rank men); men whose very names are a guarantee of their divine right to rule.

I venture therefore to present a ticket whose personnel will command respect in the most aristocratic courts of Europe:

President, Don Marquis.

Vice-President, Thomas R. Marshall.

Secretary of State, E. S. Keyser.

Secretary of the Treasury, Royal Cor-
tissoz.

Secretary of War, Governor E. W. Major

Secretary of the Navy—Admiral A. M.
Knight.

Attorney-General, Henry Churchill King.

Postmaster-General, Chester S. Lord.

Secretary of the Interior, Joseph Bucklin
Bishop.

Secretary of Agriculture, Thomas Nelson
Page.

Secretary of Commerce, James B. Duke.

Secretary of Labor, Lyman Abbott.

Very truly yours,

H. I. S. KNIBBS.

Much impressed as we are by the imposing array of names suggested by our correspondent we must express a preference for a ticket more consonant with the simple, democratic institutions of the country; on which, as says the poet, we shall have never a noble nor lineage counted great, but fishers and choppers and plowmen shall constitute a state:

President, Dr. Frederick A. Cook.

Vice-President, Nicholas Murray Butler.

Secretary of State, Governor Alfred
Smith.

Secretary of the Treasury, Prof. Howard
James Banker.

Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker.

Secretary of the Navy, Henry Bowman
Seaman.

Attorney-General, Thomas W. Butcher.

Postmaster-General, Congressman John
F. Miller.

Secretary of the Interior, Edward G.
Miner.

Secretary of Agriculture, Judge William
M. Farmer.

Secretary of Commerce, Prof. Irving
Fisher.

Secretary of Labor, Robert Hunter.

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The Independent

May 22, 1920

Three Strikes—And Out

A Message from the United States Government to the American People

By Mitchell Palmer

Attorney General of the United States

WHEN men contend for higher wages and better working conditions because these things are necessary to a higher standard of living, and, after exhausting all other means, resort to a peaceful strike as a medium of enforcing their just demands, public opinion and public sympathy can almost surely be relied upon to aid them in carrying their fight to a successful issue.

The public is even willing to suffer discomfort and loss in order that the right may triumph in an issue where the public believes capital is oppressing labor or failing to give to labor a fair share of the wealth it produces.

It is the history of all strikes won that they were backed by public opinion and supported by public sympathy, and it is an axiom among honest and clear-visioned labor leaders that no strike can be successful unless the public is first won over to the side of the strikers, and their unfailing advice to men with grievances is first to be sure of the public attitude, and if that is right, then go ahead.

Recently in our country three great strikes have been promoted which have utterly failed to carry on in the sense of aiding the strikers or their fellow workers in enforcing any demands that could not have been better gained by other means, and which not only failed to arouse public sympathy and support, but on the contrary were met by bitter hostility on the part of the people, and aggressive volunteer activity directed against the strikers and their cause.

In each of these strikes the Government was forced to intervene on behalf of the people because the people were the chief sufferers of ill-ordered and ill-advised moves which created artificial conditions in industry as the cloak to ultra-radical and revolutionary manifestations to promote unrest and discontent.

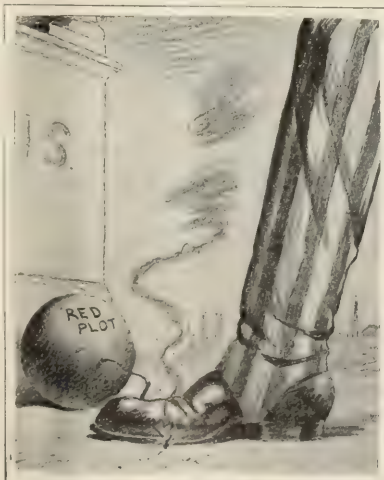
The Government was in no position to dictate the unfriendly attitude on the part of the people toward the strikes, nor did it blindly follow popular opinion in instituting inquiries into the underlying causes of the strikes, and exposing the true motives behind these radical movements. Public opinion was formed before the Government's activities became known, and it was simply another apt illustration of the impossibility of fooling all the people at any time.

While the trend of public opinion killed in advance any possible chance of success of the strikes as true mediums of advancing the cause of the workers in the steel industry, the bituminous coal mines or on the railways, they might still have served the selfish purposes of the chief promoters of such industrial disorder—the fomenting of revolution against the established government by disjoining industry and bringing suffering and want in the wake of unemployment—if the Department of Justice had not quickly penetrated the thin guise under which the red radicals and revolutionists were operating, and brought the truth home to the workers themselves, that they were being exploited thru ulterior motives and with no chance of ultimate benefit to themselves.

These strikes might have dragged their weary lengths thru days, weeks and months of suffering and untold loss to the people if the Government had held back thru cowardice or favor, willing that its hands should be tied for fear that some action on its part might offend labor, when in fact organized labor itself was the chief sufferer and likely to be dragged down from its high estate and torn asunder by the anarchists and revolutionists whose only hope of their “one big union” of revolution lies in the destruction of organized labor as it is known to this country today.

All three of these radical movements were launched along lines directly related to the common industry of the country in the hope of so crippling all its related branches that the “one big union” would appeal to the workers as the only practical solution of the difficulties in which they would have eventually been sure to find themselves had the Government and the people permitted them to be carried to their ultimate and avowed ends.

The steel strike was the first of these manifestations, and outwardly appeared to have the merit of a movement to organize the steel workers and gain for them the advantage of collective bargaining and agreements affecting wages [Continued on page 266



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Time to put his foot down



The Man With the Best Story Wins

Which Explains Why Pitiless Publicity Looms So Large in the Presidential Campaign

By Richard Boeckel

Illustrations by W. C. Morris

TUESDAY November 2, the voters, men and women, will go to the polls and elect a President of the United States. Very few will be personally acquainted with the man for whom they vote. Comparatively few will ever have laid eyes on him. And yet they will know him . . . better perhaps than their next door neighbor.

They will know where he was born and when and what he looked like in his earliest pictures. They will know what he looks like today and what he has been doing all these years. They will know his wife and his family. They will know to what church he goes and how often. They will know what he thinks . . . of prohibition, of the Bolsheviki, foreign and domestic, of the League of Nations and of Mr. Wilson. All these and many more things they will know.

The number of citizens who will vote for this candidate because he is a Republican or that candidate because he is a Democrat this year will be smaller than ever. The overwhelming majority are going to cast their ballots on the basis of what they know about the candidate . . . about his principles and his personality, his record and his promises.

This year the man with the best story wins.

It must be a good story and it must be a true story, for no falsehood will long survive in the 1920 model campaign. The job of telling it—telling it and re-telling it to every voter in the language he best understands—falls to the publicity agent.

The publicity man is this year's president maker.

Not one in ten thousand of those who go to the polls will have any notion of the organization that has been necessary and the time, effort and money expended to

unique in political history. Secret plans as to the methods to be pursued in educating the voters have been in preparation for many months at the headquarters of the two great parties. Some steps have already been taken. The publicity organizations are not waiting for the formal opening of the campaign to begin their efforts to convince the public that a Republican is more desirable than a Democratic administration for the next four years and vice versa.

The ground work is being laid now.

As to candidates the national publicity bureaus are strictly neutral, and must remain so until after the nominating conventions. Each aspirant for the nomination in either party has his own publicity agent and these men are getting in their licks now to influence the voters in the preferential primaries. After the conventions the publicity organizations of the successful candidates will be taken over bodily to augment the standing forces of the parties and the real work of electing the next president will begin.



Country editors will find their "boiler plate" matter unusually heavy now

Of all available mediums for educating the voters uncontestedly the best is the newspaper. Therefore, the weightiest of the secret designs have to do with getting the maximum of newspaper space and using it to the best possible advantage.

In this endeavor the political press agent has an advantage over his fellows, for the mortality rate of political publicity is lower than that of any other sort. The impulse of the editor is to print it, if he can find anything that looks like news in the "handouts" of the party his paper supports. His impulse toward non-political publicity is to consign it to the waste basket unread.

To all of the larger newspapers there will go every day during the campaign a news letter from each of the party publicity organizations. If a favorable story originates in Washington it will be wired to New York, thence to Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, San Francisco



The sower

and in each of these cities it will be mimeographed and distributed to the newspaper offices by local committees. Newspapers willing to pay the tolls may have a telegraphic service from the nearest distributing point. The organization of this part of the work is very similar to that of the great news distributing agencies.

For the newspapers in smaller cities there will be tri-weekly and weekly news letters and clip sheets carrying paragraphs and editorials favorable to the party and its candidate. Often a point can be better brought out in a picture than in any number of words, and so there is in addition a cartoon service. The cartoons are drawn to order and sent thru the mails in mat form. The mats need only to be fixed in the casting box and have hot metal poured upon them to reproduce the original cut.

For the country weeklies there is the free boiler plate or "canned news" service. The advantage of having a story cast in plates is that it cannot be changed. The editor, if he uses it at all, must use it as it is written. Usually it is welcomed as space filler for the inside pages. The plates are mounted on the standard bases, with which every small newspaper office is equipped, and set in the forms with the local news.

Boiler plate is a tested and proved publicity device. Skillfully used by Mark Hanna, it is reputed to have given McKinley his start toward the presidency. By having special writers attack McKinley's tariff views in one set of plates and defend them in the next, Hanna made the tariff the "vital issue" and McKinley the logical candidate.

These are the methods of the sowers of political publicity . . .

the men who scatter news-letters, cartoons and boiler-plate broadcast across the country, using enough stamps in the process to paper the Waldorf and enough expressage to move it to San Francisco. In addition there are the publicity planters, who use a very different method. The planter very carefully develops his story before he sets it out. When satisfied that it is a perfect piece of work, he plants it in one metropolitan newspaper office and fertilizes it with a guarantee that it is "exclusive." It may go also to one newspaper in each of the larger cities, but usually it doesn't.

One of these publicity strategists walked away with two and a half pages in the New York Sun the other day, with a carefully detailed story of the senatorial



It all goes into the public ear

situation in each state. He had worked upon it two weeks and was rewarded after it had been published by seeing it reprinted thruout the country.

Spoken publicity comes next in importance to newspaper publicity as a medium for educating the voters. It is more convincing, but less important because it cannot reach all of the voters. Hundreds of speakers volunteer their services and hundreds of others are employed. The task of managing the whole of them—picking the right speaker for the right place, arranging the meeting, getting him there on time and away and to the next place on time—is so difficult that it is given by each of the parties to a separate bureau.

The candidate on his swings of the circle and the nationally known orators are routed by the national committee, itself, but the Speakers' Bureau handles all the rest and in making them work to best advantage it has the cooperation of the Press Bureau.

The important speakers—cabinet members, senators and the like—know what to tell their audiences and what is best left unsaid, but those less intimately in touch with national headquarters usually do not. It is for their guidance, and also that of editors, that the Press Bureau publishes the party text book, or "campaign bible."

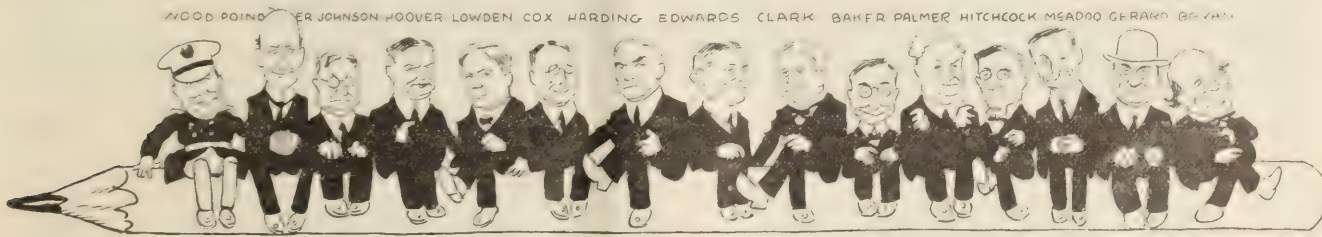
These books have long been in preparation in Washington by both parties, under the direction of skilled newspaper men. Thousands of pages on the records of the parties and their claims to consideration have already been written and undergone the boiling process. The text books are held until after the national conventions so that they may carry the party platform, the keynote speech, the nominee's speech of acceptance and his biography. The publicity bureaus have only four months to do their work, and four years to regret it if the work is not well done.

The first requisite to being elected President, in this new age of publicity, is to have a story of the kind that will appeal to the people, the second is to have the kind of a press organization that will get the story to them. The publicity bureaus of the two great parties are about evenly matched. As a result of their efforts the people will be more intimately acquainted with the next man to enter the White House than with any previous President at the beginning of his term of office.

Washington, D. C.



Out in Indiana patrons of drug store soda fountains are treated to political propaganda along with their nut sundaes and lemonade



If He Were President

The Independent Series of Articles on Some Likely Candidates for 1920, Presenting the Views of Leading Republicans and Democrats on the Vital Issues of Today

Nicholas Murray Butler

Including an Interview with the President of Columbia University

By Donald Wilhelm

ONLY a short time ago, politically, every college president had great honor in his own country. But now the fashion has changed. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, whose opinion bears more weight in Republican councils than is generally supposed, has done no small part—consistently, too, when one strives a little to interpret his point of view—to lessen the popularity of the present war President, behind whom the Republic massed and moved all its forces, with great accumulations to his popularity, while the war was on. But strange as it may seem, tho the doctor is a Republican, the recoil jars him. Why? For the very simple reason that he *is* a college president, and Mr. Wilson *was* a college president. The country wants no more college presidents in the White House. Democrats will so tell you. And so far has the pendulum swung, that, without question, much of the current popularity of General Wood, for instance, rests on the presumption that he is like Colonel Roosevelt, who was the antithesis of the college president.

And now comes Dr. Butler, president of a university vastly larger than the one over which Dr. Wilson presided, and, viewed politically, an alarmingly successful president, one who has got all the honors the world has

to bestow. He has waited all his life for the propitious political moment. His hopes grew, despite the woful results that accrued, when he ran as Vice-President with Mr. Taft, while Dr. Wilson thrived. But now the wraith of Dr. Wilson ill pursues him—howsoever logical Judge John R. Davies, executive head of the Nicholas Murray Butler Campaign Committee, presumes the American people to be. Says he:

"The one adverse comment that has reached us is that Dr. Butler is a college president and that the people have had enough of college presidents since their experience with Dr. Wilson. This inference is interesting but irrelevant. It represents the widespread resentment of the American people at Dr. Wilson's personal attitude and personal policies, especially as these have developed during the past two years."

"It is," I suggested, "an objection made not against Dr. Butler but against Dr. Wilson?"

"Of course. And we are not proposing to nominate Dr. Wilson."

"Of course not, but——"

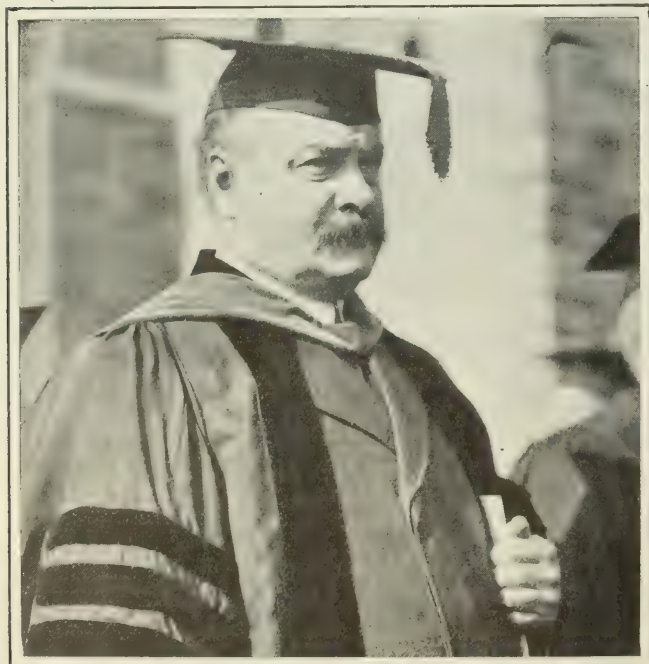
"—but the analogy doesn't hold."

"Of course not, but Dr. Butler *is* a college president!"

"But Dr. Wilson is also a member of the bar. And are all competent lawyers to be disqualified for the Presidency on that account? Of course not! Dr. Wilson was also a Governor. Is that fact to dispose of Governor Coolidge, Governor Lowden, Governor Burnquist? Dr. Wilson is also Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States; but is that fact to put a damper on the efforts of friends of General Pershing and General Wood?"

The Judge then proceeded, with despatch, to conclusions:

"Any argument based on a man's occupation," he said, "is ridiculous and silly. No sharper contrast can well be imagined either personally or politically than that between Dr. Wilson and Dr. Butler. Dr. Wilson was a notable failure at the head of even a relatively small institution like Princeton; Dr. Butler has been a notable success at the head of a huge institution, Columbia. Dr. Wilson has always been afraid of strong men as counsellors and associates and has played a lone hand in his professional and political work. Dr. Butler, on the contrary, has always surrounded himself with strong men, is the friend of some of the strongest men of this country and Europe, is exceptionally coöperative in his methods of work, and has drawn about him at Columbia the strongest group of educational administrators to be found in any university in the world. Dr. Wilson is naturally a doctrinaire, with no executive capacity; Dr. Butler is naturally a man of affairs, of large business and long executive experience, and whereas Dr. Wilson approaches every question from the standpoint of theory, like a school teacher, Dr. Butler approaches every question from the standpoint of prac-



Paul Thompson

During the first term of President McKinley, Dr. Butler, then a young man, was urged to embark upon a political career, but he chose to go to Europe instead, after having received three degrees at Columbia, and eventually was accorded an Oxford gown, an honorary degree from Breslau University and various other distinctions

tical facts, as a business man must. To attempt to transfer to Dr. Butler the animosities which Dr. Wilson justly has attracted is comic rather than serious."

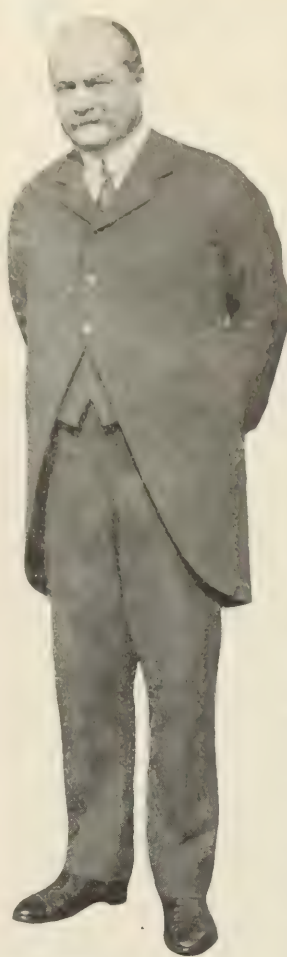
Whereupon you go and cite this argument to eight or nine voters of both parties, and then, distilling the essence of their ebullience you find about this: "Yessir, it's all comic rather than serious, but the joke is on Dr. Butler."

"But," you remonstrate, "somewhere in these United States there is a poor, lone man who is going to be the next Vice-President, and if you are going to rule out all college presidents from the White House because Dr. Wilson was a college president, it would probably seem in order to rule out all college presidents from the Vice Presidency."

"You're right!" exclaims Mr. Businessman. "It's the era of the business man we're facing. No more professors for us!"

Now, it may as well be pointed out that one of Dr. Butler's ablest promoters solemnly averred that the president of Columbia would be chosen as the Republican nominee by the first ballot (or was it the second? One gets a little confounded by so many promoters who have it all worked out). He says, thus, that another college president is thus to be chosen, and, being chosen, since this of course, all Republicans agree, is a Republican year, will be elected. It seems that the three major groups without whose support a candidate will have trouble getting elected—women (even if the suffrage amendment is not ratified in time, enough states have of themselves accorded women at least presidential suffrage to make them probably the most powerful balance-of-power group in the campaign), labor and the farmers—all will support Dr. Butler. Yet Dr. Butler is not on the honor roll of the suffrage organizations, nor has labor any reason to support him, tho some local labor leaders aver they will, except such reason as liberal statements concerning labor that he has made; nor have farmers. Nor does the supposition tacitly accepted everywhere, that the next President no doubt will be one who during the war performed great achievements, distinctive achievements of tangible, demonstrable worth, quite apply. However, one man writes this, there are 110,000,000 persons in America, and Dr. Butler is not a novitiate in American politics.

Dr. Butler has been raised in the tradition of Republican politics, having been born, in 1863, in New Jersey, as a member of a political family, his father having been chairman, first of his County Committee, then of his State Committee. In due time the young Mr. Butler was urged to embark upon a political career by no less a person than his neighbor, Garrett A. Hobart, then one of the most powerful Republican leaders in New Jersey, later, during the first term of President McKinley, Vice-President of the United States. It was Mr. Hobart's suggestion that "Murray," as he was called, should become a candidate for the New Jersey Assembly. But Mr. Butler went to Europe instead, after having got three degrees and various other honors at Columbia, for further work, and eventually not only was accorded an Oxford gown but an honorary degree from Breslau University, along with more distinctions than there is space for here. Running on down thru the years, he was made president of Columbia in 1902 and is to be accorded the central credit for having made Columbia the tremendous educational force that it is. Which fact is not to be made light of, for the slightest study of Columbia makes clear that it is what it is—a business organization of corporations representing \$70,000,000 capital—in large part because of the extremely successful conduct of its business as well as its educational affairs. In the passing years not only was



Paul Thompson

Altho Dr. Butler has been president of Columbia University since 1902, he has also found time to attend the Republican National Conventions of 1904, 1912 and 1916, and to run, as candidate for the Vice Presidency, with Mr. Taft, in 1912

telephone than any other man in New York City—but in actuality, has he, in many ways, exercised a large influence in national Republican politics, something of the nature of the influence that Elihu Root exerts, and an even larger influence in the political procedure of New York State. That is why many of the relative few who recognize the extent of that influence and realize how conclusively he has refused to let that influence encroach ruinously on his interests in Columbia, point out that, if he is not likely to receive the Republican nomination, on the first ballot, or any ballot, he could be used advantageously to hold in line New York State, without which success is virtually impossible, and might therefore profitably be considered as a running mate to a choice from the West—Governor Lowden, for instance, or Mr. Hoover, or Mr. Johnson. Moreover, it is pointed out, while the Democrats are adducing two New Yorkers, Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Gerard, it is in line to keep New York Republicans headed-up to some individual.

Assuming, now, that he is chosen to be the Republican nominee on the first ballot, or, to be Vice-President, what sort of President would Dr. Butler be?

It seems to the writer that his great contribution would be temperamental stiffness and force plus his interpretation of democracy. It may be granted that he could not possibly dramatize himself as well as Colonel Roosevelt did, as Mr. Wilson [Continued on page 269

he chairman of the Administrative Board of the International Congress of Arts and Sciences in 1904, chairman of the Lake Mohonk Conference of International Arbitration for five years and president of the American branch of Conciliation Internationale, trustee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Officier, then Commandeur de Legion d'Honneur; Commander of the Order of Red Eagle (with star) of Prussia; author, but, more to the point here, a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1888, 1904, 1912, 1916, and chairman of the New York Republican convention in 1912. He ran as candidate for the Vice Presidency with Mr. Taft in 1912, in which campaign he and Mr. Taft received—that year when the Progressives split off from the G. O. P. on the score of their resentment against "steam rolling" by the Old Guard—exactly eight electoral votes—fewer than have been given any pair of major candidates in generations.

Now, reading between the lines, you may safely imagine that Dr. Butler is no novitiate in politics for reason of the facts set forth above. Indeed, not only, via telephone—he is said to accomplish more by

Lest We Forget!

A Message from the Italian Government to the American People

By Colonel V. di Bernezzo

NOW that the world conflict has closed with the victory of those peoples who fought for the triumph of liberty and justice, we often notice, in the turmoil of questions and discussions which the war has brought in its wake, views and opinions which are in contrast with the facts.

It is grievous for us to realize that the great contribution of Italy and her armies has not always been justly appreciated. We find that to political factors are attributed results which were the fruit of long and hard years of tenacious military efforts on the part of the Italian army, and were the direct consequence of a great victory won in the open field.

A short time ago a United States Bulletin, in an article on the Adriatic question, contained the following statements: "... The real truth is that the President believes the Yugo-Slavs to have been a great factor in the winning of the war. ...

"... It was the rising of the Yugo-Slavs and others in Austria, and the Socialists in Germany, which created internal revolutions in the Central Powers which really brought the war to an end. ...

"... He (the President) feels that the greatest debt of all is owed to those small, new nations which put Austria, and later Germany, out of the running."

I do not want to discuss what is said concerning the influence the German Socialists may have exerted in the internal upheavals of the country, and upon the fighting power of the German army. I will also not discuss what influence the upheavals of the peoples of various nationalities may have exerted upon the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The point that needs to be emphasized is that, as to the influence these upheavals may or may not have had upon the Austro-Hungarian army fighting on the Italian front, nothing is more inexact than the assertion made above.

It has been ascertained that, from the beginning of the last offensive, October 24, 1918, and up to the end of the great battle which destroyed both the Austro-Hungarian army and its empire, all prisoners taken, even those of high rank, knew nothing of the internal upheavals which, as a consequence of our vigorous offensive, were troubling the peoples and the government of the monarchy. Up to the very last days of the war, Austria had succeeded in placing an insurmountable barrier between the army and the in-

terior. One can therefore affirm in the most positive way that internal dissolution did not have, and could not have had, any influence upon the fighting spirit of the Austrian army. A perusal of the Austrian bulletins from October 24 on will show the stubbornness and the ferocity of the fight. Even in the bulletin of October 29 the Supreme Austro-Hungarian Command places great stress on the strong, stubborn resistance which their troops have opposed to our furious attacks.

To avoid defeat, to save the nation, to tide and break our irresistible impetus, Austro-Hungarian chiefs and soldiers gave, up to the last minute, their souls, minds and hearts—all of their energies. During battle, the reserves were lavishly employed so as to retard, as much as possible, our advance. But the enemy was outmatched also in the tactical field. Being prematurely preoccupied with our progress towards Sacile and upon the Asiago Plateau, they could not withstand the attacks in the principal sectors: Vittorio Veneto, Val Sugana, Val Lagarine.

No doubt our moral superiority, which had become greater after the magnificent resistance on the Piave in the month of June, had its influence upon the cohesion of the enemy troops. But the desperate defense of the first line troops and the stubborn resistance encountered all thru the battle proved that the enemy was defeated only by the generous impetus and the sacrifice of our soldiers, and that the ruin of its army has been determined by the irresistible advance which destroyed all its plans.

Another opinion which is necessary to disprove, since it is absolutely contrary to the truth, is that the subject nationalities of Austria, yearning towards freedom from the yoke of the Hapsburgs, either deserted from the Austrian army, or refused to fight. This is true, as regards the soldiers of some nationalities, such as those belonging to the unredeemed Italian lands, the Czechoslovaks, the Rumanians and the Pol-

ish. With all the means at their disposal, these tried to free themselves from the necessity of fighting for Austria. Toward the close of the war these men, by uniting together prisoners and deserters, formed special groups, such as the Czechoslovak division, and fought bravely against the Austrians. But the same cannot be said in favor of those belonging to other nationalities [Continued on page 265]



ITALIAN LOOKOUT STATION OVER THE PIAVE

AN ITALIAN LOOKOUT STATION OVER THE PIAVE

Approximately a quarter of a million men and large stores of supplies and guns were the price the Austrians paid in contesting the occupancy of this valley

The Sabotage of Capitalism

By Norman Hapgood

IT was in 1888 that Sir William Vernon Harcourt said, "We are all Socialists now." Socialism is one of those words that easily mean anything, from Harcourt's liberalism to Bill Haywood's dictatorship of the proletariat. When I was a boy, the very word was spoken in hushed tones. It was sure to startle and alarm. It is still in bad standing with us, but in Europe there is likely to be more enlightenment in the Socialist parties than in the others. Those parties that call themselves by some other name take positions that nearly all prosperous Americans would call socialistic. Lord Robert Cecil is the essence of Toryism at its best, but when he comes out for a partnership between labor and capital he means a real partnership; he is too honest a man to mean a trick. England leads the world in studying the problem of industrial relations. She has long led in political evolution, and we may find her aristocrats taking as enlightened a part in this new emancipation as they have taken in the political changes.

The war has shown to the working people of the European belligerents something they cannot forget. In their strivings against the sabotage of capital they have been met with certain words, decade after decade, in which they knew there was no meaning, but they had not the power to expose the emptiness of the argument. The war has made the exposure. How sacred was the talk about the impossibility of doing business without a profit, and how little the words were understood! Since the war the expression has a meaning still, but a meaning profoundly different. Fully as clearly as before we know that a factory which does not produce with efficiency things that men and women need is destructive; but we likewise understand, much more clearly, that a capitalist who can make what he calls a profit only by keeping his men unemployed a third of the time is flagrantly destructive.

How much it is his fault, and how much it is the fault of capitalist society, is not relevant to the Socialist argument. The point is that all the sabotage ever charged against labor is little compared to the habitual sabotage of capitalistic society; that is to say, the loss of product due to conducting the world's business from other motives than these:

1. To produce primarily things that are needed.
2. To produce them uninterruptedly.
3. To distribute them equitably.

How was it possible to carry on the war so much longer than our economic experts told us it could be carried on? Precisely by conducting business on these principles. We produced what for war-time we needed: *there is no reason why in peace time we should not produce what is needed. We kept production going less exclusively than formerly in accordance with its effect on John Smith's shares of stock, more according to our need of the product.* Many luxuries and the advertising that sells them were diminished. Distribution tended also to be regulated according to the need. The whole idea of the equal necessity of the capitalist with the laborer received a blow. We had state socialism in all the warring countries, and in those countries that brought the heaviest force to bear—Germany, England, France—the importance of labor was seen, whereas the control of business by the capitalist was largely pushed aside. "You may stay where you are," the Governments said, "in so far as you are expert managers, and will work under our orders, but in so far as you claim arbitrary command because of something you call stock, you interfere with efficiency and will kindly step to the rear. After the war you may begin to rule again, and use your words 'can' and 'cannot,' and 'profit' and 'loss,' because we

do not take peace seriously; but in war we have no time to be bothered with your dialect."

The capitalists try to meet this demonstration by talking about the burden of debt and our having lived on capital during the war, but after legitimate concession is made to this answer the Socialist position remains difficult to meet. What values were destroyed? Human lives, human limbs, roads, bridges, villages, soils, factories: all of these are tangible, though on the material side there is to be off-set the saving of five years in lessened luxury and in increased effort, serious attention, and resourcefulness.

We may leave out for the present the loss through disorganization, as whether that fluidity is to give us gain or loss rests on decisions still to be made. We come then to the loss represented by debt. What can this represent in addition to the tangible losses already mentioned? From the point of view of society as a whole, nothing. We have certain very interesting implications and promises, regarding the distribution of our future production, and regarding the continuity of our promises to repay those whose earnings were used in the war; but it is wholly impossible, by any subtlety, to increase the loss to society as a whole by metaphysical financial conceptions. Stocks and bonds and notes represent objects. When we know how many objects and persons have been destroyed, we know the gross loss; and whether the net loss almost equals the gross, or whether it is much smaller, or does not exist, is to be decided by the political and social occurrences of the next few years.

IF the Socialist position, in so far as it criticizes the capitalist system, has been strengthened by the war, its extremist boasts about what it can do itself have received blows. Its Marxian formulas have been made ridiculous. In all countries, along with the necessity of government control of key industries, of distribution and consumption, have been shown the inconveniences and limitations of all those things. The human soul has revolted against such centralized control. Life has looked like slavery. Masses of bureaucrats have annoyed us and reminded us of Prussia. The gain in production brought about by State Control has been partly offset by various inefficiencies of State execution. That orthodox Marxism has lost by the war is almost as clear as that the Socialist idea in its less schematized and more vital forms has gained. Not only has the idea of an all-interfering bureaucracy become more vivid in its unpleasantness, but there has been brought into relief a fundamental false assumption of Marx, that men would tend to become clearly divided into proletarians and capitalists. Obviously from four-fifths to nine-tenths of the people in the United States are capitalists, a condition Marx never looked forward to. It is not only every man who owns a house, a farm, a bond, or a bank deposit, who is a capitalist. In the sense of having an interest against a theoretical and sudden leveling, every man is a capitalist who is able to do more in his present position than he would be confident of doing after a revolution. An energetic young American carpenter starting out in life is in opportunity and spirit a capitalist. If we accept the favorite Socialist test, therefore, and leave out every standard except the economic—leave out the glory of whim and the dull weight of standardization—even so while a large percentage of Americans stand to win from radical reforms, a large four-fifths also stand to lose by an experiment that endangers every established individual stake. For revolution, therefore, in the sense of violence and theoretical completeness, there can be in our country but a

Blessed Are the Peace- makers



Placchke in Louisville Times

JUST AS GOOD!
Congress "points with pride"
to its substitute for peace



Cassel in New York Evening World
© Press Publishing Company

PEACE BY RESOLUTION
The popular view of Con-
gressional maneuvers to
achieve peace



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle
GETTING TOGETHER ON THE PEACE TREATY

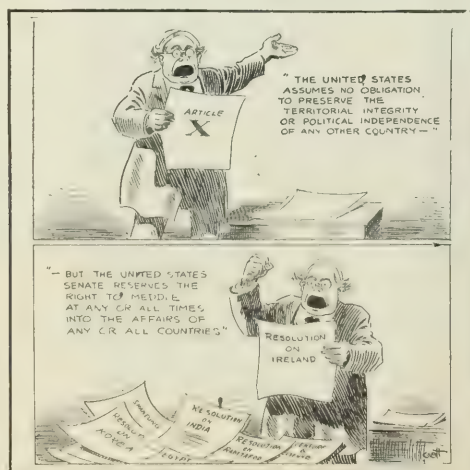
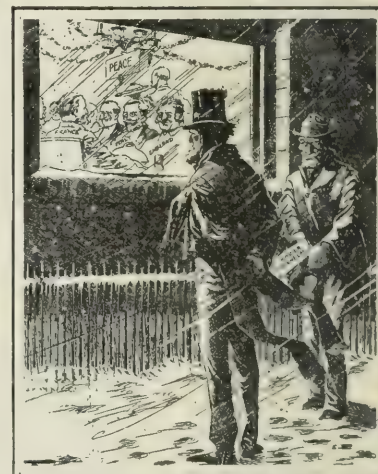


Morris, Published by permission of
George Matthew Adams

"If at first we don't suc-
ceed, we must try, try
again." The cartoon at the
left characterizes President
Wilson's recent insistence
that the Democratic party
support the League of Nations

Simson in Dayton Daily News

"On the outside look-
ing in" is the caption
of the cartoon at the
right in which Uncle
Sam and Kaiser Wil-
helm stand together
outside the League
of Nations



Knott in Dallas News
The Senate's
reservation — a
view that shows
both front and
back



Thomas in Detroit
News

"It's time for
neighbors to be
friends," Secre-
tary Lane ad-
vised the nation
recently. The
cartoon at the
left drives the
point home in
high places

small minority and these Reds will be powerless unless the Blacks are so powerful and so stupid that the moderates between are helpless. In a relentless fight between the Reds alone and the Blacks alone the Reds in the end will win.

For Socialism as a direction, rather than for Socialism as a dogma, the war did two things. It oriented the western labor forces and it affected the moral sense of the world. These two things will remain true long after the present reactionary wave in America has spent its force.

The first point, then, at which the Socialist spirit, as contrasted with any dogma, has gained is in clearer knowledge of the ruthlessness of existing governments, in clearer knowledge of their methods, and in awakened realization of the points at which Communism is likely to fail. The second point, possibly even more important, is in the *change that has taken place in the center of gravity, in political, social, and ethical thought.* This battle may be won or lost; we may pass into better periods or worse; but *inevitably and forever now the combat must rage around the economic rights of the majority.* The industrial conflict is as clearly unstoppable now as the political conflict was after 1688, 1775, and 1789. It is the inevitable consequence of harnessing steam and teaching men to read; of large-scale production, intricate communication and universal thought. Why need we be alarmed over words on the one hand, or wedded to them on the other? In spite of its orthodox Socialist planks, there have joined the British Labor Party many men to whom the ideas of Karl Marx are nothing more than useful suggestions. They joined because the party's immediate program was in the right direction, and they would let the future take care of the later steps. It is in intellectual expertness, in insistence on those rights of labor that are demonstrated not only by reason but by experience that Socialism has won most in the war. The purely orthodox, Marx-bible Bolshevik brand has been discredited, except as a temporary violent remedy for a malignant disease.

The L Vote

SENATOR Johnson's great strength at the primaries seems in considerable measure to be attributable to the Lodges, the Lippmans, the Learys, the Ludendorffs and the Lenins.

The Deadlock

By Hamilton Holt

PRESIDENT Wilson strikes his old ringing note of righteousness in his latest statement in which he definitely defines his position as one of implacable hostility to the Lodge reservations. The Lodge reservations are certainly harmful where they are not unnecessary.

And yet the President is wrong. The time has come for him to compromise. He was justified in holding his ground for a reasonable time. But when a majority of the Senate twice voted against ratification, he should have yielded, for a minority, however right, cannot coerce a majority under a democratic form of government.

Thus the worst happens. The League of Nations descends into the political arena and becomes the football of party politics.

What will the outcome be? No man can foretell. But it would seem as tho the quarrel would split both parties in two. Moreover it is likely to settle nothing. For how can the American people in voting for party candidates clearly decide such quibbles as whether the word "until" should be substituted for "unless" in Article X, or whether the Monroe Doctrine is beyond the jurisdiction of the League as is reiterated three times in the Republican reservation or only twice as in the Democratic reservation.

A pretty mess our uncompromizing President and obdurate Senate have got us into. And while the politicians fiddle, Europe burns and the United States smokes.

Battle Flags and Moth Balls

THERE seem to be two rival conceptions of Americanism which are battling for the mind of the nation. Some think of it as a conquering spirit which should be carried to the remotest corners of the earth, as Christianity has been carried; a torch of liberty which should enlighten the whole world, a battle flag around which all the free-born peoples may rally. Others regard it as a very precious but very delicate treasure to be hidden not only from foreigners but even from the alien immigrant and the radical, something to be conserved, safeguarded and put away in moth balls. According to this sort of patriot the torch of liberty should be hidden beneath a bushel lest some careless or hostile breath put it out. But it is lack of air which stifles the flame of freedom and it is captivity which breaks the heart of the American eagle.

A Prophecy

THE American people will not elect to the Presidency either a Borah or Brandegee Republican, or a Bryan or Ryan Democrat.

Not His Brother's Keeper

By Arthur Judson Brown

GOD won the war, but the devil is winning the peace. I do not vouch for either the originality or the accuracy of that remark; but surely the devil must be satisfied with the condition of the world a year and a half after the armistice—sixteen wars now being waged; more belligerent talk and demands for military preparation than there were before the war; the former harmony of the allied and associated Powers broken by mutual jealousies and suspicions; orderly government broken down over a great part of Europe; and economic ruin widespread. In Paris, Brussels, Berlin, The Hague, Amsterdam and London, I asked: "Are the moral conditions better or worse than before the war?" "Worse," was the common reply.

Undoubtedly this condition is partly due to the psychology of a post-war period. The reaction from the intolerable strain has left the world's nerves on edge. Everybody is complaining about everybody else. We see painful manifestations of this spirit in America. What must it be in the war-ravaged countries of Europe, where the strain of the war was a thousandfold greater?

But no small part of the lamentable condition of continental Europe is due to hunger—plain hunger, with all the frightful consequences that it brings in its train. Many of the peoples of Europe have not had enough to eat in five years. It is heartrending to see so many evidences of undernourishment; to know that women and children are dying of starvation; that tens of thousands of children in Hungary are without shoes or clothing; that 60 per cent of the children of Austria have died; that the death rate of the population last year was nearly three times the birth rate (50,000 to 18,000); that every child under the age of three in Poland and Serbia is said to be dead or dying; that of 1000 babies born in Budapest in a given month, 966 were either born dead or died within a few weeks, their little bodies being wrapped in old newspapers for burial, as the scanty supplies of cloth and wood were needed for the shivering survivors; that many of the mothers perished for want of the strength to sustain them thru the pains of childbirth; that there are myriads of children under five years of age, in these and neighboring countries, that have never tasted milk; that 75 per cent of the older children

have rickets; that tuberculosis rages unchecked among all classes of the population; that mothers are crazed with grief as they hear their little ones piteously cry for food; that husbands and fathers are goaded to desperation by hunger and want; that children's diseases are taking heavy toll of death in France; that 100,000 returned soldiers in that stricken country are dying of tuberculosis; that in 2300 towns and villages once comfortable homes are in ruins and their families huddled in cellars or temporary huts, homeless and wretched; that fuel is so scarce that houses cannot be heated and the whole population is shivering with cold; that two and a half millions of people in France have been swept away by war and the conditions that attended and followed it; and that epidemics of typhus are raging almost unchecked among populations in central, eastern and southern Europe that have been weakened by famine or malnutrition.

Some of our alleged statesmen in Washington have said that the remedy for these conditions is for Europe to go to work. As a matter of fact, France, Holland, Belgium and Great Britain have gone vigorously to work, as far as their circumstances permitted. But how can the peoples of central and southeastern Europe go to work? Who is going to employ them, and who will foot the bills? Their soil, prior to the war, had been brought to a high state of cultivation by the liberal use of imported fertilizers; their manufacturing depended upon imported raw materials. They could not import fertilizers or raw materials during the war and they cannot import them now, for they have no money to pay for them and no ships to transport them. How can they buy in other lands when their currencies are practically worthless in the world's markets? What foreign business house would sell goods to be paid for in German marks, worth only a cent or two, or Austrian Hungarian or Transylvanian kronen, worth only a half cent today and perhaps not worth that tomorrow. Factories, too, require coal, and railways to carry it. Coal is impossibly high in Europe now, \$80 a ton in Italy, and transportation systems have regained only about 20 per cent of their pre-war efficiency.

THESE conditions mean closed factories; closed factories mean unemployment of the working classes; unemployment means hunger; and hunger means desperation which finds expression in Bolshevism. Every German with whom I talked dreaded the coming winter, fearing that it would bring a revolution with a reign of terror comparable to the Russian and French revolutions, or worse. Bolshevism (led by Jews who are taking vengeance to the full for centuries of persecution) is spreading like a forest fire. The Russian Bolsheviks, under the guidance of Lenine and Trotzky, are conducting an aggressive propaganda in Germany, Hungary and Austria, literally flooding them with agitators and literature. Wherein are we bettered if we have overthrown a militaristic autocracy, only to have an anarchistic Bolshevism take its place?

America must bear a heavy share of the responsibility for the continuance of these appalling conditions. Our coöperation is needed to give stability and power to the Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations; and by withholding it we are perpetuating chaos and ruin. We like to say that we are a democracy in which public opinion rules; but we have seen an overwhelming public opinion thwarted by the personal hatreds and political prejudices and reactionary spirit of a handful of men in Washington.

But there is one thing that the American people can do without being hampered by narrow politicians, and that is, give immediate physical relief. Is it said that some of these peoples are our enemies? What if they are? Decent men do not wave the bloody shirt over helpless and starving women and children. "If thine enemy hunger, feed him," said Christ. Several organizations are trying to give the needed

help, but they ought to have a far larger measure of support, and the Christian churches ought to do something on a scale commensurate with what they are doing thru the Near East Relief Committee. We must not, can not, pass by on the other side while our fellowmen are dying. This is a question of humanity, a question of statesmanship, and a question of self-interest as well. There will be no peace in the world as long as Europe remains a seething cauldron of hunger-crazed people. To the objection that Europe is not our affair, and that we in America should look after ourselves, I reply that it was Cain the murderer who said that he was not his brother's keeper.

Cheer Up!

AT latest reports Germany, Turkey, Mexico, Soviet Russia and D'Annunzio had not joined the League of Nations. So we can stay out in good company, as the lost soul said when Saint Peter slammed the gate.

Personal Politics

SENATOR Calder says that if it had not been for the "obstinacy" of the President, the Senate would have ratified the Treaty long ago.

No doubt true. But what has the President's psychology got to do with the case? The Senate has no constitutional authority to pass upon his mental traits. The President under the Constitution submitted to them a treaty consisting of 440 articles—that and nothing else. The Senate was called upon to judge whether these 440 articles were good or bad for the American Republic—that and nothing else. But, by the confession of Senator Calder (corroborated by many of his confreres) that is exactly what the Senate did not do. To its everlasting disgrace the Senate decided the greatest issue before the people since the adoption of the Constitution on the President's personality. Senator Calder's explanation convicts himself.

The Shadow of a Great American

NO direct eulogy can be so convincing as to the place which Roosevelt now occupies in the hearts of his countrymen as the fact that many Republican candidates base their claims to consideration so largely on their association with Roosevelt's work or their agreement with his ideas. It is said that in some isolated mountain hamlets of the South votes are still cast for Jefferson and Jackson. Whether this be so or not, it is unquestionable that the mass of Republican votes are cast in memory of Lincoln and Roosevelt, and not so much for a candidate's own sake as in recognition of the fact that he is mastered and molded by a great tradition.

Unveiling Russia's Red Terror

By John Spargo

SO many contradictory stories have been published concerning the Red Terror in Russia that most unusual interest attaches to the very important report of the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission, published as an official document of the Soviet Government in February of this year. From this report it is quite evident that Bolshevik rule has not been at all the gentle and benign thing we have been asked to believe by some of its defenders.

It is perhaps not altogether astonishing that in all the numerous collections of Bolshevik decrees, proclamations, and other documents, with which the country has been flooded, there is not to be found any sort of description of the "Chresvychaikas"—the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for Combatting Counter-Revolution, Profiteering and Sabotage, and the District Extraordinary Commissions. To publish an account of the organization and functions of these would not help the Bolsheviks.



At the right are the men who brought the Yale plane across the line first in the twenty-five mile cross-country race—Ensign J. T. Trippe and Lieutenant G. W. Thorne, pilot. The finish of the race was an exciting one, the Yale and Pennsylvania planes almost abreast, maneuvering only ten feet above the ground for the final advantage. Yale's time was 19 minutes



© Paul Thompson

The First College Air Race

Yale made a clear sweep of all three trophies offered in the first intercollegiate contest in aviation ever held in this country. Williams came in a close second, with 6 points to Yale's 9. Princeton and Columbia tied for third place. Ten colleges sent their contestants to these air races, which were held at Mineola, Long Island, on May 7. Most of the men entered were veterans of the Great War, several of them aces, but they had done no flying for six months or more and they used planes with which they were unfamiliar. Under the circumstances it was surprising that there were only two minor accidents

Clarence Coombs (left), a former sergeant in the United States Army Air Service, broke the world's altitude record for pilot and three passengers. In an Orenco-Hourister biplane he reached a height of 16,200 feet, 2000 feet over the previous record

The event of most interest to the 5000 spectators at the intercollegiate air races was the "alerte" won for Williams by Lieutenant Robert K. Perry (below). In this event the contestants were lying on cots, their flying clothes strewn about the field. A German plane dropped a bomb, and as it exploded the men jumped up, got into their clothes and flew off. The winner's time was 60 seconds



Immediately after the Bolshevik seizure of governmental power there was set up, in the former headquarters of the Czar's secret police system, the first Chresvychaika. Its full personnel has never been made known, but it is widely known that many of the old secret police agents entered its service. To this body was given the most extraordinary power ever given to a judicial tribunal. It possessed absolutely unlimited powers of arrest as applied to all the population except members of the Soviet Government. It could impose any penalty it saw fit, including flogging, torture and the death penalty. It could order mass arrests and impose mass sentences. It was not confined to dealing with actual crime, violations of definite statutes, but could punish at will, in any manner it saw fit, any conduct which it might decide to be "counter-revolutionary." It was not bound to give the accused a formal hearing or to permit him, or them, to be represented by counsel, and as a rule did not do so. Its hearings were held in secret, and, for more than a year, it was not even required to publish the names of its victims! There was no appeal from any of its sentences, in any circumstances, but there was a provision that *after a sentence had been executed* it might be "investigated."

At first, there was only the one Commission—in Petrograd. Then another was set up in Moscow, the two being regarded as branches of one body, the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission. Subsequently, many similar bodies were set up in all parts of Russia, the "Local" and "District" Chresvychaikas. While these were given similar powers, they were not in any manner made responsible to the "All-Russian" commission and the report of the latter therefore deals only with the two cities, Petrograd and Moscow.

ACCORDING to the report no less than 6185 persons were put to death by orders of this body in the year 1918 and 3456 in 1919, making a total of 9641 persons executed in two years, in two cities only. Unfortunately, these figures do not tell the whole story by a long measure, tho how far the figures are below the real total of actual executions cannot even be estimated. It must be remembered, however, that the report of the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission does not include the number of those sentenced to death by the Revolutionary Tribunal, which was responsible for many death sentences, including some of the most atrocious, like that in the case of Admiral Shastny, for example. Nor does the report include the numerous victims of the Military Tribunal, which was responsible for a great many more executions.

An examination of the digest of the report which we have received from the most reliable sources enables us to give an authoritative and categorical denial to the statement so often made, that in the great majority of cases the executions ordered by the Extraordinary Commissions were for crimes against life and property, and that rarely was any person put to death for counter-revolutionary propaganda. We have other indisputable evidence that this statement is wholly untrue so far as the "Local" and "District" Chresvychaikas are concerned. The present report proves conclusively that it is not true so far as Petrograd and Moscow are concerned. Of the total number condemned to death and executed 631 were judged guilty of gross crimes, including crimes of violence, robbery, embezzlement, corruption in office, and so on; 217 were condemned for speculation and profiteering, and 1204 for "all other classes of crimes," while 7068 were condemned for counter-revolutionary activities!

What is covered by that phrase, "counter-revolutionary activities," is not disclosed by the report, but we are not without information upon the point. The All-Russian Extraordinary Commission publishes a *Weekly Journal* of its own, popularly called "The Hangmen's Journal." From its

files we learn of the shooting of "500 hostages" in Petrograd in October, 1918, tho there was no suggestion that they themselves were guilty of any wrongdoing. We learn of a priest being shot for "an anti-Soviet sermon," and of another being shot "for saying masses for the late Nicholas Romanov"—the Czar.

Perusing the report still further, we find that the accounts we had from various writers of the remarkable freedom of Petrograd and Moscow from crime, especially during 1919, are not borne out by the figures. Mr. Ransome, for example, assured us that crime had declined to a remarkable degree—in Moscow by 80 per cent. The report shows 80,662 arrests made by the Extraordinary Commission in 1919 as against 47,348 in 1918. Taking arrests for "ordinary crimes," and excluding counter-revolutionary offenses and offenses against special Soviet regulations, there were 39,957 such arrests in Moscow and Petrograd in 1919 as against a total of 47,348 for all causes in the preceding year.

When we think of the acknowledged number of persons shot by this one tribunal, and remember the other tribunals active in the same area, and the numerous other tribunals throught Russia that have been indulging in executions upon their own account, we are inclined to regard czarism with some leniency. By comparison, it was a benign and benevolent régime.

Paris and San Remo

ONE of the few recent events in world politics which can be recorded with unalloyed pleasure is the return of Italy to her legitimate position as one of the Great Powers. The obstinacy of Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino in adhering to extreme imperialistic claims at Paris placed Italy outside the real center of gravity of the Peace Conference. The Treaty with Germany was mainly the work of Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau, with their respective advisers, and even in the later dealings with Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, Italian statesmen appeared as advocates rather than as judges. But at the San Remo Conference Italy regained the diplomatic prestige she had lost in earlier months. Under the wise and liberal guidance of the present Government, Italy has not only advanced her own immediate interests but has played a decisive part in questions of general European concern. A "Big Three" still dominate Europe, but the vacant fourth chair is no longer that of Italy, but that which ought to be occupied by Uncle Sam.

A or The

WITHOUT exception the most exasperating sort of man on earth is he who says: "Oh, yes! I am strongly in favor of a League of Nations, it has always been my dream for the nations to come together into *some* sort of an association which would prevent wars and promote internal coöperation; it is only *the* particular League of Nations devised at Paris which I oppose." Anyone would think to hear him that there were an infinitude of equally available Leagues of Nations to choose from and that all one had to do was to ask the shopkeeper to reach down another one of different cut from his shelves since the Paris style didn't suit. But the League is not a paper project; it is a going concern in which some four-fifths of the population of the world is already included and whatever amendments may be made in its constitution there is no possibility that the nations will consent to scrap it altogether and build up a new League merely as a sop to factious Senators or captious radical journalists. To oppose the existing League of Nations is to oppose the whole idea of international association so far, at least, as the present generation is concerned.

The Story of the Week

Wilson Defines the Issue

ONCE more President Wilson has raised the banner of the Covenant above the embattled hosts of the Democratic party. In response to a telegram from a party leader in Oregon inquiring whether the Democratic candidate to be nominated at the San Francisco Convention must be pledged to ratify the Treaty of Versailles without the Lodge reservations, the President returned an emphatic affirmative. These reservations he stigmatized as "utterly inconsistent with the nation's honor and destructive of the world leadership which it had established."

The uncompromising stand taken by President Wilson on the League of Nations Covenant will certainly be an issue in the campaign, but with almost equal certainty it will be an issue in the Democratic Convention. In Texas, Missouri, Georgia and other southern states the administration has been victorious, but not without a contest. In a few northern states the anti-administration forces have captured delegations. The Bryan faction in Nebraska, the Walsh group in Massachusetts and the Tammany majority of the New York delegation are not, indeed, openly hostile to the President, but they are known to favor a compromise on the Treaty so that it may be passed with such reservations as will satisfy two-thirds of the Senate. The effort of the anti-Tammany delegates from New York, led by Judge Seabury and George Lunn, Mayor of Schenectady and former Socialist leader, to overthrow the unit

rule was defeated and the solid block of votes of the New York delegation will be cast for the choice of Tammany Hall.

Only in one state is there open cleavage between the national administration and the state delegation. The Democratic convention in Rhode Island adopted resolutions commending the general foreign and domestic policy of President Wilson, but directly attacking Article X of the Covenant and urging its elimination from the Treaty. The convention also commended Senator Gerry's reservation to the Covenant, favoring self-determination for Ireland, and demanded the immediate recognition of "the Irish Republic" by the United States.

Democratic managers are striving to maintain party harmony. The primary contests have not been so numerous or sharply contested as in the Republican campaign and the majority of the delegates will go to San Francisco at least outwardly loyal to the national administration and pledged to no particular candidate. Homer Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has been selected as temporary chairman of the convention and is scheduled to make the "keynote address." Senator Underwood of Alabama has been unanimously chosen as leader of the party in the Senate in succession to the late Senator Martin of Virginia. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska has acted as temporary leader since the death of Senator Martin, but he withdrew his claims to the permanent leadership in the interests of Democratic harmony.

Uncompromising Champion of the Nation's Honor President Wilson's Charge to the Democratic Party

White House, Washington, May 9, 1920.

*Hon. G. E. Hamaker, Chairman, Multnomah County
Democratic Central Committee, Portland, Oregon:*

I think it imperative that the party should at once proclaim itself the uncompromising champion of the nation's honor and the advocate of everything that the United States can do in the service of humanity; that it should therefore indorse and support the Versailles Treaty and condemn the Lodge reservations as utterly inconsistent with the nation's honor and destructive of the world leadership which it had established, and which all the free peoples of the world, including the great powers themselves, had shown themselves ready to welcome.

It is time that the party should proudly avow that it means to try, without flinching or turning at any time away from the path for reasons of expediency, to apply moral and Christian principles to the problems of the world. It is trying to accomplish social, political and international reforms and is not daunted by any of the difficulties it has to contend with. Let us prove to our late associates in the war that at any rate the great majority party of the nation, the party which expresses the true hopes and purposes of the people of the country, intends to keep faith with them in peace as well as in war. They gave their treasure, their best blood and everything that they valued in order not merely to beat Germany, but to effect a settlement and bring about arrangements of peace which they have now tried to formulate in the Treaty of Versailles. They are entitled to our support in this settlement and in the arrangements for which they have striven.

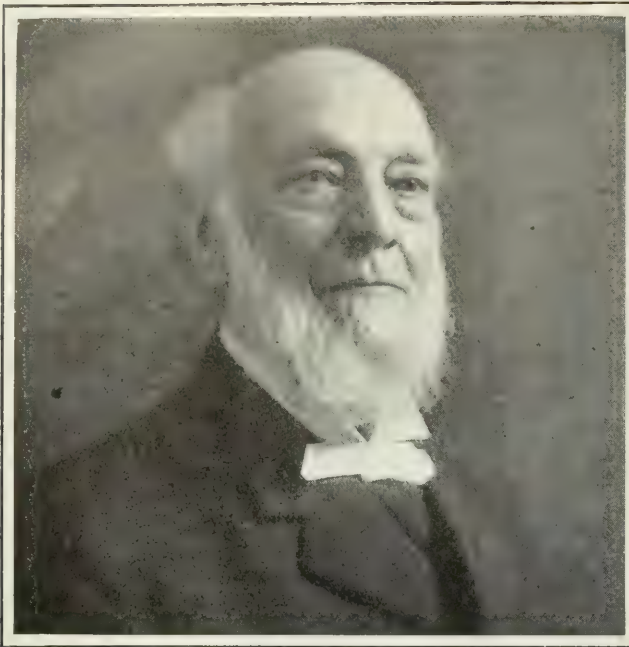
The League of Nations is the hope of the world. As a basis for the armistice I was authorized by all the great fighting

nations to say to the enemy that it was our object in proposing peace to establish a general association of nations under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike, and the covenant of the League of Nations is the deliberate embodiment of that purpose in the Treaty of Peace.

The chief motives which led us to enter the war will be defeated unless that covenant is ratified and acted upon with vigor. We cannot in honor whittle it down or weaken it as the Republican leaders of the Senate have proposed to do. If we are to exercise the kind of leadership to which the founders of the Republic looked forward and which they depended upon their successors to establish, we must do this thing with courage and unalterable determination. They expected the United States to be always the leaders in the defense of liberty and ordered peace thruout the world, and we are unworthy to call ourselves their successors unless we fulfill the great purpose they entertained and proclaimed.

The true Americanism, the only true Americanism, is that which puts America at the front of free nations and redeems the great promises which we made the world when we entered the war, which was fought, not for the advantage of any single nation or group of nations, but for the salvation of all. It is in this way we shall redeem the sacred blood that was shed and make America the force she should be in the counsels of mankind. She cannot afford to sink into the place that nations have usually occupied and become merely one of those who scramble and look about for selfish advantage. The Democratic party has now a great opportunity, to which it must measure up. The honor of the nation is in its hands.

WOODROW WILSON.



The death of Bishop John H. Vincent, founder of Chautauqua Institution, ended on May 9, 1920, a remarkable career of eighty-eight years of service to mankind. Beginning as a Methodist preacher when he was only eighteen, Bishop Vincent became especially interested in the improvement of Sunday school teaching and in 1866 organized the first Sunday School Institute. From this entering wedge to widening opportunities for self-education grew "The Chautauqua idea," now a national institution at Chautauqua, New York, "for the self improvement of all people." As preacher, teacher, pioneer, and prophet Bishop Vincent sowed the seed of knowledge over a wide field.

The League and the G. O. P.

ALTHO the Chicago Convention is almost at hand and President Wilson has flung his defiance to the Republican party on the issue of the unamended Covenant the Republican party faces the challenge with divided mind. Senator Lodge has been chosen to act as temporary chairman of the Convention, which means that the "keynote" speech will be attuned to the reservations adopted by the Senate. The "bitter enders" urged that Senator Borah be made chairman, but the committee on arrangements refused to consider this. The way is open, however, for the irreconcilable opponents of the Treaty to capture the permanent chairmanship if they can control the Convention.

The most interesting recent development in the pre-convention campaign is the action of Senator Penrose in urging the nomination of his colleague, Senator Knox. The fact that Senator Knox is leading the fight for an immediate peace without ratification of the Treaty of Versailles brings him into the limelight at the psychological moment. He makes a very formidable "dark horse" because he is perhaps the only eastern conservative who would be acceptable to the Johnson faction. Not only is the Senator from Pennsylvania a personal friend of the Senator from California, but the two men agree in their acute hostility to the Treaty and the Covenant. If the League of Nations becomes the one overshadowing issue in the Convention it is possible that radical and conservative irreconcilables may sink their differences of opinion on domestic questions and unite on the nomination of Senator Knox; tho certainly the western men will carry their fight for Johnson thru several ballots before they will abandon him for any other candidate. The candidate most favored by the extreme conservatives of the party is Senator Harding of Ohio, but the weakness he has shown at the primaries has probably eliminated him from serious consideration. Pennsylvania has a "favorite son" already in the person of Governor Sproul, but Governor Sproul himself has spoken approvingly of

the Knox candidacy. The nomination of any irreconcilable, however, whether Knox or Johnson, would cost the Republican party the support of all favorable to the Treaty.

The Senate and the Peace

SENATOR Knox's resolution for a declaration of peace with Germany and Austria is now before the Senate. The Committee on Foreign Relations approved the resolution by nine votes to six. This was a strict party majority, but Senator Shields, Democrat, and Senator McCumber, Republican, did not take part in the vote. Senator McCumber has proposed a substitute resolution which without declaring peace would make possible a resumption of commercial relations with Germany. He declared that to follow the Knox policy of making a separate Treaty with Germany while attempting to obtain indirectly the benefits of the Treaty of Versailles was in effect a desertion of the Allies and a menace to the peace of the world. "You cannot make the League of Nations the real issue in the campaign," he told his colleagues.

Senator Knox advanced the strange argument that the United States was already at peace with Germany and that his resolution simply took advantage of a state of fact. He supported this point of view on three technical grounds. He cited numerous historical instances of peace made by cessation of hostilities without any formal treaty. He also emphasized the fact that the United States had declared war on the "Imperial German Government" which had ceased to exist after the German revolution. Finally, he pointed out that the Treaty of Versailles had already been brought into effect, thus terminating the state of war, since it had been ratified by three of the Allied Powers, and the fact that the United States had failed to ratify did not prolong the war. He condemned the Treaty of Versailles as discredited even in Europe and expressed the opinion that the reservations which the Senate had approved were inadequate to Americanize it.

No Beer for Massachusetts

GOVERNOR Coolidge has vetoed a state prohibition enforcement measure which "interpreted" the eighteenth amendment in such fashion as to permit the sale of beer and other liquor containing less than 2.75 per cent of alcohol. The Massachusetts House passed the bill by 145 votes to 83 and the Senate by 26 votes to 6. Similar measures have been passed by the state legislatures of New York and New Jersey, in the belief that since the amendment gives the states "concurrent power" to enforce prohibition a legislature can adopt a different definition of what constitutes an intoxicant from that contained in federal law.

But the Governor of Massachusetts points out that until the Supreme Court has allowed the right of the states to interpret the meaning of prohibition contrary to the opinion of Congress no legislature can safely defy the provisions of the Volstead Act. In his veto message he remarked:

There is little satisfaction in attempting to deceive ourselves. There is grave danger in attempting to deceive the people. If this act were placed on the statute books of this commonwealth today it would provide no beer for the people. No one would dare act upon it, or if any one did he would certainly be charged with crime. Similar laws in other states are to date ineffective. I am opposed to the practice of a legislative deception. It is better to proceed with candor. Wait until the Supreme Court of the United States talks.

Wilson and the U-Boats

PERHAPS the most interesting incident in the long investigation conducted by the Senate Naval Investigating Committee was the disclosure of President Wilson's speech to officers of the Atlantic fleet in August, 1917. In

this address the President urged that the hunting down of submarines one at a time be supplemented by a bold, direct attack on the submarine bases. He declared that if he could thereby destroy the German naval bases and put a stop to submarine warfare he would willingly sacrifice half the British navy and half the American navy. Secretary Daniels of the Navy gives the President credit for suggesting the adoption of the convoy system "even before we entered the war" and of advocating the idea of shutting up the German submarines in port "long before any naval authority abroad had approved the idea of the barrage which was placed across the North Sea."

Secretary Daniels instanced the President's attitude for the purpose of rebutting the accusations of Admiral Sims against the naval policy of the United States during the Great War. He said:

In justice to the United States Navy, which has been charged with failure to act with more expedition in the first few months of the war, it will be necessary to contrast the bold and audacious policies we presented and urged, with the delay in some of these great projects caused by Admiral Sims's opposition and lack of faith in the practicability of some of them by the British Admiralty.

Mexico's Latest Revolution

THE revolutionary movement initiated in Sonora on behalf of General Obregon, aspirant for the Mexican Presidency, has apparently swept the whole country. Mexico City itself has fallen into the hands of the rebels and only a few isolated localities still hold out in favor of the Government which a few weeks ago ruled unchallenged thruout nearly the whole extent of the country. Even Villa, who never laid down his arms under the Carranza régime, is now said to have abandoned his profession of permanent insurrectionist and to have retired to civil life. In American politics the movement for General Obregon would be described as a "landslide"; tho in the present instance the ballots were bullets. The late government is accused of having put to death rebel leaders who were its prisoners before the evacuation of the capital.

In order to protect American interests at Vera Cruz and Tampico Secretary Daniels ordered a concentration



Wide World

Miss Fannie Hurst made an exception to her rule of individualism in allowing the photographer to take this picture of her with her husband, Mr. Jacques Danielson, in his studio. For Miss Hurst doesn't believe that husbands and wives should be together very much. Her own marriage she kept secret for five years, maintaining her own studio-apartment separately, keeping her own name and developing her own career as an author. "For us the dew is still on the rose," says Miss Hurst. Which inspired a more conventionally married New Yorker to exclaim, "For us the dew is still on the rent bill!"

of American warships at Key West whence they could be sent at short notice to the Mexican coast. The battleship *Oklahoma* and three destroyers left New York to strengthen the forces in the Gulf of Mexico. The rapid course of the revolution, however, and the fact that many important cities went over to the rebels without a fight, have secured foreign properties from the devastation that usually accompanies a revolution in Mexico.

Whether the Obregon Government can retain power as easily as it was won is doubtful. Carranza's power seems to have collapsed beyond redemption, Villa has abandoned the warpath, and the long guerrilla campaign waged by General Felix Diaz has dwindled to nothing. But any government founded on insurrection in a country so unstable as Mexico can never enjoy any real security, as a new leader of ambition and military skill may at any time arise in some remote province and gather a formidable following around him before the reliable regiments (if any) of the regular army can reach the disaffected region. The new Government will probably attempt to gain a legal sanction for its existence by holding at an early date the Presidential elections which were scheduled for this July.

The Matter with Mexico

THE overthrow of the Carranza Government ends, or begins a new phase of, a revolutionary period which has lasted for nearly ten years from the beginning of the Madero insurrection against the dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz. During this decade Mexico has enjoyed a few months of relative quiet, but there has not been a moment when the whole nation has recognized a single central authority.

Carranza first attained national prominence as Governor of Coahuila when he refused to recognize the usurped authority of General Huerta and organized in opposition to him the army and party of the so-called Constitutionalists. In 1913 he held practically the authority of a dictator over the northern third of the Republic and enjoyed the support of many of the ablest Mexican military leaders as well as the friendly neutrality of the United States. The Constitutionalists professed as their aims the restoration of orderly civil government, the introduction of democratic re-



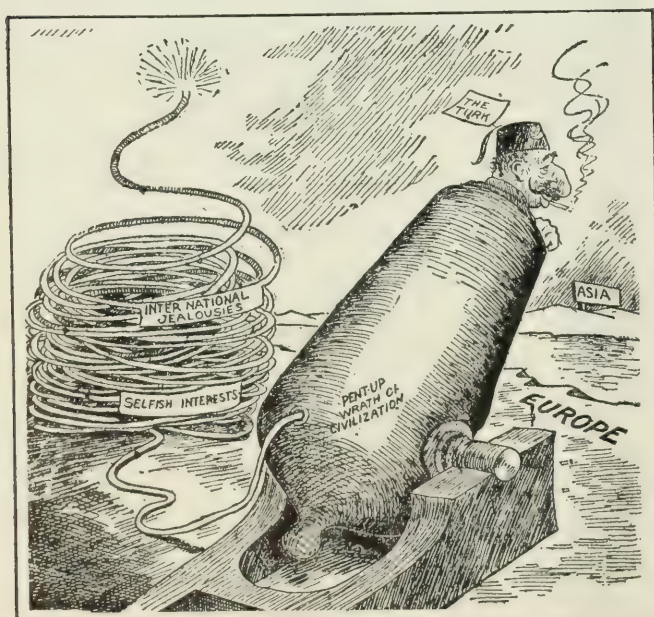
Keystone View Co.

A lawyer comes to the presidency of the United States Chamber of Commerce in the election of Joseph H. Defrees, of Chicago. Mr. Defrees was president of the Chicago Association of Commerce in 1914, and has been vice-president of the United States Chamber of Commerce for three years

forms and the break-up of the great landed estates on which the masses of Mexican peasants lived under conditions of virtual serfdom. Under the combined pressure of the victorious Constitutionalist armies and the diplomatic attitude of the United States, General Huerta was forced to resign and in August, 1914, General Carranza entered Mexico City as "First Chief" of the Constitutionals.

General Villa, however, finding his ambitions slighted, broke with his leader and commenced to levy war on his own account in the north. Numerous other outbreaks disturbed the new Government, varying from the attempt of Felix Diaz to restore the old régime as it existed under Porfirio Diaz to the activities of such bandits as Zapata whose simple policy was to kill the landlords and distribute their lands. The Constitutionalist leaders quarreled among themselves and it was not until the autumn of 1915 that the United States and other foreign countries were able to recognize Carranza as President *de facto* of the Republic. Many of Carranza's rivals were conciliated or killed but Villa remained defiant and by his raid across the American border in March, 1916, nearly brought on war between the United States and Mexico.

President Carranza secured the adoption of a new constitution in January, 1917, and in March he was elected President under its provisions, thus obtaining a legal title for his power which up to that time had been revolutionary and provisional. The new constitution contained many desirable political reforms and included, at least on paper, a very radical program of social legislation comprising such measures as the minimum wage and the eight-hour day. On the other hand it aroused just criticism for its hostile attitude to the Church and to the foreign resident. Numerous restrictions were placed on the civil liberties of the Catholic clergy and the Government was empowered to expel undesirable aliens. Foreign holders of oil and mining concessions complained of hostile legislation and excessive taxation and of the general disorder arising from the inability of the Mexican Government to put down banditry. The United States also had reason to complain of the pro-German tendencies of President Carranza, who refused to unite with other Latin American countries in breaking off diplomatic relations with the German Empire, and who at one time threatened to cut off the supply of Mexican oil from the Allies. It was perhaps for this reason that Mexico, unlike most neutral nations, received no invitation to join the League of Nations.



Birmingham Age-Herald

He'll be leaving as soon as that fuse burns

In spite of the activities of Villa in the north and of lesser bandits in other parts of the country, and in spite of his own numerous blunders of foreign and domestic policy, President Carranza managed to maintain his position and to keep a fair degree of stability in the political life of Mexico City and of most of the states. It was even hoped that the elections of this July would break all Mexican precedents by being at once free and peaceful. But Carranza's unwise attempt to interfere by force with the aspirations of two candidates for the Presidency, General Obregon and General Gonzales, plunged Mexico once more in civil war. Mexico is caught in a vicious circle. It cannot attain to free and orderly government so long as the great masses of the people remain poor, ignorant, dependent and ready to follow any standard of revolt; and the condition of the people cannot improve so long as the land is harried by insurrection.

The Turkish Treaty

ON May 11 the Ottoman delegation, headed by the Tewfik Pasha, was called to the famous Clock Room of the French Foreign Office on the Quai d'Orsay to receive from the hands of Premier Millerand the terms of peace as prepared by the Supreme Council of the Allies. The Turks have thirty days in which to reply.

This treaty, like the preceding four, is based upon the League of Nations and Part I consists of the Covenant. The future control of the separated nationalities and of what is left of the Turkish Empire is placed in the hands of commissions or mandatories appointed by the League. All of the Turkish courts are made free to all members of the League of Nations on equal terms, but nothing is said about the rights of those nations remaining outside the League in this regard. Constantinople, as far as the Chataldja line, is to remain under Turkish sovereignty so long as Turkey complies with the terms of the Treaty, especially as to the protection of minorities.

The navigation of the straits, including the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus, shall be open in time of peace, as in time of war, to all vessels of commerce or of war without distinction of flag. These waters are not subject to blockade, and no act of war may be committed there except in enforcing the decisions of the League of Nations. A Straits Commission is established, composed of representatives of England, France, Italy, Japan, Greece, Rumania, Russia (if she joins the League of Nations), Bulgaria (also if she joins the League), and of the United States if she wishes to be represented.

Each power will have one member, but the members for England, France, the United States, Italy and Japan will have two votes each.

Cyprus, Egypt and the Suez Canal are given over to Great Britain, Morocco and Tunis to France, and the islands of the Dodecanese to Italy. Armenia is recognized as a free and independent state and the President of the United States is authorized to determine its boundaries in the provinces of Erzerum, Trebizond, Van and Bitlis and for the access of Armenia to the sea. The frontiers between the republics of Georgia and Azerbaijan are to be fixed by direct agreements with those states.

Syria and Mesopotamia are to be made independent states under Article XXII of the Covenant of the League of Nations. France will be the mandatory for Syria and Great Britain for Mesopotamia. Palestine is to be made a national home for the Jews. The Kingdom of Hedjaz will be an independent Arab state. Kurdistan is to be granted autonomy under a commission of English, French and Italians, and may eventually be set up by the League of Nations as an independent state. The city of Smyrna and the hinterland to a depth of one hundred kilometers and a breadth of two hundred kilometers will be administered by

Greece under the supervision of the League of Nations. At the end of two years the population shall decide by vote whether this arrangement should be continued or the territory annexed to Greece. The Turkish flag will fly from an outer fort of Smyrna as evidence of Turkish sovereignty. The whole of Thrace and the Turkish islands in the Aegean Sea are given to Greece.

Special provisions are made for the protection of minorities by the League of Nations. Turkey agrees to assure life and liberty to all inhabitants without distinction of birth, nationality, language or religion. The finances of Turkey are placed under a commission composed of English, French and Italian. Turkey is forbidden to own a fleet or military airplanes and is limited to a military force of 35,000 men for police purposes, which may in case of emergency be increased by 15,000. Turks charged with war crime are to be tried by Allied military tribunals and persons responsible for the massacres since the war began are to be tried by a League of Nations court.

D'Annunzio's Anti-League

GABRIELE d'Annunzio, the Italian decadent poet, finding that he is losing the confidence of Fiume, is trying to extend his sphere of influence thruout the world. This is his pronunciamento of defiance:

The league of Fiume, a coalition of peoples oppressed and wronged by Anglo-Saxon hegemony, by the pseudo League of Nations and by the Peace Conference, has been constituted.

Gabriele d'Annunzio, defender of Italy's eastern frontier, is its chief. He has already obtained the adherence of Ireland, Egypt, India, Persia, Afghanistan, the whole of Islam and the oppressed peoples of the imperialistic Belgrade Government, including the Croats, Montenegrins, Albanians, Bulgars and Macedonians.

The league will combat the Government of Hungary, defiled by crimes which are the shame of Europe, and of Turkey, coveted by rapacious merchants. In contrast to the pseudo League of Nations, it will cause the rights of nationalities to prevail.

The peoples enslaved by the British Empire and by the United States must be delivered. The Germans, made subject by hateful governments thirsty for vengeance, must be restored to their country. The monstrous edifice built by the International Bank over the bodies of 10,000,000 dead must be destroyed.

D'Annunzio has used the good points of Bolshevism in his constitution and rejected the bad ones. We have chosen for the league a flag with a red field and gold serpent, signifying revolution and eternity.

There are four conflicting plans for the disposal of Fiume. The Yugo-Slavs claim it on the ground that it was promised them by England and France in the Pact of London of 1915. The Italians demand it on the ground that a majority of the population are Italian. The Hungarians insist that it must be restored to them as it is their sole outlet to the sea. President Wilson has proposed a compromise by which Fiume is to become a free port under the League of Nations. Signor Nitti, the Italian premier, is said to be coming around to the plan of the President and he has notified d'Annunzio that he must comply with it. That is why Nitti was so anxious to have the United States represented at the recent peace conference. The Yugo-Slavs on their side are showing a disposition to come to a friendly understanding with Italy on the question.

Meantime d'Annunzio, installed in the old ducal palace, rules the city with an iron hand and lives in luxury. He has imprisoned more than a thousand of the townspeople for opposing him. He has fired upon Italian warships. He has captured Italian steamers loaded with grain as they passed down the Adriatic. For seven months the merchants of Fiume have been prevented from doing business on account of d'Annunzio's occupation and now the port is completely closed by the Italian blockade. They have now reached the point of rebellion and the city council of Fiume has opened negotiation with the Nitti Government in defiance of d'Annunzio. The workmen of Fiume started a general strike to get rid of d'Annunzio and even

his own soldiers have mutinied. But the flying poet declares:

Sooner than hand over Fiume, I will blow up the bridges, I will blow up the railroad station, I will blow up the city. I will blow up myself.

I have not the right to give way. For Fiume counts upon me, for Italy counts upon me, for all the oppressed nations count upon me. I am the symbol of protest against the iniquity of the Treaty of Versailles.

Here at Fiume we are stronger than the Allies. Look you, a little band of men because they are in the right, can hold in suspense the whole world. You think it droll. Well, it is not.

French Political Strike

STARTING with Labor Day, the first of May, a strike of the French railroad men has extended to other industries and assumed revolutionary character. The aim of the strikers is now admittedly the substitution of some sort of a soviet system for the present political method of administration. May Day passed off in comparative peace, that is, the usual riots resulted only in three persons shot and 182 wounded. The police arrested over a hundred persons, some of whom were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

The railroad men, however, started a general strike, not for higher wages or shorter hours, but to compel the Government to adopt their plan for the nationalization of all public services in preference to its own. The General Labor Federation, the central body of all the trade unions, took up their cause and assumed the management of the movement, which the Federation declared to be "a struggle for reorganization of economic methods to benefit all classes except capitalists and profiteers." Its professed aim is to reduce the high cost of living by increasing production and eliminating waste and profit in distribution. The first step in carrying out the program would be the establishment of a national economic council, under labor control, for the organization of French production and internal commerce. International commerce would be managed by the League of Nations, which would have at its disposal a fleet to collect food and raw materials from all parts of the world and to distribute them among the members of the League in accordance with their several needs. An international financial commission would regulate exchange and apportion the cost of the war in such a manner as to secure the economic independence of all nations.

The project of the French Government, which the men rejected as too moderate, goes, nevertheless, a great deal



The People, London

THE EVER OPEN DOOR

A British cartoon on the recent Irish riots and the hunger strike in Mountjoy Prison

farther in the direction of Socialism than any other country outside Russia has so far undertaken. The plan provides for a controlling council composed of delegates representing the technical and administrative personnel of the railroads, the workmen, Chambers of Commerce, Parliament and the Government. Under the plan this council would have authority to order improvements and if necessary have the work done at the expense of the companies. The council's control would cover operation of the roads and unification of operating methods, such as time tables and standardization of rolling stock and signals, and in general its authority would be absolute. Theoretically, the companies would retain and operate their properties, but they merely would be managers. The employees would be paid in proportion to the ton-mileage of cars of freight so that they would feel it to be to their interest to promote efficiency and economy instead of the opposite.

The General Federation of Labor first called out the dockers and railroad men. The former obeyed so fully as to tie up the chief seaports of France for ten days. The railroads were also crippled, but the Federation allowed sufficient food trains to run to keep the cities from starving. The next orders of the Federation were that no busses, trolley cars, subway trains or taxicabs should run. This emergency was met by the Government thru the organization of the "Paris Civic League" composed of students from the technical schools and men and women from all walks of life who volunteered to keep the public services going. Fashionable women took places as ticket sellers on the subway and conductors on the busses. One of the engineering students, Henri Colson, who was killed in an accident while volunteering on the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean railroad, was given the honor of a state funeral and the Minister of Public Works, representing President Deschanel, placed the cross of the Legion of Honor on his coffin.

The Federation next called out in turn the coal miners, the metal workers, building trades and finally the telegraph, telephone and postal employees.

Poles Capture Kiev

KIEV, which for a thousand years has been revered as "the mother of Russian cities," the center of early Russian civilization and the first seat of its Church, has



THE POLISH INVASION OF RUSSIA

The Poles and Ukrainians have combined forces to drive the Bolsheviks out of the region west of the Dnieper River. They have captured Kiev and are well on their way to Odessa

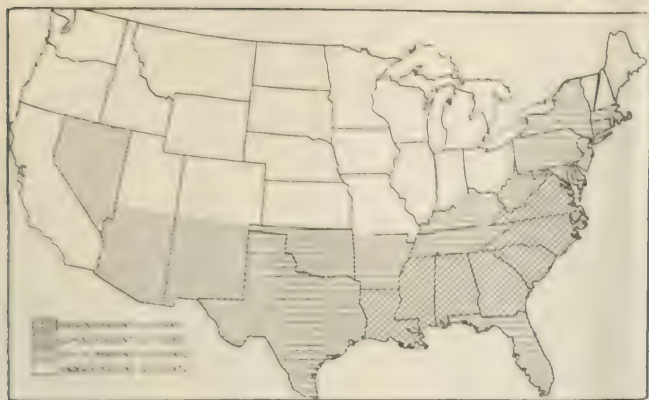
fallen into the hands of the Poles. General Pilsudski, the Socialist ruler of Poland, who five years ago as head of the Polish Legion was fighting on the side of Austria against the Allies, rode into Kiev at the head of his victorious troops on Sunday, May 2. With him was General Petliura, the Ukrainian leader, who last year was fighting against the Poles in defense of the territory which now he is conquering with their aid.

It is strange to see that the Bolsheviks, who recently defeated Yudevitch in the Baltic provinces, drove the British and Americans from Archangel, conquered Siberia against Kolchak, drove Denikin out of the Ukraine and suppressed Georgia and Azerbaijan, should now have suffered a serious defeat from an infant republic, which at the time of the armistice had no army of its own. But as soon as Pilsudski was released from his German prison and came into power at Warsaw he issued a call for volunteers. The Polish officers and soldiers who had been fighting on opposite sides in the German, Russian, Austrian and French armies flocked to the standard of the White Eagle. Now raised again after 147 years of suppression. In April following the draft was ordered and all young men between the ages of 20 and 25 years were called to the colors. France supplied munitions and provided officers of instruction for the new army. Many Americans, chiefly of Polish descent, volunteered for Polish service. The movement was largely financed from America, partly by contributions from Polish immigrants and recently by a loan of \$50,000,000 negotiated in this country. On this basis the Polish Government has authorized the issuance of 11,000,000,000 paper marks. The Versailles Treaty endowed the new nation with the port of Danzig and the rich coal fields of Silesia taken from Germany, while on the eastern side the Poles set out to fix their own boundary by annexing Russian territory. In April, 1919, they took Vilna, which the Lithuanians claim as their capital. In July they pushed back the Bolsheviks beyond Minsk.

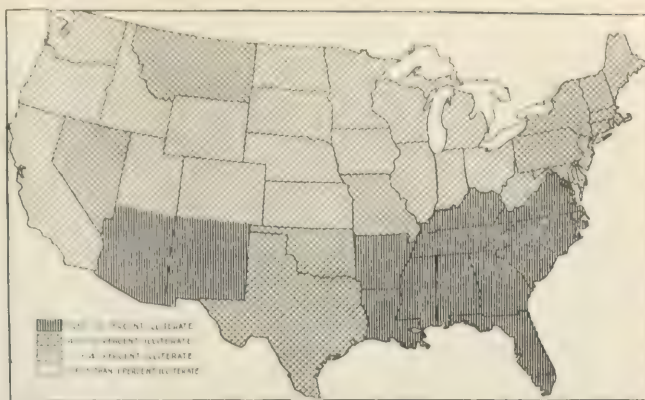
Up to the middle of April the Poles were engaged in negotiations with the Bolsheviks and it seemed likely that they would soon come to an agreement to conclude a separate peace as did Esthonia. But the Poles demanded an indemnity of 31,500,000,000 marks in gold from the Soviet and insisted upon the boundary being drawn where their armies stood, altho a large part of the territory they had conquered contained only a small proportion of Poles. The Bolsheviks wanted the peace conference to be held on neutral territory, but the Poles insisted upon its being held at the front.

It is now apparent that these peace negotiations were being carried on by one side, if not both, as a blind to conceal preparations for a spring offensive. Our papers were filled with alarmist prophecies of a Soviet drive on Warsaw and with the appeals of the Poles for support. But whatever may have been the plans of the Bolsheviks the Poles got their blow in first and swept forward to the Dnieper River within a week.

The Polish troops, aided by the Ukrainian irregulars, attacked the Bolshevik front from the northwest, west and southwest, all three movements centering on Kiev. The Bolsheviks, having their backs against the Dnieper and fearing to be cut off and captured, drew in toward Kiev where there was a railroad bridge across the river. The Poles pursued with the cavalry for which they have always been famous, supplemented now with armored trains. The retreating army broke down bridges and tore up tracks, but could not stop the Polish advance. Finally the Bolsheviks tried to hold the semi-circle of hills surrounding Kiev, but the Poles brought up their artillery and after two days of bombardment shelled the Soviet troops out of these positions, whereupon they evacuated Kiev and retired to the eastern side of the river. Odessa, the chief port on the Black Sea, has also been regained by the Ukrainians.



LITERATE AMERICA



ILLITERATE AMERICA

These two maps show the same thing, the percentage of illiteracy by states according to the census of 1910. Do they give your eye the same impression?

These Maps Tell Lies

An absolutely accurate and truthful map can be used in skillful hands to mislead the unwary. Only the crudest of propagandists will distort his facts; it is far better to take the facts as nature gives them and present them in such a way as to convey a false impression. A few examples will suffice to show how this may be done, but we hope the reader will not be tempted to "go and do likewise."

Suppose, for example, that a Bolshevik propagandist wanted to show as impressively as possible the extent to which his doctrines are spread abroad. He would take an ordinary map of the world on Mercator's projection and color the greater part of Russia and Siberia, preferably with Bolshevik red. To the frightened eye it would seem that the Soviet now ruled about half of the planet. Just what has the propagandist done that is amiss? He has told no lie, for it is quite true that most of Russia and Siberia is at least nominally Bolshevized.

But while such a map could be safely used by the trained geographer it would certainly require a word of comment if it were to tell the truth to the average layman. In the first place, Mercator's projection in representing the globe as a plane surface distorts areas in high latitudes and makes Greenland about as large as all South America. The chance that placed Bolshevism near the Arctic Circle was a godsend to the propagandist, who could have done nothing with a Mercator map if Bolshevism prevailed in India. But even if an equal area projection had been used in place of Mercator's, the vast unpeopled spaces of northern Siberia would show up more impressively than they deserve.

The third hidden trick in the Bolshevik map was the use of a vivid color against a blank or dull-tinted background. This is a common device on maps of nationality. Compare a German and a Polish map of central Europe. Even if they are based on the same statistics they will not look the same. Suppose the German map is in colors. All districts with a German majority will be colored a deep and solid red, all districts with more than ten

per cent of Germans will be a slightly lighter shade of red, all districts containing any Germans at all will be streaked as with flashes of red lightning. The area of Polish population will be tinted a shy, inconspicuous green or grey like the uniform of a modern soldier. Suppose that the Polish propagandist is restricted to black and white presentation. The resources of his German opponent will not be open to him, but he will do the best he can with shading.

Another good way to make a truthful map deceive is by shading in arbitrary intervals. Suppose that most of a country were level plain varying from two to three thousand feet above sea-level. If you colored green as "lowland" everything below three thousand feet your map would look like Florida; if you colored brown as "highland" everything above two thousand feet

your map would look like Nevada. Suppose, again, that a state had eleven per cent of illiteracy. If you favored the state you would shade very lightly such a group as "from five to fifteen per cent illiterate"; if you wished to make out a case against the local school system you would show in black "states with more than ten per cent illiterate."

It is not our intention to shake the reader's faith in the cartographic presentation of statistics. Usually the facts are themselves correct, and a study of the map itself will reveal the method which has been chosen to present them. No one will be deceived if he will ask himself a few questions, such as: (1) Is this an equal area map or must I make allowance for the projection? (2) Is this writer thinking in terms of areas or of people? (3) Is this writer dealing with absolute figures or percentages? (4) What system of shading or coloring is here used and with what purpose?



This model arrangement of farm buildings for a 160 acre farm in the prairie states makes it necessary for the farmer to walk only 750 feet in doing his morning chores

Save Your Steps!

Students of the Nebraska College of Agriculture are aided in their work to master the problem of scientific and modern methods of farming by means of a model farmstead in miniature which is part of the equipment of the Agricultural Engineering Department of the College. The buildings comprising the model were also designed and

constructed by students of the Department, and include a comfortable, attractive farmhouse, set on a concrete foundation and equipped with modern conveniences; an up-to-date dairy barn with a solid-wall concrete silo; a hay shed for alfalfa; a horse barn; a hog house, a tool shed and shop and a poultry house,

This model represents a nearly ideal arrangement for a 160-acre farm in the prairie states. The plan was worked out for one particular farm, and has been tried out on farms in several counties of Nebraska. Many points were given consideration in planning the farmstead to make it practical and at the same time comfortable and pleasant.

The barns and yards are located west of the house so that unpleasant odors are carried away by the wind, which, in the states for which it was designed, usually is south and southwest in summer, and north and northwest in winter. The house is located on high, well-drained land which insures a good view and prevents barnyard drainage from reaching it.

All of the buildings are so located as to act as windbreaks to adjoining yards, nearly all the fences serving two yards. The yards are adjacent to the pastures and the garden close to the house. The farm scales are so situated as to be handy for weighing grain and stock, and it is possible to drive to nearly all of the buildings without opening gates.

Each building in this arrangement is planned so as to house sufficient feed for stock in adjoining lots. Thus unnecessary walking is eliminated, and the man who does the chores has only to follow a general path around the group of buildings.

When a man starts doing chores in the morning he goes from the house to the barn, where he tends the horses, colts and cows, separates the milk and

feeds the calves. He then takes the remaining skim milk to the pigs at the farrowing pens, and goes to the combined crib and granary to feed the fattening hogs and fat cattle. In returning, he passes to the hay shed and feeds the stock cattle and then the poultry. He steps into the milk-room at the barn, gets his cream, returns to the house, and the chores are done. He has walked only 750 feet. The proper arrangement of farm buildings in many instances saves one mile of walking every day, or three hundred and sixty-five miles per year. In thirty years this would mean over ten thousand miles.

ditions in which life as we know it would be impossible. If air at the surface of the earth showed the same characteristics as it does only six or seven miles above it, we would live in a climate as cold as a Siberian winter and be buffeted by constant storms and hurricanes. In order to breathe the thin air we would have to evolve a different lung system or else wear oxygen masks outdoors. Indoors perhaps the problem could be solved by making the houses air-tight and pumping air into them under high pressure. Bold aviators with careful precautions can venture for a few hours into the upper air,

but it is no more fitted for a permanent traffic route than the bottom of the deepest oceans.

Insuring Society

Individuals insure themselves and their families; corporations insure themselves against loss by the death, resignation or dishonesty of important employees. Why should not the whole people be insured against the loss caused by the death of the individuals on whom social progress depends?

In the *Electrical World* it is estimated that at the time when Edison was a telegraph operator the total investment in electricity in America was only \$100,000,000, whereas today the annual cost of electric service, current, traction, messages and goods, is in excess of \$3,250,000,000, representing an investment of probably \$35,000,000,000. There is no estimating how much of this expansion of the electrical industry was due to the work of Edison, but it seems safe to say that the United States might be losing more than a thousand million dollars every year if this great career had been cut short four or five decades ago. Of one of Edison's myriad inventions Professor Milliken says: "One little new

advance like the discovery of ductile tungsten, which makes electric light one-third as expensive as it was before, is a larger contribution to human well-being than all kinds of changes in the social order."

The case of the inventor is the most obvious for insurance. It might be harder to estimate the economic loss to the nation when a statesman dies; and to do so in the case of a President is hardly courteous to the Vice-President. As for poetry and art, contemporary valuations differ so enormously from those of posterity that one hesitates to make any suggestion of social insurance. It does seem a pity, however, that so many poets, such as Keats, Shelley and Byron, died while they were still little more than boys

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU.
SPECIAL FORECASTS FOR OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, MILITARY AERONAUTICS.
(To be telephoned at 9:40 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. Telephone No. 2270, March 21.)
Planned 9:40 a. m. Washington, D. C., August 1, 1919.

Forecast for following 24 hours for--

Zone No. 1 (North Atlantic States): Good flying weather.

Zone No. 2 (Middle Atlantic States): Good flying weather, except for considerable cloudiness.

Zone No. 3 (South Atlantic States): Good flying weather.

Zone No. 4 (Lake Region): Bad flying weather; showers and thunderstorms and fresh and strong east and northwest winds aloft.

Zone No. 5 (Ohio Valley and Tennessee): Bad flying weather; showers and thunderstorms.

Zone No. 6 (East Gulf States): Good flying weather, except for local showers and thunderstorms.

Zone No. 7 (Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys): Good flying weather, except for strong northwest winds aloft.

Zone No. 8 (Central Plains States and Middle Mississippi Valley): Good flying weather except for local showers and thunderstorms in Arkansas.

Zone No. 9 (West Gulf States): Good flying weather except for local showers and thunderstorms.

Zone No. 10 (Northern Rocky Mountain States): Good flying weather.

Zone No. 11 (Southern Rocky Mountain States): Good flying weather.

Zone No. 12 (Southern Plateau States): Good flying weather.

Zone No. 13 (Pacific Coast States): Good flying weather in California, except for clouds along the Coast; bad flying weather in Washington and Oregon where there will be low clouds, fog and local showers.



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Can it be that but seventeen years have elapsed since the Wright Brothers made their historic twelve-second flight at Kittyhawk? Today the United States Weather Bureau prepares charts to help the air pilot pick a safe course between storms, fogs and air pockets in the sky

The Highest Leap

The United States once more holds the world's altitude record for an airplane flight. Major Schroeder in a recent flight at Dayton, Ohio, set out to reach the 40,000 foot level and succeeded in reaching a height of 36,020 feet before his oxygen supply gave out and he was forced to descend. This was nearly a mile above any previous official record and seven thousand feet higher than the crest of the Himalaya mountains.

That it was possible to fly at an altitude of nearly seven miles was due in great measure to the precautions taken. Major Schroeder knew that "highest up" is much the same thing

climatically as "farthest north." His flying suit was lined with fur and between the fur and the outer lining flexible electric heating units, connected by silk wrapt wires with the dynamo of the engine, warmed the entire suit, including his gloves and mocassins. To overcome the difficulty of breathing at altitudes where the air pressure was barely a fifth as much as at sea level, he wore an oxygen helmet of his own design. In spite of all these precautions he was nearly frozen and fainted dead away during the descent.

The exploration of the upper air shows by how narrow a margin we are separated from atmospheric con-

and should have had sixty good years of productiveness ahead of them. But that raises the further question of whether society should be insured against the poet's losing the divine fire when he approaches middle age, or whether the insurance on his life should simply be discontinued after any five-year period of inferior productivity.

American Time

At a recent Washington conference on business training for engineers differences were pointed out between American ideas of timeliness and those prevailing in the backward nations whose resources require for their development the energy and initiative of the American business man and technician. Professor Jeremiah Jenks gave an illustration from his experience in China. One of the railroads had a definite schedule of the hour and minute when each train should start from the station, *but* whenever a high official desired to take the train it would be held until he got ready. Finally the custom arose for the engineer to blow the whistle twenty minutes before starting to warn all within hearing to make the most of those twenty minutes to get ready for the train. But an additional five minutes of grace was still allowed for any person of real importance who telephoned that he wished the train to wait a bit longer.

A new American manager was appointed and determined to start all trains on time. This aroused great indignation among the people, especially among dignified and slow-moving Chinese officials. On one occasion the station master held the train five minutes for the new manager, and he thereupon fined the station master for his disobedient courtesy! This impartial act convinced the Chinese that he was "on the square" and since then they have grown reconciled to American promptness.

Mr. Harrison gave a similar illustration of the notion of time prevailing in the Orient from his experience in the Philippines. It was the custom for guests to an official reception to come "politely late." With this custom in mind the American governor put at the bottom of his invitations "American time," implying that the guests were requested to come promptly at the scheduled hour. But the invited Philippine dignitaries refused to come at all, because they considered themselves insulted by the little phrase on their cards. As Kipling put it, a sad fate awaits him who tries to "hustle the East."

Is Reindeer Meat Tender?

By Robert H. Moulton

Due to the scarcity of beef, mutton and pork a movement has been started to put elk, deer, game birds—including wild duck—on the dinner tables of the country.

Just now a new source of meat supply is occupying the attention of the Government. This is the reindeer of



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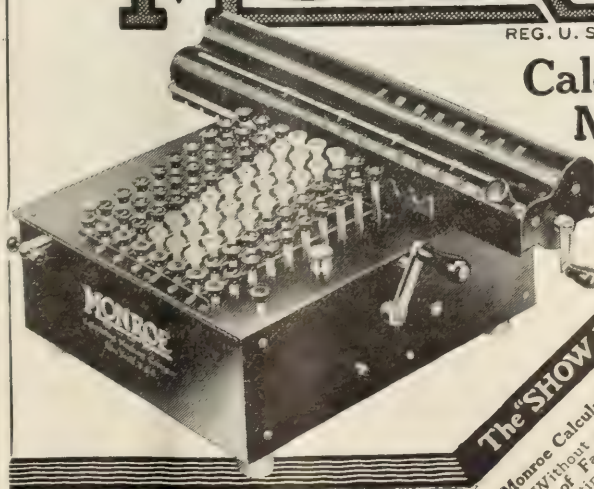
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Alaska, enormous herds of which will be raised within the next few years. Reindeer meat has already been sent to the markets of Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, where the best cuts brought from \$1.00 to \$1.25 a pound. Most of this meat came by way of Nome, from various points in northern Alaska, the carcasses being shipped whole and consigned to cold storage firms in the cities mentioned.

Since the United States Bureau of Education undertook the management of the Alaskan reindeer enterprise about twenty-five years ago the animals have increased rapidly in number, there being about 200,000 reindeer in northern Alaska today, and the prediction is made that twenty years from now there will be 2,000,000 in that territory. In western Alaska there are 400,000 square miles of treeless country admirably adapted for reindeer, affording plenty of pasturage in the shape of moss and other vegetables suited to the animals' needs. Twenty-five years from now millions of reindeer undoubtedly will be browsing over that region in vast herds.

The natural habitat of the reindeer extends thru northern Asia, Europe and America, clear around the Arctic Circle; but the two native Alaskan species, which are called "caribou," have never been domesticated. For this reason Siberian reindeer were first imported into Alaska in 1892. This was continued for ten years, a total of 1280 animals in all being brought over. From this nucleus grew the present herds numbering approximately 200,000.

The reindeer were introduced into Alaska by the Government in order to insure a food supply and economic independence for all the natives of Alaska living in sections where deer



"If you can't be the bell cow, fall in behind" now applies equally to the reindeer

could be propagated. The industry is now well established, the widespread distribution of the deer being the result of a system of apprenticeship whereby the most likely natives are taken on as apprentices by the herders for four years, receiving during that time six, eight, ten and twelve deer for the first, second, third and fourth years, respectively. If at the end of the fourth year the apprentice has served satisfactorily he becomes a herder, assuming charge of his deer. He in turn is required by the rules and regulations to take on apprentices in the same manner that he served as apprentice. The perpetual distribution among the natives is thereby assured. Up until the present time the industry has been supervised by local representatives of the Bureau of Education, but it has now grown to such proportions that scientific management is imperative.

Sawdust

Arizona has 500,000 sheep.

Literacy in Japan is higher than any state in the United States.

There are 1218 registered airplane landing stations in the United States.

The Polish National Bank has been formed with a capital of \$20,000,000.

Berlin plans to build at once 5500 new residences to relieve the housing shortage.

The membership in the American Bankers' Association has reached 21,214, the largest in its history.

The number of blind persons in the United States would fill a city the size of Jacksonville, Florida.

The national parks of the United States cover a greater area than the combined states of Massachusetts and Delaware.

One hundred and twenty-nine persons were killed and 1734 wounded in forty race riots in the United States during 1919.

In the first eight months of 1919, nearly 40,000 Americans emigrated to Canada, an increase of 7000 over the same period in 1918.

During the Great War 5000 American soldiers married while abroad; 2295 married French women, 1101 British, and others Belgian, Polish, Swiss, German, Russian, Greek, Dutch, Rumanian, Serbian, Czech or other nationalities—seven teen in all.

Just a Small Slice, Please

Whenever times are dull the Department of Agriculture thinks up something entertaining for us to talk about. Recently the Department made a survey of what 2000 persons ate for one week. In order to make this survey as useful as possible the individuals chosen were selected from 1425 families and 575 public institutions in forty-six different states. Sixteen different nationalities and all grades of income were represented. From a summary of the records it appeared that the average cost of food for each person each day was 46 cents, which sum purchased a food value of 3225 calories, 96 grams of protein, 118 grams of fat, and 405 grams of carbohydrates.

Then the Department dug out of its files the records of a similar survey made about twenty years ago. A comparison showed that on the average the amount of meat eaten daily by each person has decreased about 8 per cent and the amount of grain products about 11 per cent. But the losses of the butcher and the baker were made good by the gains of the grocer and the dairyman, for the consumption of milk, butter and cheese increased 6 per cent, the consumption of vegetables 4 per cent and of fruit 8 per cent. If the sample dietaries in the records of the Department of Agriculture are typical it looks as tho there had been revolutionary changes in the Great American Menu. Who did it; Hoover or the meat trust?



London Sphere

WHERE THE INFLUENZA CAME FROM

The influenza pandemic of 1918-19, which spread from person to person and from continent to continent, will be regarded by our descendants as even more ghastly than the Great Plague of London. Altho the parasites which spread the disease are not yet understood, or the reasons for its virulence known, physicians have predicted that preventive medicine will have asserted itself towards influenza, as previously towards malaria, yellow fever and the plague, before another pandemic is likely to occur. There were influenza epidemics, however, in 1847-8 and again in 1889-90

Lest We Forget!

(Continued from page 248)

which, after the collapse of Austria caused by the Italian arms, have been able to obtain their freedom and, either to constitute themselves into independent states, or to combine with similar ethnical groups into nations.

It is well known that the nationalities which Austria considered faithful to her have always been the Hungarian, the German, the Sloveno-Croatian and the Boemo-German. The soldiers of the Austrian army belonging to these nationalities were on the Italian front and, up to the last days of the war, fought with all the tenacity and stubbornness of which they were capable. Out of these nationalities Austria gathered her shock troops, which represented the very flower of her army. Some of these nationalities, especially the Sloveno-Croatian, had also been used in the past by Austria to keep under subjection the occupied Italian provinces.

The remembrances of the populations of Lombardy and Venetia give a vivid picture of what the Croatian garrisons were like in the Italian cities and of the manner in which they fulfilled the task which Austria had appointed to them. Italy has always found them in the first line against herself; they have also been Austria's champions in the bitter fight for Italianity which the unhappy populations of Istria and Dalmatia had to sustain. As a result of this struggle, the cities of Dalmatia and Istria succeeded in preserving their nationality, while the Italian population of the interior, less numerous and more scattered, failed in this and disappeared.

The Croato-Slovene and Serbian troops were among those who fulfilled their duty as devoted soldiers of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and were rightly considered the best soldiers of the enemy army. This is not a mere assertion: it is a fact which is documented in the war bulletins of the Supreme Austro-Hungarian Command.

In the bulletins referring to the famous days of the battle of Vittorio Veneto appears in an indisputable way the gravity of the fight, since there often recur there such expression as "stubborn fights," "furious counter attacks," "land fought for inch by inch," Italian attacks which "broke down everywhere with serious losses," and the "unequalled heroism and faithfulness of the soldiers" during the fight. Moreover, concerning the regiments which especially distinguished themselves, we read, Bulletin of October 26, "... So in the region of Asolone especially the Croatian regiment Landsturm 27th was distinguished for its spontaneous coöperation in the fights ..."; and again, Bulletins of October 29, the 7th Infantry Regiment, Slovene; the 42nd Croatian Battalion; and the Croatian Regiment, 28th Landwehr, are especially praised.

I have quoted from documents which now belong to history, but not because I have wanted to devalue the work of populations with which Italy wants



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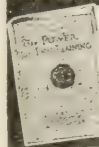
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to live in cordial friendship. Being a soldier, no one admires the enemy who performs his duty up to the last more than I do. But I believe it is necessary to destroy all legends which tend to take form in this after-the-war period, and to place all facts in their just and true light.

Most people now recognize that the military victory of Italy, resulting in the final destruction of the Austro-Hungarian empire, has been one of the most powerful factors towards the constitution into independent nations of those nationalities who have always fought against us. Just lately, one of the most important newspapers of Washington, in an editorial article, confirmed my assertion: "The Yugo-Slavs are indebted to Italy more than to any other power for their freedom."

Three Strikes—And Out

(Continued from page 243)

and working conditions enjoyed by the wealth producers in other more highly organized lines of industry. The public mind was not prejudiced in favor of the Steel Corporation, or was it in sympathy with Chairman Gary's attitude on the labor question, but no sooner had the strike been called than its lack of public support was apparent. The people had not been fooled.

Here public opinion went along with reports of agents of the Department of Justice, who were able to show that the real attempt on the part of some of the leaders was not to organize these workers, but to disorganize all industry in this country by breaking down one of its great key foundations; that their object was revolt and revolution rather than a peaceful strike to enforce just demands.

Some of the principal leaders of the strike movement were not steel workers or interested particularly in the workers in this industry. They were red radicals and revolutionists who could not hide their identity or their purpose. They had selected the laborers of this line of industry because they had no effective union of their own and could more easily be exploited in behalf of the "one big union" than any other great body of men engaged in work so important to the welfare of the country as the steel industry.

Bitter denunciation of the activities of the Department of Justice and the Government attitude toward the steel strike could not win public sympathy for the radicals, who had hoped to carry thru their first big forward movement for the "one big union" at the expense of the steel workers, and it is doubtful if any movement so ambitiously launched and with such possibilities of appeal to the public sympathy, ever met such quick and utter collapse.

The reason is not far to seek. The strike was not on the level and the people refused to be fooled into approval of red radicalism parading as a labor movement.

The Government dealt fairly with this strike and with the men involved. If the cause had been just and the

leaders honest in their purpose, the Government would have had no further concern than to preserve order, where its interests were affected, and let the truth be known. The cause would have won on its own merits. The truth denied the strike sympathy and without the support of public opinion it was foredoomed to the failure it achieved.

Revolutionary agitators and the forces of unrest, which find their expression thru the Communists, the Communist-Labor Party, the I. W. W. and the "one big union" advocates, had been at work in the bituminous coal fields coincident with their attempt to promote revolt thru the medium of a strike of the steel workers, and thru the tempestuous demonstrations and insistence upon calling a strike of the miners at a moment when it would hit hardest at every industry of the country, and not only bring suffering and death to the homes of the land thru denial of fuel, but starvation as well by the tying up of transportation facilities that move the food supplies.

Here again the public held no brief for the mine owners and operators, and in the ordinary and orderly course of affairs, their sympathies would have been with the miners in any just demands for a higher standard of working and living conditions. But the people were affronted by the manner of calling the strike, and were quick to realize that the strike was directed not against the employers, but against the interests, the comfort and even the life itself of every man, woman and child in the United States who would be made victims of lack of food and fuel. It was clearly a strike against the public.

Without prejudice to any cause at issue between the mine owners or operators and the miners, the Department of Justice found it expedient to intervene thru the courts on behalf of the people. It moved to protect every vital interest of the country against a grave and immediate peril. The only "one big union" with which it was concerned was the Federal Union of States, and that it should not suffer thru radical and revolutionary tendencies of a small group which had bored its way into the councils of one branch of labor of one of our vital industries.

The coal strike was averted thru prompt action by the Government, and without loss of appeal on the part of the workers involved to a fair tribunal to adjust all differences between employers and employees. The course of the Government was clear in this case, and the fact that it ran true with public opinion did not influence the Government action except that it was in line with law and order.

The third and most recent manifestation of the radical activities of the group that is promoting the "one big union" form of agitation was the so-called "outlaw railroad strike," which was designed as much to destroy the integrity and good standing of the four powerful brotherhoods which represent the railway workers as it was to win the workers over to social and

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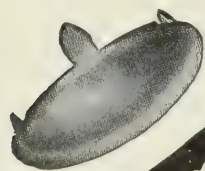
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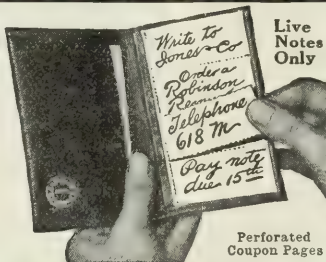
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industrial revolt. Again the blow was directed at a key industry. The crippling of transportation was a plan within a plan in the bituminous coal strike, and the next move was in the nature of a direct attack which threatened to hamper all business and industry of the country, and again to cut off the source of food and fuel to the cities and communities which are helpless in themselves, and wholly dependent upon rail transportation for their daily bread.

Against the protest and over the heads of the officers of the railway brotherhoods, this strike, by what can justly be termed an outlaw union, was called and it spread rapidly because the agitators had been at work and had carefully laid their plans, and thousands of railway employees soon found that a small minority of workers, thru their control of one of the least important functions of railway men, threatened to disjoint the entire transportation system of the country and throw all men dependent upon that and allied industries out of work.

Here the Government again took a firm stand and was backed almost to an individual by public opinion, with the exception of this same small but aggressive group of red radicals and revolutionists which are constantly boring in wherever opportunity offers for disturbance and trouble. This time the Government and public opinion were aligned with organized labor in its highest expression in this country, and were fighting organized labor's battle as well as that of the masses of the people whose will must prevail if democracy is to endure.

There is no doubt that the hand of the Government and the majesty of public opinion as the ruling element in our republic has been strengthened by the three signal failures to promote economic and social revolution thru the medium of general strikes of an outlaw nature, and which were directed against the people and had little or no concern with the grievances of employees against employers.

Many things of an appalling nature might have happened if these strikes had been allowed to run their unbridled course. Labor, both organized and unorganized, as representing the masses of the people, would have been the chief sufferer, and organized labor would have lost much of the prestige it has gained thru years of progress and honest dealing in an honest endeavor to gain a higher living standard for its members, and a more liberal participation by labor in the wealth it produces.

There has been loss—enormous loss—to the whole people and to the wage earners involved in these misguided movements. But the lesson is clear and the position of the Government fully justified by results. The lesson is that the people cannot be fooled by the attempt of radical agitators to foment economic and social revolution under the cloak of labor movements.

There is another and more important lesson that is plain to all. It is that the majority still rules in this

country, and that any attack launched against our democratic institutions, or any attempt to set up class despotism, no matter how cunningly cloaked, is foredoomed to quick failure, for the spirit of the people is still running strong for the rights of the people, and all of the people.

Washington, D. C.

If He Were President

(Continued from page 247)

in his better days did, or as Mr. Hoover might do. Nor, of course, has he, or any other candidate, Mr. Hoover's grasp on foreign affairs as they project themselves forward into our national life today. On the other hand, it is part of his character to make an effort to discipline hysteria and extricate our governmental machine from a tragedy in knockabout farce.

For he is, in himself, a kind of hand-book for conservatives. Just as liberals have hypotheses of their own for the advancement of liberty, he has his. Theirs change, have an experimental phase, are ever in the process of growth. His, which is in consonance with the spirit of the man, is an array for the future from the premises of the past. He would lessen, instead of enlarge, the activities of government in order to widen and deepen the opportunities of individual liberty. He insists that individual liberty, in America is, or ought to be, king. The fathers of the country, he insists, so intended, whereas the trend of the times, of recent events, of Dr. Wilson and the Democrats, is toward the continued extension of the activities of government, until the czar called bureaucracy interferes with individual liberty at too many points, on one hand, and on the other hand, government itself is all but overwhelmed.

He insists that experience has marked off with some precision and definiteness the field in which Government action is expedient or wise. He argues effectively—for he is an effective speaker—for a return to the good old simplicity of things in which the Government minded its own business and let private affairs alone. He wants an international court to adjudicate war and peace, but not a League of Nations. He wants an end of governmental interference with business—Government supervision, instead, and no more governmental talk about "back to the good old days of competition." He wants a budget plan, is active in encouraging one, in our national Government, and other means to integrate and simplify its multifarious functions. He wants the branches of Government to work more effectively toward mutual aims, to that end would have executive officers able to address the Congress, as is done in Parliament. In spirit, withal, he probably would be proud to be called a disciple of Elihu Root; and in fact he is much the same type of Republican; a great educator, indisputably; and, as Judge Davies called him, "a wheel-horse in traditional Republican politics."

Washington, D. C.

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How to Study This Number

The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

I. A Message from the United States Government to the American People. *Three Strikes—and Out.* By Mitchell Palmer.

1. Prepare an outline of the article that will show the plan the writer had in mind while he was writing.
2. What advantages does a writer gain by preparing a plan before writing?
3. Tell, in simple language, what the article says concerning the influence of public opinion.
4. Read the last paragraph aloud. Tell exactly what the paragraph means. How much emphasis should be placed upon the word "all"?
5. Make a grammatical analysis of the first sentence of the article.
6. Give the syntax of all the infinitives in the first column of the article.
7. Give the syntax of the infinitive in the following sentence: "The reason is not far to seek."
8. Make a grammatical analysis of the first sentence in the second column of the article.
9. Write a very short, simple letter, written apparently by Mr. Palmer, summarizing and emphasizing the message that he presents in the article.

II. A Message from the Italian Government to the American People. *Lest We Forget!* By Colonel V. di Bernezzo.

1. Prove that the article presents good examples of refutation.
2. Write, in sentence form, the points that the author refutes.
3. Point out, and explain, the various methods of refutation employed in the article.
4. Explain how you can employ in a school debate the principles of refutation employed in the article.

III. If He Were President. *Nicholas Murray Butler.* By Donald Wilhelm.

1. Summarize the reasons given for believing that Dr. Butler would make an exceptionally able President of the United States.
2. Write, in the form of comparatively short, numbered sentences, a list of the principles that Dr. Butler believes would improve our national life.
3. Define the following words: consistently, antithesis, accumulations, accrued, inference, doctrinaire, remonstrate, tangible, eventually, novitiate, encroach, temperamental, extricate, hysteria, consonance, array, trend, multifarious, integrate, traditional.
4. Make a grammatical analysis of the third sentence of the article.

IV. The Man with the Best Story Wins. By Richard Boeckel.

1. Give a clear explanation of the work of "a publicity man."
2. Explain how it is possible, in school life, in connection with the work of school organizations, to take advantage of the methods of "a publicity man."
3. Write, for your school paper, an article that will have "publicity" for its object.
4. Give a talk in which you explain the importance of writing in connection with a political campaign.

V. Unveiling Russia's Red Terror. By John Spargo.

1. What points does the article present that may be used, for the sake of comparison, in studying Dickens' "A Tale of Two Cities"?
2. Write a paragraph based on the following topic sentence: "Czarism was, in many respects, more admirable than Bolshevism."
3. Write a tale on the life of a counter-revolutionist under the Soviet Government. After reading the article, would you say that his life was a tragedy and, if so, in what way?
4. Define "Chresvychaikas." Give a description of them at work. Would you call their activities unduly cruel, in view of the number of persons whom they put to death?

VI. Not His Brother's Keeper. By Arthur Judson Brown.

1. Draw from the article material for a short composition on "The Effect of the World War on Children."
2. Write, in a single complex sentence, exactly what the writer wishes the United States to do.

How to Study This Number

The Independent Lesson Plans

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE,
NEW YORK CITY

- I. The Presidential Campaign—"If He Were President," "The Man with the Best Story Wins," "The League and the G. O. P.," "Wilson Defines the Issue."
 1. What facts in Dr. Butler's career justify his campaign managers in presenting him as a candidate for President?
 2. If Dr. Butler is nominated to what kind of voters will he make his chief appeal?
 3. Compare the present day methods of conducting a presidential campaign with those in vogue about the middle of the nineteenth century.
 4. Define the following political terms: (a) "Keynote" speech, (b) "bitter enders," (c) "permanent chairman," (d) "dark horse," (e) "favorite son."
 5. Why are conditions in the Democratic party less clearly defined at present than those in the Republican party?
- II. Labor Organizations and the Public—"Three Strikes—and Out," "French Political Strike."
 1. Show that the strikes referred to by Mr. Palmer and the one now going on in France were actuated by the same motives.
 2. What do you understand by the "one big union" idea? How does it differ from the idea underlying the organization of the A. F. of L.?
 3. "It is the history of all strikes won that they were backed by public opinion," etc. Does this explain the failure of the three strikes?
 4. Compare the way the French Government is handling its strike with the way the recent strikes were handled in this country.
- III. The Sabotage of Capitalism.
 1. Do you find evidence in Mr. Hapgood's article which justifies us in saying that the world is passing thru a second Industrial Revolution?
 2. Is Mr. Hapgood justified in accusing capitalism of sabotage?
 3. "That orthodox Marxism has lost by the war is almost as clear as that the Socialist idea... has gained." Explain this sentence.
- IV. Poland and the Ukraine: "Poles Capture Kiev."
 1. "The standard of the White Eagle, now raised again after 147 years of suppression." Trace the steps by which the Poles lost their national independence.
 2. Compare the attitude of the French toward the Poles at present with the attitude in the eighteenth century.
 3. Explain why the Poles and the Ukrainians formerly opposed each other and why they are now fighting together.
 4. Compare the British and the French policy toward Poland.
- V. A Plea for Italy—"Lest We Forget!" "D'Annunzio's Anti-League."
 1. Does Italy's conduct of the war justify her extreme claims for territorial compensation?
 2. "The Yugo-Slavs are indebted to Italy more than to any other power for their freedom." In what sense is this true?
 3. Show that the conditions which exist along the borders of the Adriatic make it practically impossible to apply the principle of nationality in the settlement of boundary disputes.
- VI. The Turkish Treaty.
 1. "Special provisions are made for the protection of minorities." (a) Which are the peoples who have been minorities under Turkish rule but are now independent? Explain when and how they became independent. (b) Show from the history of the Turk why the present minority groups need protection.
 2. What former action by France, Great Britain and Italy accounts for their receiving the territory given them by the Turkish treaty.
 3. Compare the career of Venizelos with that of Cavour in respect to the services rendered their respective countries. In what way is the Greek share under the Turkish treaty a tribute to Venizelos?
- VII. The Revolution in Mexico:
 1. Why do you think the revolution came now?
 2. "Any government founded on insurrection in a country so unstable as Mexico can never enjoy any real security." (a) What are the grounds for saying that the government of Mexico is founded on insurrection? (b) What are the fundamental conditions in Mexico that account for this situation?

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MEETING

WESTINGHOUSE

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JAMES C. BENNETT, Secretary.

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Just a Word

Our readers will be good enough to notice that in this number we have articles by spokesmen of the three main political groups of this country: Dr. Talcott Williams, dean of the Columbia School of Journalism, for Republicanism; Mr. Norman Hapgood for Democracy, and Mr. John Spargo for Socialism. It is true that none of the three is a thick and thin party man, but this fits them all the better to speak for the abiding principles rather than for the temporary maneuvers of the parties. A party politician, as Chesterton said, is a man who might have belonged to any party. A Penrose born in Georgia would have been a Democrat and a Champ Clark born in Vermont a Republican, and there is many a Socialist whom wealth would have made a typical bourgeois; but Messrs. Williams, Hapgood and Spargo have reasons for the faith which is within them and that is why they are worth a hearing.

Remarkable Remarks

GABRIELLE GUENTHER—A woman really does not need legs.

ED. HOWE—No husband could get along with Mary Pickford.

HERBERT HOOVER—We are stolidly watching Rome burn.

MARGARET WALTER—The place to see Paris frocks is in London.

COL. HENRY WATTERSON—I am a prohibitionist—with modifications.

REV. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT—If Christ went to the movies—He would approve.

HOLBROOK JACKSON—We all overestimate the importance of the literary man.

LORD COLERIDGE—The increase in the applications for divorce is due to a raised moral standard.

QUEEN MARIE OF RUMANIA—Anyone who invests money here will get a return with a handsome profit.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB—Never before in history has there been such an opportunity for the successful man.

REV. DR. WILLIAM MANNING—Our present system of easy divorce is, in some respects, less moral than polygamy.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB—Boys, you can have a good time in life or you can have a success in life, but you cannot have both.

MORRIS HILLQUIT—The Democratic and Republican parties are revolutionary organizations trying to overthrow constituted

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American Government by force and violence.

THEDA BARA—It is very hard to live up to one's reputation.

J. RAMSAY MACDONALD—Revolution is the result of resistance offered to movements that cannot be resisted.

SENATOR GORE—There are some who regard the President's views as infallible excepting when they disagree with him.

ELSIE FERGUSON—The average woman is more interested in the fashions displayed in the moving pictures than in the plots.

EDWIN WHITE GAILLARD—I do not believe that it will ever be possible to stop book stealing from large public libraries.

M. L. BLUMENTHAL—When a man attends an amateur dramatic performance, that is an indication he has a daughter in the cast.

REV. P. NOVATUS, St. Mary's Church, Phoenix, Arizona—Entrance into this church is forbidden to women wearing low-necked dresses.

ROBERT QUILLEN—The endurance-test movie kiss, popularly known as a clinch, is not properly a kiss but a form of adhesion closely resembling vulcanizing.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN HOMER CUMMINGS—I have come to the conclusion that the Republicans have no real experience in legislating for anything but special interests.

New Plays

Betty, Be Good. A bedroom farce set to music and varied with all the popular styles of dancing; Hawaiian, Egyptian, clog and eccentric. (Casino Theater.)

The Dance of Death. All of Strindberg's characters are more or less crazy, but the Theater Guild are able to make them sufficiently real to grip the audience as intensely as in "John Ferguson" and "Jane Clegg." (Garrick Theater.)

His Chinese Wife. Whatever injustice we may do to the Chinese in real life we make up for it in the theater. This is the fourth popular play dealing with racial inter-marriage and in all of them the East shows up better than the West. Very well acted. (Belmont Theater.)

Mrs. W. K. Clifford, the English novelist, so well known here, is now engaged in writing a dramatized version of her story, "Miss Fingal," which proved such a popular success in America when it first appeared. Mrs. Clifford hopes that the play will be ready for production in the autumn, and it is quite possible that it may appear in New York even before it is staged in London.

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The Independent

May 29, 1920

Hoover—And the Rest

A Summing-Up of Personal Interviews with the
Eleven Most Probable Candidates for President

By Bruce Bliven

Managing Editor of the New York Globe

IN the past few weeks I have traveled some 5000 miles to interview the eleven leading Presidential candidates, including four Democrats and seven Republicans, and I have spent many weary hours in reading their collected addresses, and things written about them by their admiring friends and publicity agents. I have asked each candidate the same list of questions, thinking to get his point of view on the ten outstanding questions of the day, and I have published the results in a series of interviews syndicated in a number of newspapers thruout the country. It is impossible to go thru such an experience without drawing some deductions regarding the personalities of these men, not as party hitching posts, but as human beings. What sort of men are they?

What is the best and what is the worst that the country may hope and fear from the election of next November?

Let me say at once that I found only two men of eleven who struck me as being completely and grotesquely inadequate for the office for which they have offered themselves. Of any of the other nine it could safely be said that he would make a "perfectly good" President—as good, for instance, as William McKinley. Any one of them could have filled the chair well enough in those far-off happy times before the world woke up and found itself lunatic.

But there is no blinking the fact that these are not ordinary times. They call not merely for a good citizen in the White House, but for the best citizen that can be



Wide World

Herbert C. Hoover

found. The shop-worn phrase beloved of high school orators has really come true: Civilization stands at the parting of the ways, and the man who lives at the "other" end of Pennsylvania avenue for the next four years will have more to do with keeping the destiny of all mankind than any other living soul during the same period.

It is a desperate, a sacred and an awful responsibility which rests upon the man who dares offer himself to be the leader of his country in such an hour of trial. Does such a spirit animate the candidates?

It is difficult to discuss this question without seeming presumptuous. Nothing is easier, and nothing is more contemptible than for a little man to disparage a big one, seeking thereby to

magnify his own importance. Yet I must run the risk of this charge and record the plain fact that only one man of the eleven candidates seemed to regard the Presidency as a position which it would tax all his powers to fill. If any of the others, alone in his chamber in the dead of night, is assailed with doubt or catches his breath in terror at the magnitude of the enterprise upon which he has launched himself, they concealed it admirably when I called upon them. The one diffident exception was Hoover.

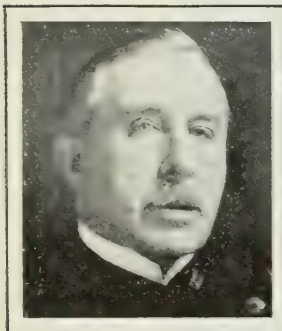
There is a set of psychological stigmata, to use a highbrow term, which seems to be shared by all politicians. This is not, of course, due to the fact that politics gives men those characteristics. On the contrary, men possessing those characteristics go into politics. They are not unlike the traits which are shared by



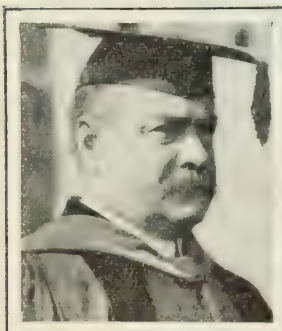
Underwood & Underwood
William G. McAdoo



Underwood & Underwood
James W. Gerard



Underwood & Underwood
Leonard Wood



Paul Thompson
Nicholas Murray Butler



Paul Thompson
Calvin Coolidge

most actors, most clergymen, and many male school teachers. There is no reason to assume that possessing this type of mind unfits a man in any way for fulfilling the office of chief executive.

These eleven candidates are strikingly similar in another way, and that is in regard to their views. There are many people who would have us believe that nowadays public opinion in America is dividing into two armed camps; that the warfare between the classes, between reactionary and radical, is growing as fanatical and bitter as was the trouble between North and South in 1861. If this be true, at least ten of the eleven candidates are on the same side. I could not discover that the Democratic candidates were any more liberal in their point of view than the Republicans, or vice versa. There were, of course, individual differences, but in the main these were surprisingly slight. Perhaps I can indicate clumsily what I mean by saying that if you were to put the most reactionary conservative whom you know at the right end of a twelve-inch ruler, and the most violent radical you know at the left end, the eleven Presidential candidates, I should say, would be found between the fourth and the sixth inch from the right! The three men who struck me as being most liberal were Johnson, Republican; Hoover, Republican, and McAdoo, Democrat. The three men who struck me as being most conservative were Wood, Republican; Palmer, Democrat, and Butler, Republican. Yet I have no doubt that the last three gentlemen named would all protest indignantly against any such classification, believing that they are thoroly loyal to liberal principles. I can indicate the striking similarity of views among all eleven candidates by quoting from a recent newspaper article on this subject in which I said:

"All the candidates of both parties say practically the same thing regarding Bolshevism. Not one of them—not even Attorney General Palmer—professes to have any real fear of a Bolshevik uprising in the United States.

"All of them have the same idea, generally speaking, about industrial unrest. They all want labor to get 'a little more' than before the war. But they don't seem to want labor to get so much more that other elements in the community will be distrest.

"They all demand a business administration, and with one breath they declare that increased production is the solution of the high cost of living problem. Only one or two seem to realize the part which currency inflation plays.

"They all demand a reduction of taxes, and several of the Republicans seem to wish the burden of our war debt to be postponed for some other generation to pay.

"They all profess friendliness to labor to the extent of approving collective bargaining, but not one of them was very eager or hearty in his endorsement of this principle.

"Practically all the candidates of both parties are in favor of unrestricted immigration.

"There are two issues, of course, in regard to which there is a split along party lines: The League of Nations, and the tariff. All the Republicans except Hoover seem to believe that party loyalty requires them to be unfriendly or hostile to the League, tho only Johnson seemed to me sincere in this belief. All the Democrats seemed to feel that support of the League is demanded of them, tho I should say that this was not much more than lip service, except in the case of McAdoo. In spite of the fact that every economic condition which existed when the tariff was first made a Republican principle has been turned on its head, every Republican candidate feels that he must beat the big bass drum in favor of high tariff. One candidate, who shall be nameless here, came out firmly in favor of a tariff which should aid in building up Europe's war-shattered industries!"

From the point of view of the neutral observer no candidacy is more interesting than that of Herbert Hoover; and certainly no candidacy has been [Continued on page 297]



Underwood & Underwood
Frank O. Lowden



Keystone View
Mitchell Palmer



Underwood & Underwood
Warren G. Harding



Paul Thompson
Hiram Johnson



Paul Thompson
Edward I. Edwards

A Memorial Day Promise

By Elizabeth Hamm

BRIGHT and warm and sunny dawned the thirtieth of May one year ago in France. My first Memorial Day! I looked from my window in the little shell-torn house where I had found work, a home, and a measure of contentment, and the blue sky shining thru a shell-hole in the opposite roof swam before my eyes, and my heart contracted. I could not go to crown my own white cross with roses, for it stood too far away on a battlefield of Lorraine, one of a snowy field of crosses where five thousand of our dear boys lie sleeping within the shadow of Mont de Sec.

In all of the American cemeteries there were to be beautiful ceremonies, and we had planned to attend the one nearest our headquarters, leaving the doors of the busy office of the American Committee closed for one day, while we paused to do honor to our dead. Until the very last moment I thought to go, and then my courage failed. I feared to hear taps. Cowardly! He would not have liked me to be cowardly, and just as soon as the camions bearing away our blue-uniformed group had turned the corner beyond the old chateau gates, I felt ashamed, and tried to think of something I might do for him. Just then one of my best and smallest friends came toddling down the road toward where I stood forlornly in the doorway, and held out both hands full of flowers "for Madame 'Amm." It gave me an idea. I knew of no American graves in the vicinity, altho some American boys must certainly have fallen there, but on the height above Blerancourt seven crosses marked the resting place of unknown poilus, the town's heroic defenders.

"Eglantine," I said, "run and tell the children in Blerancourt to be here in an hour and to bring all the flowers they can carry. Run quick! Tell Berangere to help you."

Promptly on the hour named the children gathered about me, in clean aprons, and each carefully holding a big bouquet—all the lovely flowers of France—fragrant syringa, gay marguerites, roses and pansies, iris purple and gold, the very essence of the Spring. We were fifty in all, and we formed in line, two by two, the littlest in front with excited, happy eyes—for this was to be their very own "Fete of Flowers," and they were to deck the graves of brave men where they lay lonely and uncared-for on the hill.

As we filed up the winding street the people of Blerancourt came to their doorways and smiled in sympathy, and some followed us at a little distance. We went past the church, still beautiful in its destruction, up a narrow footpath to the pine-clad hill-top. I looked back over the flower-laden ranks of my small army, and met a smile on every face, yet the young voices were hushed,

for there was awe mingled with the children's happiness.

By the seven graves on the hill we paused and formed a close circle. Upon each cross hung a pathetic helmet with its bullet-hole telling the last tragic story, and scattered all about the ground were grim reminders of war, bits of torn clothing, gas masks, cartridge shells. But below us rolling clear away to the fallen giant of Coucy le Chateau the country was outspread in fairness and peace, covered so tenderly by Nature that the scars and wounds of battle were invisible. Blue hills and green valleys were bathed in soft noontide haze, and here and there the rich brown earth lay ploughed and full of promise. From the village came a faint echo of laughter and singing, where three months before had been silent discouragement. From the woods over the way a cuckoo called the hour.

I talked to the children a little, and then they decked the graves, all so sweet and earnest that it was charming to watch. They themselves with fragrant names—Rose, Eglantine, and Marguerite—held the fairest promise of this first springtime in a France restored to peace. The graves looked lovely, and loved, when the last flower was laid in place. As they worked the children chattered to me, and one of them, my favorite Fernand, whose father was killed in the battle of the Marne, asked me if he

could choose a grave "for my own, to bring fresh flowers to every week." "He will be my god-son, this poor unknown," he added, "and I will love him."

Finally we chanted in unison a prayer for the dead. And I breathed my own thankfulness for all the love and hope and innocence that rose from that sunny hill-top to Him whom the children call the "Good God."

But the best was yet to come. Late in the afternoon, working in my office, I raised my eyes to see Fernand in the doorway. Very shyly he held out a note. "Pour vous, Madame 'Amm," he whispered, and slipped away. I opened it and read:

DEAR MADAME:

I walked again in the woods this afternoon, and I found an abandoned grave. The wooden cross had upon it nothing but "American, Unknown." I have asked Marcel Guilbert to be godfather to the soldier that I chose this morning, and I will be godfather to this American. I promise you to care for this grave faithfully, and to love this soldier as a comrade who has died for me.

And so, American mother, whose boy fell so far away, and who lies you know not where, be sure that he is loved and cared for "faithfully, as a comrade" who gave his life that these flowers of France may grow to inherit a new and better world.

Blerancourt, France



Western Newspaper Union

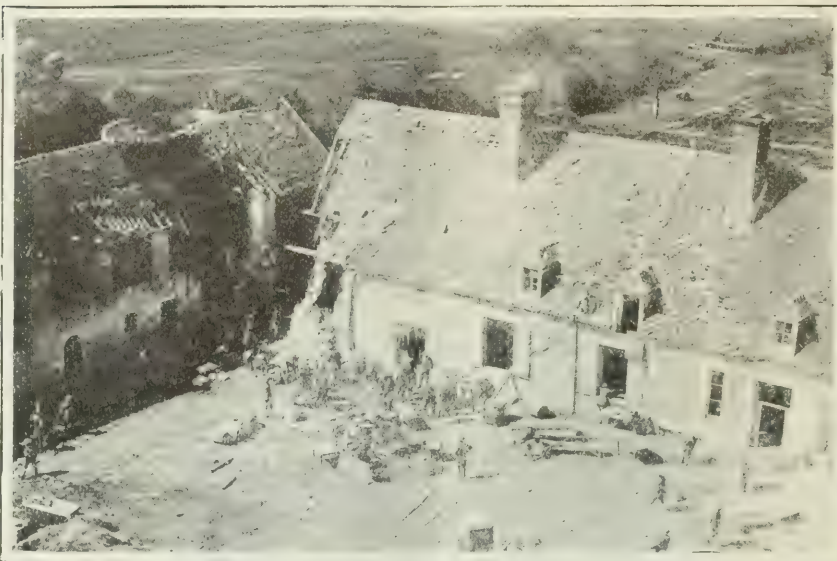
"I will be godfather to this American. I promise you to care for this grave faithfully and to love this soldier as a comrade who has died for me," said Fernand Prieur, a little French boy who had found the grave of an unknown American in a wood. His spirit is also the spirit of the French who decorated these American graves along the Aisne

Zero Hour Along the Marne

The First Complete Story of Our Combat Operations

By Captain Joseph Mills Hanson

THE situation leading directly to the Aisne-Marne counter-offensive was created by the Germans themselves. They offered to their opponents an opportunity which was seized by Marshal Foch so skilfully that his conduct of this one battle, had he never commanded in another, would have assured him a high place among the world's great captains. Believing themselves to be still



U. S. Official

Previously occupied by German machine guns, these partially wrecked buildings in the vicinity of Nesles, north of Ourcq, were made habitable for billets by men of the 308th Engineers, 42nd Division

possessed of the superiority of numbers, in mid-July the Germans determined to utilize their mass of reserves in an attempt to enlarge the Marne salient on its southeastern side by driving down to the Marne at Epernay, at the same time enveloping and capturing Reims by a simultaneous advance in the Champagne east of that city, which advance should penetrate southward to Chalons, the whole front of attack thus overrunning the line of the Marne, separating Paris from Verdun and seriously threatening the line of the French eastern frontier fortresses from Verdun to Belfort.

From the partial information which we at present possess we know that at the time of making this attack, which was launched on July 15, the Germans had a mass of reserve troops amounting to about sixty-three divisions. We know, also, that two days after commencing the attack they had reinforced the eighteen divisions already in line between Chateau-Thierry and the region of Suippes, in the Champagne, to a total strength of about thirty-eight divisions with eleven more in close support. Their general reserve was thus reduced very greatly, most of it being in the neighborhood of the British front.

In acting as it had done, the German High Command had assumed that Marshal Foch had no reserve force of sufficient strength to venture a counter-attack. But he had, in fact, thanks chiefly to the rapid coming of the Americans, a mass of maneuver of seventy-two divisions. Having learned accurately beforehand, thru his excellent Service of Intelligence, the time and place of the German offensive, he disposed twenty-seven divisions to meet it with nineteen more in close support. These were ample to stop the attack in its tracks from Chateau-Thierry to Suippes and to force the close engagement of all the opposed German divisions. Shrewdly judging that the Germans would not dare remove many more of their reduced number of reserves from the front of the now reinforced and refreshed British armies, on July 18 Marshal Foch, with twelve strong

American and French divisions in front line and ten in support, attacked the eleven German divisions holding the western side of the salient between Chateau-Thierry and the heights south of Soissons. The result was not for a moment in doubt. Unable greatly to reinforce the line attacked and with their own attacking troops between Reims and Chateau-Thierry imminently threatened in rear, the Ger-

mans had no choice but to retreat from the Marne salient as rapidly as possible. The initiative was lost to them and they never regained it.

In this far-flung battle, so curiously divided, from the Allied standpoint, into a defensive phase east of Chateau-Thierry and an offensive phase north of it, which, never overlapping, yet reacted vitally the one upon the other, American troops bore a part far more conspicuous than ever before. In the defensive phase their part was, to say the least, very important; in the offensive phase it was the absolutely determining factor for victory. In the subsequent pursuit to the Vesle our divisions again had work of great, tho perhaps not of supreme, importance.

First and last during the operations nine American divisions were engaged. Of these, the 3rd, the 28th and the 42nd took part in the defensive battle and, subsequently, in the pursuit to the Vesle; the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 26th participated in the counter-offensive and of these the 4th later on entered into the pursuit. One division, the 32nd, was engaged in the pursuit only and one, the 77th, entered the battle as a relieving division after the line had become stabilized on the Vesle. Thus approximately 75,000 American troops were engaged in the defensive battle, 100,000 in the counter-offensive and, counting the divisions which entered the fight a second time as well as those which first made their appearance then 125,000 in the pursuit. In themselves these numbers are formidable. But it is to be borne in mind, in measuring the magnitude of this epoch-marking battle, that, altho the American divisions all occupied sectors of capital importance, they constituted but a minor percentage of the whole vast Franco-American battle array and that they fought not on a front exclusively American but by divisions scattered along the line of conflict. The day of the united American army was yet to come.

The defensive phase of this mighty drama, this beginning of the end, opened at 3:20 o'clock on the morn-

ing of July 15, the "zero hour" at which the infantry masses of the armies of General von Buelow and General von Mudra, of the Army Group of the Crown Prince of Germany, moved to the attack along the front, about one hundred kilometers in length, extending from the eastern edge of Chateau-Thierry nearly to the edge of the Argonne Forest, on the further side of the plains of Champagne. At both extremities of the Allied front opposing them it happened that American troops were in line. General Joseph T. Dickman's 3rd Division, with the 28th Division under General Charles H. Muir in support, was defending the south side of the Marne from Chateau-Thierry eastward to the Jaulgonne Bend. These two divisions formed part of the French 38th Corps, of General Dagoutte's 6th Army. The 42nd United States Division, under General Charles T. Menoher, held the third line of defense in the Suippes sector of the Champagne, about thirty kilometers east of Reims. It was operating as part of the French 21st Corps, of General Gouraud's 4th Army.

General Gouraud, one of the ablest and most successful of the French army commanders, had arranged for meeting the anticipated German attack by a system of so-called "elastic defense" which embodied some decided improvements over the defensive distribution in depth which had already been practiced on various fields. In the sector in which the 42nd Division lay, the front line was held lightly by delaying detachments of the French 13th and 170th Divisions, the mass of the troops of these divisions being concentrated for the real resistance on the

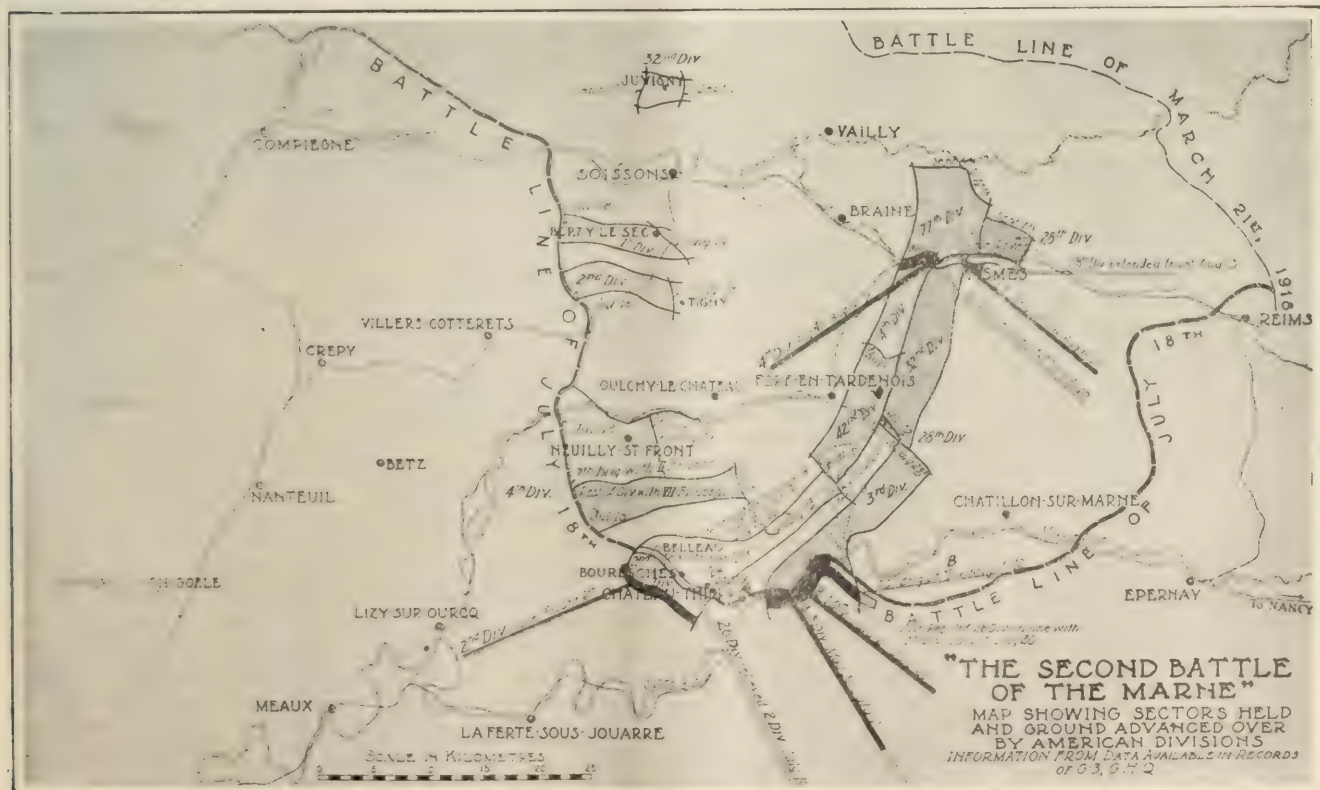
intermediate position. In case the latter should be broken thru, General Menoher's division stood in support in the third position, with General M. J. Lenihan's 83rd Brigade on the right, behind the French 170th Division, and General R. A. Brown's 84th Brigade on the left, behind the French 13th Division. There were still other systems of trenches further to the rear which could be occupied in case of need. Three advance battalions of the 42nd Division were disposed between French battalions in the intermediate position.

When the German troops swept forward upon the Allied front line they found themselves caught there under the French and American counter-barrage, while the gallant resistance of the delaying detachments caused them to become somewhat disorganized and to lose their impetus so that they came before the intermediate position only about 7:00 a. m. Checked here, they fought furiously, but to no purpose, to continue their progress. The advanced American battalions bore their share of this conflict with fine courage, one battalion of Colonel Benson C. Hough's 166th Regiment, of Ohio infantry, repulsing seven distinct attacks before noon. Two companies of Alabamians of the 167th

Infantry, Colonel William P. Screws' regiment, acting with two companies of French infantry, brilliantly recovered the only two strong points of the intermediate position into which the Germans had succeeded in penetrating. By noon the enemy, having suffered terrific losses, had already been thrown back everywhere in to the old Allied front line, where they sustained

[Continued on page 298]

This is the third of ten articles in which Captain Hanson tells the complete story of what the American troops did on the battle line in France—a series written from a thoro study of the official records and with the background of actual experience overseas. "Up the Line from Cantigny" was published in The Independent of March 27, and "Those Desperate Days at Chateau-Thierry" in the April 24 number. The others will follow in the fourth issue of every month.



U. S. Official Bureau & Mapping

On this general map of the operations of the American divisions, the shaded portions indicate the ground gained by the American troops alone or by American troops brigaded with other Allied units

Six Stories of Far-Sighted Research

A Message from the United States Government to the American People

By S. W. Stratton

Director of the United States Bureau of Standards

IN these days when the thoughts of most of us are turned again to the country's peace-time activities, it is interesting to reflect that out of the great war much real good has resulted, entirely aside from and perhaps more definite in character than some of the so-called benefits of a political nature.

In the fields of science and engineering, the development of certain devices and processes was undoubtedly greatly hastened by the war, and altho many of the inventions which were developed thru military necessity now appear to have an almost equal value in the arts of peace, it is to be doubted if these improvements would have been put into actual commercial use in the normal course of events for many years.

In the development of these new devices and methods of production, the Bureau of Standards has taken a prominent part. It was recognized early in the war that close coöperation between the Bureau and the Army and Navy would be necessary, in order to give to the military and naval establishments the benefits of the latest scientific developments. Modern warfare is so largely dependent upon science that the work which the Bureau carried out may be regarded as of the first importance and this fact was very clearly recognized by the military authorities and they, at all times, were very generous in the credit which they gave to the Bureau for its undertakings.

It was likewise fortunate that the Bureau's organization is such that it was able to change from a peace-time to a war basis with the least possible interruption in its service, and at the close of hostilities, to again turn, without confusion or delay, to its regular investigational work.

It would be interesting to nearly everyone, whether a scientist or not, to catalog the list of achievements toward the successful accomplishment of which the Bureau lent its aid, but such a list would be entirely too long to be covered in the scope of a short article. Besides, much of the assistance which the Bureau was able to render was of such a character that it never became a matter of official record. Consultations were continually held between representatives of the military and naval services and members of the Bureau's staff, in which the latter gave their advice and assistance on an almost endless variety of subjects, such assistance necessarily being of a more or less informal character.

It may be of interest, however, to cite a few

of the outstanding accomplishments brought about in part thru the efforts of the Bureau of Standards, which were carried out as a result of the war, but now have an important peace-time value

The determination of the direction of a source of radio waves was a matter of great-war-time importance, since to discover the location of an enemy radio station, and, if possible, suppress it, is almost as essential as it is to successfully establish one of our own and to safely transmit messages. It was with the object of aiding the army and navy in this detection work that the radio direction finder developed for fog signalling was turned over for military use.

Briefly, this is a device for receiving radio waves and indicating thru a very simple mechanism the direction from which they come. It consists of a coil of wire carried by a suitable light framework which may be turned in any direction about a vertical axis. This framework is rigidly attached to what amounts to an indicating arm while a dial over which this travels forms a part of the stationary base of the instrument. Current is induced in this movable coil by the radio waves and may be detected thru ordinary receivers. This current is loudest when the plane of the coil is perpendicular to the direction from which the waves come. Therefore, by slowly turning the coil, the direction of a radio sending station may be established with considerable accuracy. This device has been properly spoken of as a radio compass and it is as a compass that it promises to find its greatest commercial application. One has only to consider the value of such an instrument on shipboard.

Imagine the vessel surrounded by a dense fog at night and approaching a dangerous coast. Under such weather conditions, even the powerful beams from a lighthouse are often lost in the general obscurity; sound signals might perhaps be heard, but only for a

limited distance, and the determination of the direction from which they come is always a matter of doubt. The whistle and bell buoys of our coast, together with the fog signalling apparatus, have been valuable aids to navigation, but any one who has spent much time on shipboard knows the difficulty of determining the direction of the sound from such appliances and the difficulty of distinguishing it at all at comparatively short distances above the roar of the wind and the noises on the vessel itself.

[Continued on page 306]

Chinese Gold

By Charles McMorris Purdy

*In a curio shop full of musty odors and dusted cobwebs
There sits in calm repose an old copper candlestick—
And in it is a candle the color of Chinese gold . . .
Black night folds itself about a junk
Creaking with yellowed sails and heavy cargo.
The slip of Chinamen's bare feet across the decks,
The slap of waves against the sides,
A single light glimmering from the pinnacle.
In the cargo there is gold—Chinese gold—
Yellow, rich, mellowing—too much for one junk.
A dark serpent glides along the side, noiseless, black.
Over the rail something slides—only a rat, perhaps—
Another rat;—but only one serpent, dark, invisible.
Slip, slip go the Chinamen's feet.
Another rat—
The Chinamen's feet no longer slip, slip.
And the Chinese gold is red.*

Because We Both Love Liberty

By Baron Emil de Cartier

Ambassador from Belgium to the United States

COMMUNITY of thought and sentiment between Belgians and Americans is no new thing. The Great War has served to make the two countries know and understand each other better than ever—that is one of the good things that has come out of evil—but there has always existed between the two peoples a certain similarity of thought, especially in their aspirations for personal liberty and political independence.

The American Revolution was a great inspiration to the Belgians. At that time the Provinces which now constitute the Belgian Kingdom were, like the American Colonies, under the dominion of a foreign monarch. The American colonists, who had braved the perils of the sea and the unknown dangers of an unexplored continent to secure greater liberty, had begun to free themselves from the yoke of a German king seated on the English throne. The Belgians, who had fought for liberty against the Germanic tribes and against the armies of Caesar, and who had zealously maintained their municipal and provincial privileges against the encroachments of medieval princes and foreign rulers, were beginning to feel the heavy hand of Joseph II, Emperor of Austria and Sovereign of the Belgian Provinces.

The discontent of the Belgian Provinces came to a climax when, from 1786 to 1789, Joseph II endeavored to suppress the provincial privileges and ancient rights which the Belgians had obtained from Charles V in the sixteenth century. The fires glowing upon the Altar of Liberty in the New World had illuminated western Europe. In 1789 the Belgian patriots, under the leadership of Vonck and Van der Noot, rose against their Austrian rulers, and set up a "Federal Republic" under the name of "The Republic of the United Belgian Provinces."

It is interesting to note that, in drafting a Constitution for their new republic, the Belgians were inspired by the Constitution of the United States of America.

This Belgian Constitution, which was adopted in 1790, bears a close resemblance to the "Articles of Confederation" adopted at Annapolis in 1777 and to the Constitution finally adopted at Philadelphia in 1787.

The Belgian Republic was constituted as a "Confederation" of the Belgian Provinces. Each Province maintained its complete internal autonomy, with its ancient privileges and cherished institutions, in much the same



*© Cluendest
Photograph from Press Illustrating*

Baron Emil de Cartier, the first Belgian Ambassador to the United States, was a member of the Supreme Economic Council of the Peace Conference

way as the new American states guarded their rights.

Sovereignty was vested in the whole, in the "body" of the Provinces, and this "body" was represented by a Federal "Congress" possessing legislative powers.

Each Province was represented in the Federal Congress by delegates, the number of votes being in proportion to the importance of the Province. In this respect the Belgian Federal Congress resembled the American Congress before the adoption of the "Connecticut Compromise" of 1790, which provided for equal representation of each state in the Senate.

The executive power of the Belgian Republic was vested in a "President," who was elected by the "Congress." The President was assisted by a Secretary of State; in the Congress there were three committees: for Political Affairs, for Legislative Affairs, and for Financial Affairs.

It seems, perhaps, somewhat remarkable that, in adopting a Constitution, the Belgians should have been inspired by distant America rather than by their neighbor, the new French Republic.

During the early days of American independence, there had been much intercourse between the United States and the Belgian Provinces. The Belgians not only sympathized with the American aspirations for independence, but had started up a very important trade with the new republic of the west. As early as 1783 a Belgian Consul General, Baron de Beelen, had been sent to America to negotiate a treaty of commerce. Quite an important business between the two countries was carried on in Belgian glass, cloth, linen, laces, *et cetera*, and American furs, tobacco, sugar and other products.

While this intercourse had its effect in introducing American ideas into Belgium, it seems probable that the adoption of the Constitution of the United States as a model for the Constitution of the Belgian Republic was due, more directly, to the influence of Lafayette.

The "Republic of the United Belgian Provinces," on account of internal dissensions, disappeared after one year of existence, and with it disappeared its Constitution. But, in this episode, the remarkable similarity of the form of government adopted by the Americans and the Belgians, a century and a half ago, at the moment when each nation had just liberated itself from foreign domination, is symbolized that love of liberty and independence which is the ideal of the people of Belgium and the people of the United States.

Washington, D. C.

The Free for All at Chicago

By Talcott Williams

THE associated leaders of the Republican party have been successful in their organized effort, begun a full year ago, to prevent any one candidate from entering the Republican Convention with a majority or an overmastering strength which would lead to a majority. No one candidate has this strength. With the delegates all chosen, about half the convention is "uninstructed."

When Tilden began forty-four years ago the plan of having "uninstructed" delegates and since, this has meant a screen for some one candidate. This is not true now. Instead, "uninstructed" means that nearly half the delegates, perhaps on second ballot a majority, are men friendly to the organized machinery of the party. They believe in this machinery. They are not controlled by it, save a few, but are "responsive" to it and to its leaders. They know them. They have acted with them in the past. They "can do business" with them, business for just and high public interests, for party interests, for personal interest, but still "business." This "uninstructed" vote has a sincere belief and conviction that the tempestuous ocean of 9,000,000 Republican voters needs wise experienced pilots for the Republican Convention, with a motto overhead for the other passengers, "Don't talk to the man at the wheel."

The "uninstructed" are particularly certain that this is necessary now that Hiram Johnson has started such a storm by ripping open the bags of his eloquence and rocked the Republican party and its pilots with such a tidal wave of radicalism as was never seen before. They want, therefore, that the Republican Convention should be a "deliberative body" at Chicago. Of the 450 to 500 "uninstructed delegates, a strong majority, probably 300 to 400, honestly want to select the best candidate that can (a) carry the country (else why nominate?), (b) will be liberal rather than radical or "stand-pat" and (c) give us peace and restore the quiet prosperous days from 1905 to 1912, of "sane" measures.

But "deliberation" is various. Inside of this sober, respectable body are also men busy deliberating what they can get for a vote, principally from the South, or at what political price they can sell their souls or possibly even their party and country.

This pretty plan for a hand-picked candidate selected by hand-picked delegates started with a common understanding between Republican leaders in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio, with rich California friends who were expected to get a "diamond cinch" on Hiram Johnson by making a national campaign otherwise impossible to a poor man with no means. The pivot of this easy way with dissenting radicals was the eighty votes from New York, with the two New England states, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Alas, Ohio went to pieces under Harding, Pennsylvania has grown weak behind Penrose, and New York has split wide open, to unite later or not as the case may be.

From the Republican Convention in 1860 which nominated Lincoln, an undying feud has existed, on one side, between the solid Republican vote and its leaders from St. Lawrence County in Northeast New York, New England dyed-thru Republican counties to where Republican Southwest New York is close to the Republican Western Reserve of Ohio and, on the other, in counties heavily Democratic, the organized Republican machine from Albany to New York and often Brooklyn.

These last leaders have no Republican majorities and no scruples. In 1860, the predecessors of these men were for Seward. He was beaten and Lincoln was nominated. Can the Republican Convention in 1920 at Chicago find and

nominate a Lincoln? Not if these machine leaders can help it. They are much weakened by the New York split. Hiram Johnson may dominate by sheer personal force. The votes divided between Wood, Lowden and the rest have no leaders apparently equal to organizing a new majority. Lowden comes nearest to it. The leaders can "do business" with him. Still, as before, the two leading, to whom the "uninstructed" can turn, are Governor Coolidge and Nicholas Murray Butler. The last has put forth a strong personal platform, the best yet. A third unknown may appear. Hoover may come forward in a deadlock.

But the Republican Convention will begin, half divided between Wood, Johnson, Lowden and others, but ready to hear the call of a possible majority for someone else; half "uninstructed" and ready to crystallize on a new "sane" man, led by a score of "leaders" who alone know how each of the delegates came to be elected, where they are lodged at Chicago, who are their friends and how they can be "approached" for good and for evil, for fair or for foul. These be great odds in getting a majority to select a candidate, when a thousand men are herded in strange hotels.

Out of this smoke screen will come the Republican candidate selected by the manipulation of the few or the sudden desire of the many for some one candidate. The platform will compromise on the Treaty and the League, leaving the actual policy to be settled by the Republican Administration, if there is one. This is a grave risk. If the Democratic party is for the Treaty and the League, with a good candidate, many Republicans will vote for the League.

The Fall in Prices

IT has been noted that the recent slump in prices affected nearly everything in some degree—except food. There is a reason for that exception. High prices of manufactured goods can be met by economy in expenditure, but high prices of food can only be met by increased production.

You can live without pictures
You can live without books
But civilized man
Cannot live without cooks.

McAdoo

By Norman Hapgood

THE Democrats have one advantage over the Republicans. There is at least a definite trend toward a standard-bearer who is the ablest available man in the party. The Republicans have been squabbling about Wood, Johnson, Lowden, Harding, Knox, and various dark horses, showing little disposition to get behind Hoover, the only one of their candidates who measures up to the emergency. The Democrats, however, seem to realize that McAdoo is the man fit for the staggering job. If he is elected, he will make a president capable of succeeding in a time of gigantic problems; and he has a much better chance to be elected than seemed conceivable six months ago.

The qualities that have brought McAdoo where he is, with no accidental advantages, are a most rapid intelligence, brilliant imagination, high executive ability, and unflinching courage. Also he knows the United States, east and west, south and north, and he understands politics, which is important in getting on with Congress, in making appointments, in formulating issues before the public.



Brown in the Chicago Daily News

Superior Man!

How Does It Strike You?



Woods in Memphis Commercial Appeal

He needs less dope and more exercise

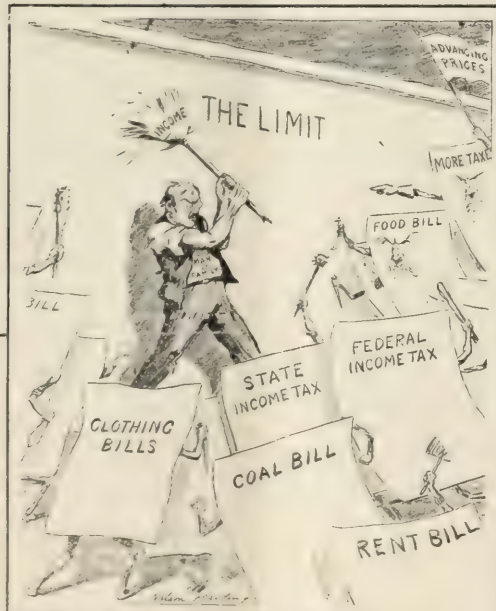


Stimson in Dayton Daily News

Better put on chains!

Why get panicky? You could cut off
a lot of tail and still have a pretty
good cat

1930, New York Tribune, Inc.



What's the matter? Why doesn't he
teeter?

Donahy in Cleveland Plain Dealer



Ha den in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

With his back to the wall



He is right on all the issues and he knows his way around the world.

Among the most intelligent political students of my acquaintance the opinion prevails that McAdoo was the most resourceful Secretary of the Treasury since the days of Hamilton and Gallatin. It fell to him to take a leading part in securing in the Federal Reserve Act a new system of credit and currency, without which we should have fared badly when the war broke, to defend and explain the new system, and to take the lead in putting it into operation. Some of the opposition that was made by leading bankers I shall talk about when I can spare more space, and how their opposition was met by Mr. Wilson and Mr. McAdoo. When the European war started all Wall Street feared a panic. The energetic assistance of the treasury, and the sound conditions on which it lent its assistance, also make a big story, which will play a stirring part when it is made clear in the campaign. As the war progressed, and as we came into it, there was put on the treasury the burden of providing in three years over \$43,000,000,000, or more than we had spent altogether in the preceding 127 years since the formation of the nation. The huge financial machine worked with perfect smoothness. The Treasury department was enlarged with the ablest men available in the country. It included innumerable activities, among them the greatest insurance enterprises in the history of the world, and there was no break-down anywhere.

In wartime, railroads are an important weapon. The Government took them over. As if McAdoo did not have enough to do already, he was selected as the man who must guide this new enterprise. I venture to say that the speed with which the railroads were used to get supplies and men where they were needed was one of the most powerful and one of the least costly branches of our war activity. Let nobody imagine that if McAdoo is nominated the Government's management of the railroads will be on the defensive. It will be shown how every car, every locomotive, every employee was treated as a soldier, and how impossible it would have been for Pershing and his boys to have accomplished their triumph without the smooth and rapid railroad work at home, and how England, France and Italy might have staggered and slipped for lack of sustenance if the vast supplies of the United States had not in the emergencies found their way with uninterrupted speed to the place they were needed at the moment they were needed.

In our foreign relations also, if McAdoo is nominated, there will be no fear, no pussy-footing. The voters will know immediately, and without any trimming, precisely what Mr. McAdoo believes this country owes to itself and to the world, and the Republicans will be hard pressed to avoid stating a positive, constructive plan of their own, instead of merely barking away at the agreement reached by most of the other nations and our own executive.

Such is the mere outline of the direction in which McAdoo will run a campaign. There are dozens of other attributes of the man, all combining into a fighter of the first class, and a fighter for the right.

A Choice of Evils

MANY newspapers have pointed out, with no little justice, the defects of the direct primary. It fails to bring out the voters, it arbitrarily limits the choice of candidates by the early dates fixed for "getting on the ballot," it hampers the freedom of the delegates to the National Convention, it is enormously expensive and puts a premium on self-advertisement, and in many states it is open to members of hostile parties. There is just one argument in its favor: the old system was worse. Is it beyond the power of American political intelligence to devise a method of nomination which will really make the

nominee the popular choice of the rank and file of the party?

Uncle Sam and the League

They are all out of step but me.

Rhode Island

THE United States is now in the position that Rhode Island was in after all the other states had adopted the Constitution. It is awkward, uncomfortable and undignified to be shivering on the brink of a league of states or a League of Nations when everybody else is already enjoying the swim. And you have to dive in the end, after all. Ask Rhode Island.

Sane Socialism

By John Spargo

THE outcome of the struggle in the recent convention of the Socialist party adds to the evidence that throughout the international Socialist movement a reaction against Bolshevism has set in. Socialists everywhere are recognizing that so-called proletarian communism—which is neither proletarian nor communistic—is the world's most dangerous menace to Socialism and are aligning against it.

Recently an American gentleman was shown, in the office of the Socialist party of Italy, which has defended and supported the Russian régime, a significant document. It was a report to the party directorate by one of its members, Morgari, upon the spread of Bolshevism. The report, based upon extensive investigation, said that the party must be roused to fight Bolshevism as its most deadly enemy. Political reasons prevented the publication of the report, but the party directorate decided to be governed by its recommendations.

The victory of the forces of sane Socialism led by Messrs. Hillquit and Berger over the pro-Communist and pro-Bolshevist forces led by Messrs. Engdahl and Tucker indicates that a similar decision has been reached by the responsible leaders of Socialism here. Henceforth we shall see American Socialists fighting Bolshevism as uncompromizingly as Marx fought Bakunin.

In the convention the extremists of the Left Wing wanted a platform and resolutions which would uphold the "dictatorship of the proletariat" and most of the other vicious and reactionary nonsense which Russian Communism has revived. The orthodox Socialists wanted a platform and resolutions committing the party to orderly legal processes, to constructive social reforms to help the transition to Socialism, and to the strictest reliance upon the conviction and will of the majority. That this element should win by decisive majorities in a convention meeting under conditions of irritation and exasperation calculated to provoke a violent and vengeful spirit, is as important as it is encouraging. It shows that the Socialist party is regaining its balance, and that in the future the revolutionary Communists will have to meet the opposition of the Socialists—a force superior to all the repressive and coercive measures that have been tried, or even proposed. The speech in which Victor L. Berger riddled its philosophy and aims will do more to weaken Bolshevism in America than a thousand prison sentences or deportations.

This is the central fact of importance to the American public. Of course, there are some contradictions and inconsistencies, some of them very sinister and others simply stupid. The standard bearer selected by the party has declared himself to be a Bolshevik. The party itself, thru the adoption of the report presented by Mr. Hillquit, becomes affiliated with the Third International, that creature of Lenin and his cohorts, which exists to spread over the world the very principles which the convention rejected.

By that same vote the party severs its connection with the Second International, and that just when the latter body is fighting Bolshevism. Finally, the convention demanded recognition of the Bolshevik Government of Russia, which Mr. Hillquit imaginatively described as "a responsible government," but Mr. Berger accurately described as a "dictatorship by the Communist party." These and other inconsistencies and contradictions reflect the confusion and chaos which has entered the Socialist parties everywhere.

There could be no stronger support of the view of the convention here set forth than the bitter attack made upon the Socialist party by the Communist party in a letter to Mr. Debs immediately after the convention. The Socialist party is described as "the most dangerous enemy of the working class," a "stinking carcass," and so on. The presidential candidate—who, be it said, has been catering to the revolutionary Communists—is bluntly told that there can be no compromise between the two parties; that "not even your name can hide their counter-revolutionary tendency." He is told that by aligning himself with the Socialist party he sets himself "against the Communist movement of America—against the Communist International—against the world-proletarian revolution toward which our heroic comrades in Russia are looking for their salvation." The issue is drawn. By accepting the nomination, Mr. Debs becomes the leader of an active war against Bolshevism by Socialists. Is it less than folly to keep him in prison?

Overdoing It

MARRIAGES and revolutions are excellent things if indulged in *once*. The trouble with Mexico is not that it has had a revolution but that revolution has become as much a habit as marriage with King Solomon.

Well Done, Smith!

Governor Smith has vetoed the vicious Lusk bills passed by the New York legislature which would disfranchise any citizen or group of citizens who held political, religious, social or economic views different from those entertained by three judges at Albany. Governor Smith evidently realizes that if you deny a minority party political action you inevitably drive it to direct action.

The Sheepishness of Americans

By Edwin E. Slosson

THE jump into overalls jumped overalls up. The movement against profiteers simply added another class of profiteers. The aim of those who promoted the movement was to break away from fashion, but all they did was to start a new fashion. The only way to accomplish their laudable purpose of bringing down the price of clothing would be to start the fashion of being out of fashion and that would be the hardest kind of a lesson to teach the American people. They have learned to act as one—which is a good thing sometimes. They have yet to learn how to act as ones—which is a good thing most of the time.

We are mob-minded and that is the cause of many of our troubles, including the high cost of living. The lunch rooms have to charge high prices because their business is practically confined to two hours a day and they have to provide seats and service for all their patrons at one time. If people would distribute their lunches along at 10, 11, 12, 1, 2, 3, or 4, as they might easily do these long days, they would get better and cheaper accommodation. The reason why the subway and elevated cars are jammed with people until they become hexagonal from mutual compression is because they insist upon coming and going at about the same hour. This puts a peak load on the dynamos and the

company unloads the peak on the passengers by increased fares and decreased standing room. A daylight saving law does not remedy the evil because it moves up everybody at once. Better to let the clock hands alone and persuade one third of the people to get up an hour earlier and one third an hour later. Let each factory, office and theater adopt its own time schedule at such hours as will best avoid the rush and everybody will be more comfortable. It is a great bother to find everything closed at one time and everything open at another when you can only go to one place.

To distribute the load, to level the peak, that is the true aim of the engineer, the economist, and the statesmen. Everybody wants to read the same novel the same week. Consequently the library cannot supply its readers, while equally good novels, a few months old, are stacked up unread on the shelves. There is a world-wide shortage of wheat. "Use other grains," says Hoover. Everybody does for a while, then after a while everybody goes back to wheat and the supply again runs short. All the housewives order the best cuts of meat, but cattle can't be grown that are all best cuts. The Department of Agriculture advises some other cut and then every housewife orders that and will accept no substitute. Someone suggests that a few young men and women might learn Spanish to their advantage and immediately 10,000 in a single city start Spanish and there are not teachers and textbooks enough to go around. If an excursion boat tips and the captain calls out "Too many on one side," the crowd unanimously rushes to the opposite side and the boat lists more than ever. A millionaire asked for his recipe for riches said: "Go where everybody is doing the same thing and do something different." He had got his money out of the Klondike by selling groceries.

We declared our independence as a nation, but we have not yet declared our independence as individuals. We profess to dislike militarism, but we militarize ourselves and no man dares break step. We do everything in mass movements, by campaigns, drives, booms, crazes, fads and revivals. We cannot even fulfil the simplest civic or family duties without calling on all our fellow citizens to aid. It is only by the proclamation of a "Go-to-Church-Sunday" that we are enabled to make a batting average in religion of one hit out of a possible fifty-two. The rest of the calendar is filled up with "Write-to-Mother Day," "Clean-Up Day," "Plant-a-Tree Day," "Be-Patriotic Day," "Be-Thankful Day," and the like. "All together now" cries our gubernatorial or presidential cheer-leader, "one-two-three, let 'er go!" And we all go thru the motions of the designated emotions with the precision of a metronome.

"The strongest man in the world," says Ibsen in "The Enemy of the People," "is he who stands most alone." That is, I suppose, his way of saying that nobody but a strong man could stand alone in a democracy like ours.

The American people is as easy to stampede as a herd of Texas steers and anyone who tries to stand against the rush gets trampled into the ground.

The Ideal College President

By Hamilton Holt

HE first decides how many students his kind of institution ought reasonably to have.

Having made this decision he gets it approved by the trustees.

He then calculates how many dormitories, dining halls, stadiums, libraries, laboratories, etc., would be required to house, feed, exercise and educate the student body.

He thereupon goes out and gets this necessary physical equipment, or as much of it as he did not already possess.

Having got it, he inexorably stops all further physical expansion.

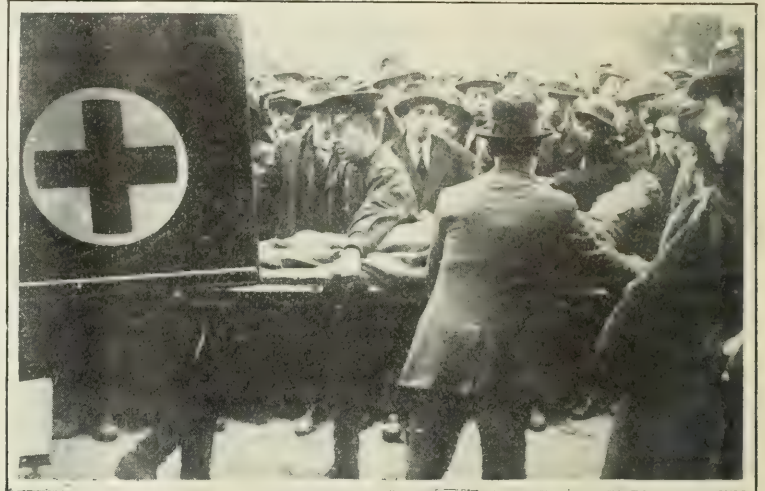


International

While the British House of Commons was passing the Irish Home Rule bill on its second reading the Sinn Feiners in Ireland were arousing further rebellion against the authorities and making civil government almost impossible. Crowds of sympathizers gathered outside Mountjoy Prison, where Sinn Feiners under arrest were carrying out their threats of a hunger strike, and held frequent demonstrations for the cause of free Ireland. In the photograph above Irish republicans are waving the Sinn Fein flag. British policemen are on guard

Home Rule and Hunger Strikes

The Progress of Events in Ireland



© Kadel & Herbert

Forty thousand Irishmen, it is said, assembled outside the Mountjoy Prison when the hunger strikers were released. One of the prisoners, Haire, of Derry County, is shown in this photograph being carried to an ambulance. The hunger strike has made a farce of imprisonment as a punishment

Curbing Sinn Fein Sentiment

The barricade of barbed wire, at the left, is backed by English soldiers with fixed bayonets to keep the "friends of Irish freedom" from stampeding Mountjoy Prison. Below, the eloquence of Lord Mayor O'Neill takes the place of barbed wire, but the soldiers are still in attentive support



He goes right on, however, raising all the money he can, putting every dollar of it into professors' salaries.

When he has enough to pay his teaching force at least twice as much as they could get in any rival institution he discharges or pensions his dead-wood professors, inviting the most eminent savants in the world to fill their places. Having the most attractive price to pay, he gets nine out of every ten he approaches.

He is now in a position to turn his full attention to the students. As his "star" faculty attracts many more than can possibly be accommodated, he naturally picks and chooses those he wants, refusing admittance to all undesirables of whatever kidney.

He can now, if he wants to, either expand again or merely roll along, or—if the Trustees so hint—retire with a contented mind on his Carnegie pension, conscious that he has eschewed the scandalous scramble for students so rife among other educational institutions, glad that he has not yielded to the prevalent temptation of putting all his money in brick and mortar, and proud that he leaves to his successor an institution with an unequalled grade of professors, an unequalled grade of students, a plant adequate for the needs of both.

The People Rule

THE people by stopping the purchasing of clothes have started the prices tumbling all over the country. There is a lesson here for other trades. If prices are not voluntarily reduced the people have the remedy in their hands by taking up in turn each profiteering product and ceasing to buy it until the prices come down.

A Great and Solemn Referendum

PRESIDENT Wilson's wish that the fate of the Treaty might be decided by a "great and solemn referendum" was unfortunately impossible in this country which has no such constitutional provision. But Switzerland has a referendum. The opponents of the League of Nations appealed to the people and by the people they have been judged. Our greater democracy left the decision to a hand-picked Foreign Relations Committee composed mainly of the President's political enemies.

The Churches and World Peace

By Shailer Mathews

THE churches are taking themselves seriously. Not only are they raising hundreds of millions for their own special tasks; they are also again undertaking to make war unlikely. It is a worthy aim. But is it mere sentimentalism?

Not if they can tread the strait path that leads between pacifism and belligerent nationalism. National affairs as well as industrial demand that good people show good sense. For the churches are social bodies enrolling millions of men and women who are voters. In their keeping is a vast influence which if wisely directed is an asset upon which statesmen may realize.

Nothing is plainer than that the world must be re-taught its ideals of international peace. That means it must be taught to hope for peace, for ideals without hope are as powerless as plaster-of-paris images. But upon what shall such hopes be based? Certainly not on machine guns and policemen's clubs. You cannot shoot hope into men's souls. Baptize an ideal with its owner's blood, and hope turns to revenge.

Six years ago we really thought that international commerce would make men love each other; that nations would be too wise to risk bankruptcy by going to war. Nobody believes this now. Peace must ultimately rest upon human nature taught self-sacrifice for the sake of justice.

And human nature is just now our big problem. The old arguments for war are crawling out from their caves. The horrors, the abasements, the obscenities, the bankruptcy, the distortion of morality, the turning of science into a ministry of destruction, the culture of a national spirit upon a common hatred, all these are still possible for men maddened by six years of violence. The world is trying not to think about them. It wants to forget them. But forgetfulness that seeks no remedy will lead us only to overspend, over-dress, over-eat. It is idle to expect spontaneous ideals from a world that is either starving or dancing to jazz music.

We need heralds of the spirit. Fortunately we still have the institutions of religion. In our churches are many times five thousand who have never bowed their knee to the Baal of militarism. Patriots who dared defend their nation, they still believe that they fought a war to end war. They still believe in the ideals which nerved their souls in moments of sacrifice. They dare work for peace because they dare believe in God. They take baffled statesmen and men of affairs seriously when they say that the one hope of the future is religion. They will not be laughed down or sneered down. If religion is the one hope of the world they propose to bring religion into international affairs.

That purpose gives meaning to the World Alliance of International Friendship thru the Churches. It proposes nothing less than to "organize the religious forces of the world so that the weight of all churches and Christians can be brought to bear upon the relations of governments and peoples to the end that the spirit of peace and good will may prevail." It was organized on August 1, 1914,—a day of awful memories! Then it adjourned in flight. Since the close of the war it has not been idle. Fourteen great nations already have national councils, and in eight others councils are being organized. Thousands of sensible, un-fanatical Christians are becoming its supporters. Next August it will hold another meeting in Geneva, in which at least twenty-six nations will be represented.

It goes without saying that the World Alliance believes in the League of Nations, but it also believes that the Golden Rule and personal friendships are the best solvent of national misunderstandings. To this end it plans to assemble the representatives of the world's churches. They will pray together, plan together, and get acquainted with each other. That is the first step toward mutual confidence.

Such a body cherishes no illusions. It knows that it will bring about no sudden conversion of the nations to the Prince of Peace, but that it can help them to moral sanity. It can begin again to internationalize the ideals of Christ. If religion is the one basis of our hope for a world at peace with itself, religion must accustom Christian leaders to friendship, rather than to the perpetuation of international enmities.

We can leave to the historian the estimate of the relative share of each nation in the Great Tragedy of history. Reconstruction is forward-looking. We never can build the future by exhuming the past. We must begin reassembling the good-will of the world.

The World Alliance merits the support of every well-wisher of his fellowman whatever may be his citizenship. It is none too soon to begin a crusade for mutual understanding. Christianity is certainly the one agency devoted to the task of making men more ready to give justice than to fight for their rights. The peace conference that in 1914 fled into the Great War should be the first of a series of conferences that shall teach nations to live together by consolidating the good-will that still persists in Christian hearts. The churches are the repository of power that make possible international good-will. Without armaments, without authority, without power, this Geneva meeting can reestablish the foundations of a spiritual League of Nations.

The Story of the Week

The Socialist Convention

THE first national political convention of the year took place in New York City from May 8 to May 15. The Socialist Party nominated Eugene V. Debs for President and Seymour Stedman for Vice-President. There was no opposition to Mr. Debs but a few votes were cast for Mrs. Kate O'Hare for second place.

Eugene Debs was the nominee of the Socialists during the Presidential campaigns of 1900, 1904, 1908 and 1912. He first attained national prominence as a labor agitator during the railroad strikes of 1893. In 1896 he was still counted as a Populist and supported Mr. Bryan and in 1916 he did not seek the Socialist nomination, preferring that Mr. Benson should head the ticket. Save for those two campaigns he has always been the standard-bearer of the party and the honor which has now come to him of a fifth nomination has never been granted before by any party to any candidate. His remarkable talents as an open air speaker and his very pleasant personality made him the ideal head of a party which desired the moral victory of a large popular vote but could not cherish any hope of taking office immediately. Mr. Debs was convicted under the Espionage Act for pacifist speeches made after our entrance into the Great War and is still under sentence, but a delegation of party managers have petitioned President Wilson for his pardon in order that he may be free to make his campaign.

Mr. Stedman is a Chicago lawyer who has been one of the chief legal advisers to the Socialist Party since its organization. One of the arguments which brought about his selection was the advantage of having one member of the national ticket free to conduct a campaign, as Mrs. O'Hare, like Mr. Debs, is a prisoner.

The real debate came over the platform rather than over

the ticket. Mr. Hillquit of New York and Mr. Berger of Wisconsin were successful in keeping the Convention from any indorsement of the "dictatorship of the proletariat" or the "soviet form of Government" and from adopting provocative phrases hostile to American patriotism or religious or moral sentiment. To carry a moderate platform necessitated a very intense struggle with a group of radical Bolsheviks, headed by J. Louis Engdahl of Illinois, who openly declared that "what we want is the dictatorship of the working class." The defeat of this faction means that the Communist and Communist Labor Parties will not unite with the Socialist Party for purposes of the campaign, in spite of Mr. Debs' appeal for reunion. It is worthy of note that some of the Socialist Assemblymen expelled at Albany as traitors to the country voted with the moderate group as delegates to the Socialist Convention.

There was a division also on the declaration of foreign policy. Finally a compromise was reached by which the party agreed to enter into negotiations with the Socialist parties of other countries for union with the Third International, the international Socialist organization formed at Moscow, but on the condition that no "special formula for the attainment of the Socialist Commonwealth be imposed or exacted as condition of affiliation." This means that the Socialist Party in the United States is willing to federate with the Bolsheviki but will not submit to any dictation from them; American Socialism will be master in its own house. Mr. Berger even went so far as to say that Russian Bolshevism in its present form was unjust and could not last and that Lenine was as much of a dictator as President Wilson.

What the Socialists Want

THE platform as adopted is mainly the work of Mr. Hillquit, with certain amendments of minor importance. After the usual arraignment of the capitalist system and of the two great political parties comes a list of immediate demands. With respect to foreign policy a general cancellation of war debts owed to the United States by foreign nations is recommended and a liberal extension of credits for rebuilding Europe "upon the understanding that all war debts, including indemnities, among such countries shall likewise be cancelled." "The mischievous organization called the League of Nations" is to be dissolved and a more democratic international structure created. The independence of Ireland is to be promptly recognized and normal relations restored with Germany, Russia and Austria.

The platform urges the restoration of civil liberties lost during the war, the election of Federal judges, the direct election and recall of the President and Vice-President, the selection of the cabinet by Congress, equal suffrage, amendment of the Constitution by popular referendum; nationalization of banks, railroads, shipping, mines, oil wells, grain elevators, packing houses and insurance; the establishment of a minimum wage and a shorter week day, and the payment of our internal war debt by a capital levy.

Halting the Deportations

SECRETARY of Labor Wilson has decided that the mere fact of membership in the Communist Labor Party is not sufficient ground for the deportation of an alien resident in the United States. This decision released from cus-



Stimson in Dayton Daily News

Next!



The last few buttons are always the hardest

today about 160 members of the party held for deportation. Mr. Wilson based his ruling on the fact that the Communist Labor Party, while committed to Bolshevik principles, did not renounce political methods of attaining its ends. He pointed out that whereas the Communist Party in its constitution declares that "Communism does not propose to capture the bourgeois parliamentary state but to conquer and destroy it" the Communist Labor Party declares that "the working class must organize and train itself for the capture of state power." Both parties are small groups of radical Socialists who left the Socialist Party because it would not unreservedly commit itself to Bolshevik principles. The general principle laid down by the Department of Labor will have an important effect on the future deportation policy of the Government:

The belief in, teaching and advocacy of the class struggle, mass action, the conquest of political power, the dictatorship of the proletariat, Socialism, Communism, the "One big union," shop committees, shop stewards and other social, industrial, economic and political changes mentioned in the Communist Labor Party platform and program—however reprehensible these things may be to the minds of any or all of our people—do not bring the organization within the purview of the act as long as it does not propose to use force or violence to accomplish the purpose.

Palmer Wins and Loses

ATTORNEY General Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, has carried the primaries of his state. His was the only name printed on the ballot, but some of his opponents wrote in the name of Mr. McAdoo. Practically the entire Pennsylvania delegation is expected to support Mr. Palmer on the first ballot at San Francisco. The regular Republican slate was also victorious. This delegation is unpledged, but will support Governor Sproul as "favorite son" on the first ballot at Chicago. Governor Sproul is, however, less likely to retain his hold on the Pennsylvania delegation than Mr. Palmer, because Senator Penrose and other prominent Republicans of the state are already considering the possibility of running Senator Knox as a "dark horse" from Pennsylvania in case the election of Governor Sproul proves impossible. Some of the Pennsylvanians favor General Wood.

Georgia seems to have turned against the Administration. It was expected that Attorney General Palmer would be indorsed by the Democratic State Convention in view of the ruling of the state executive committee that the candidate who had won a plurality of the county votes in the primary should be indorsed by the state. But the convention repudiated the ruling of the executive committee. Mr. Palmer's plurality did him no good, for his two rivals, Sen-

ator Hoke Smith and Thomas Watson, the former Populist leader, joined forces in the convention to defeat him. The Smith-Watson combine, controlling a majority of the convention, declared against the unamended Covenant of the League of Nations, denounced the idea of a third term for President Wilson, instructed the Georgia delegation to act as a unit at San Francisco, and refused to indorse the candidacy of Mr. Palmer. The Palmer supporters will probably carry a contest into the national convention.

Wilson Unseats a Rider

ON May 13 President Wilson returned without his approval the appropriation bill for the legislative, executive and judicial services of the Government. His veto message was based on a "rider" provision which gave Congress control over all publications issued by the executive departments. This, he insisted, was an encroachment of Congress on the powers rightfully belonging to the executive branch of the Government:

I think that this section which would give the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing power to exercise censorship over the executive departments is an encroachment on the function of the Executive and incompatible with good government.

If we are to have efficient and economical business administration of Government affairs, the Congress I believe should direct its efforts to the control of public moneys along broadest lines, fixing the amounts to be expended and then holding the executive departments strictly responsible for their use. This can be accomplished by the enactment of legislation establishing an effective budget system which I have heretofore urged. The Congress and the Executive should function within their respective spheres. Otherwise efficient and responsible management will be impossible and progress impeded by wasteful forces of disorganization and obstruction.

The House of Representatives voted in favor of overriding the veto by a majority of 170 to 127, which fell short of the necessary two-thirds. The vote followed party lines with great closeness; only four Democrats deserting the Administration and the Republicans voting as a solid block. After the failure of the House majority to override the veto, the objectionable section was redrafted and the appropriation measure passed without dissent.

Knox Resolution Carried

THE Senate has approved by a party vote the resolution fathered by Senator Knox for an immediate peace with Germany. The resolution reserves all rights and claims against Germany "until such time as the German



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The Senate's adoption of the Knox resolution for peace came at the psychological moment in the Presidential boom for the Senator from Pennsylvania. Senator Knox's claims to the nomination include a long career in the ranks of the Republicans, with two terms as Attorney-General and one as Secretary of State

Government has, by treaty with the United States, ratification whereof is to be made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, made suitable provisions for the satisfaction of all claims against the German Government of all persons, wheresoever domiciled, who owe permanent allegiance to the United States," and that "the United States, altho it has not ratified the Treaty of Versailles, does not waive any of the rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations, or advantages to which it and its nationals have become entitled under the terms of the armistice signed November 11, 1918, or any extensions or modifications thereof or which under the Treaty of Versailles have been stipulated for its benefit as one of the principal allied and associated powers and to which it is entitled." Provision is also made for peace with the Governments of Austria and of Hungary.

The supporters of the Knox resolution were disappointed in their hope of splitting the Democrats and thus making it possible to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote to override a Presidential veto. Only three Democrats deserted the President on the final test—Reed of Missouri, Walsh of Massachusetts and Shields of Tennessee. One Republican, Senator Nelson of Minnesota, voted against the resolution and Senator McCumber of North Dakota was paired against it. The final vote of 43 to 38 was, in view of the known attitude of President Wilson, a virtual defeat for the Knox resolution. A transfer of eleven votes in the Senate would be necessary to make peace without consent of the President, even granting that such a course would be constitutional.

A Minister from Canada

THE British Embassy at Washington has made formal announcement of the intention of the British Government to place Canadian interests in the United States under the care of a Canadian Minister. Except for the separate representation of the British Dominions at the Paris Peace Conference and on the League of Nations Assembly, this is the first time in history that a colonial government has been accorded the same freedom in conducting its foreign affairs as an independent nation. It is one more evidence of what The Independent has so frequently emphasized; that the British Dominions, and Canada in particular, are not dependencies of Great Britain, but independent nations united with Great Britain in a permanent alliance.

The British statement lays stress on the close relationship existing between the United States and Canada:

The need for this important step has been fully realized by both governments for some time. For a good many years there has been direct communication between Ottawa and Washington, but the constantly increasing importance of Canadian interests in the United States has made it apparent that in addition Canada should be represented there in some distinctive manner, for this would doubtless tend to expedite negotiations and, naturally, first hand acquaintance with Canadian conditions would promote good understanding.

Immovable Freight

THE sequence of sporadic strikes on the railways, combined with the still acute shortage of rolling stock, has forced the Interstate Commerce Commission to resume emergency powers exercised during the war in order to permit the movement of traffic. Priority of shipment will be granted to foodstuffs and fuel. The Commission has suggested that coal and ore mines using ports on the Great Lakes enter into an agreement for transportation of their output without discrimination. Cars may be refused to any shipper who declines to cooperate.

The port of New York has suffered most severely from the strikes and "wholesale resignations" which have tied up freight traffic. Shipping men estimated that 80 per cent of the export trade of New York had been temporarily diverted to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other At-



Crutts Aerial Photograph

Results of the "outlaw" railroad strike are still piling up in New York a month or more. This photograph of the Erie and Lackawanna yards shows an enormous problem that confronts the Interstate Commerce Commission for the whole United States but is

lantic ports. Some cars with merchandise intended for New York remained stalled on the New Jersey side for thirty or forty days. Thousands of trucks have been used to supplement the inadequate railway service.

Reports from all over the country collected by the committee on car service of the American Railroad Association show 235,000 cars tied up or delayed in transit about the middle of May. A month earlier the number was 288,000. The outlaw strikes have failed and a majority of the strikers are already back at work but while the railroads are operating more nearly at normal capacity they have not yet overtaken the cumulative congestion which resulted from the strike. The economic results of a strike like those of a war, are felt more keenly some time after peace has been restored. The railroads, barely able to handle current traffic, must at the same time move the freight which has accumulated ever since the beginning of the strike. Railroad executives are demanding increased freight rates of about 28 per cent which would give an additional operating income of a billion dollars a year. The shortage of rolling stock to meet effectively the transportation needs of the nation is estimated at 288,000 freight cars, 6000 passenger cars and over 3,000 locomotives.

Obregon Avows Friendship

THE new régime in Mexico professes a policy of greater friendship for the United States than President Carranza ever showed. Whether these professions are sincere or are simply designed to win favor from a powerful neighbor at the critical moment of the revolution time alone will tell, but at least it is well that the promises of good behavior of the revolutionary leaders are on record.



Increased freight congestion which has been growing steadily worse for the Hudson, taken from an aeroplane a thousand feet above, suggests the need to smooth out the freight jam, which affects commerce thruout the port of New York

General Obregon declares that "My ideal for the relations between Mexico and the United States is to make the international boundary like the Canadian boundary, withdrawing troops, except customs officials." He added that Carranza's interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine as hostile to Latin America had been a mistaken one. Governor Adolfo de la Huerta of Sonora assures the United States that "we have given complete guarantees to natives and foreigners."

Mindful of the prejudice created against the Huerta Government by the murder of President Madero, General Obregon claims to have offered strict orders to his followers that when Carranza is captured he shall suffer no injury to his person. The Carranzista forces still hold out only in the eastern part of Mexico, including the state of Puebla and part of the state of Vera Cruz. Several sharp battles have taken place in the mountains between the adherents of Carranza and of Obregon.

General Obregon, altho he has thus far kept somewhat in the background with regard to the civil administration of the new Government, is easily the "boss" of the revolutionary movement. He has a clear track to the Presidential chair if he should wish to contest the coming elections, as one of his rivals, ex-Ambassador Bonillas, was a follower of Carranza and has lost power with the overthrow of his chief, while the third candidate in the field, General Gonzales, is reported to have retired in favor of Obregon. De la Huerta is nominal chief of the revolutionary Government, but the Mexican Congress will formally act to select a provisional President who will hold office until after the next election. General Obregon will probably await the election before assuming the Presidency. Obregon's qualifications for civil administration are a matter of con-

jecture, but he has shown very great vigor and capacity as a military leader and some Mexicans are already beginning to prophesy in him a future Porfirio Diaz. He was one of the mainstays of the Carranza Government thruout all the vicissitudes of the Mexican revolution until President Carranza antagonized his ambition to be the next President

Swiss Vote for League

OF all the forty states that have so far joined the League of Nations Switzerland is the only one that has submitted the question to popular vote. The referendum was held on Sunday, May 16, and every man and woman able to go or be carried went to the polls. The electioneering campaign had been hot, for the country was divided on racial lines. The French-speaking population favored entrance of Switzerland into the League but the pro-Germans and Socialists fought it hard. The chief argument of the opposition was that the League must be a bad thing since the United States had refused to enter it. The contest was close in most of the cantons and the result was that 11½ cantons voted for it and 10½ against. The total popular vote for joining the League was 414,600 and 320,880 against. If the vote had been adverse it would have somewhat embarrassed the Swiss Government as well as the League of Nations for the capital of the League had been located at Geneva and plans have already been made for the erection of an international palace on a site overlooking the lake.

Fixing Germany's Indemnity

ONE of the chief criticisms of the Versailles treaty was that it left indefinite the indemnity to be paid by Germany and did not specify how it should be distributed among the claimants. So long as the Germans did not know how much they would have to pay or when and the Allied nations did not know how much they would get neither party could start up its industries, settle its exchange or balance its budgets. As Germany remained in a state of complete collapse and on the verge of starvation the prospect of getting anything out of Germany in the near future became more dubious. Meantime the bill is mounting up rapidly, for all the expenses of the armies of occupation, \$750,000,000 a year, are charged to Germany.

French finances were particularly hard hit by the delay, for the French Government had paid the expenses of the war by foreign loans relying upon victory for their liquidation instead of adopting the policy of the British Government to raise as much money as possible as the war went on by heavy internal taxation. Last September, Finance Minister Klotz assured the French Chamber that Germany would pay \$75,000,000,000 in annual installments of \$5,000,000,000 of which France would receive \$2,750,000,000 every year. Even this would not be sufficient to balance the French budget for the estimates of the year show a deficit of about \$3,600,000,000. That is to say, France is still, eighteen months after the war, running in debt at the rate of over three billion dollars a year.

But now it is commonly conceded that Germany cannot be expected to pay more than \$30,000,000,000 at the most and this only if the Allies or America lend it to her in advance. The German budget for the current fiscal year shows a deficit of 27,950,000,000 marks which would be nearly \$7,000,000,000 at the normal rate of exchange. All the gold in the country would not suffice to pay the first installment of \$750,000,000 of the proposed reduced indemnity.

Faced with this serious situation, the French Premier, M. Millerand, was at the recent San Remo conference induced by Premier Lloyd George and Premier Nitti to consent to meeting the German representatives for an oral discussion of the problem. The conference was set for May 25 at the Belgian town of Spa but has since been postponed to June 21 so as to allow the financial experts:

to prepare their data and also because the German elections take place in June. In anticipation of the Spa conference the British and French premiers met at the country house of Sir Philip Sassoon at Hythe, England, on May 15. Premier Nitti, having resigned from the Government on account of an adverse vote of the Italian Chamber, could not be present.

At the Hythe conference Lloyd George and Millerand agreed to a reduction of the German indemnity to a fixed sum which is variously rumored to be somewhere between \$22,000,000,000 and \$30,000,000,000. France and Belgium are to have the first claim on the larger part of the first installments. As a method of payment it is proposed that Germany be allowed to seek a foreign loan. The success of this plan obviously depends upon the coöperation of America for if American investors should regard the German bonds as unprofitable or unsafe or if the United States Government declines to approve the proposition, in the case of its failure Great Britain and France would stand little chance of getting the money from Germany and the United States little chance of getting the \$10,000,000,000 loaned to Great Britain and France.

French Withdraw from Frankfort

ON April 7 the French troops advanced from the Rhine further into Germany and occupied Frankfort, Darmstadt, and several other cities on the ground that the German Government had sent forces greater than permitted by the treaty into the Ruhr valley to put down the insurrection. The British Government protested to France for taking military measures independently of her Allies, but the French Government gave assurance that the occupation was merely temporary and that the French troops would be withdrawn from Frankfort as soon as the German troops were withdrawn from the neutral zone east of the Rhine.



Paul Thompson

The canonization of Joan of Arc, proclaimed by the Pope in Rome on May 17, was celebrated in this country by exercises at the statues of Joan of Arc in various cities and by an impressive pageant in New York, retelling the story of the shepherd maid's life and martyrdom. The incident above shows her journey to the court of the King of France

The Germans complied with this condition as soon as order was restored on the Ruhr, and accordingly, on the morning of May 18, posters appeared on the billboards of Frankfort signed by General Degoutte, the French commandant, and declaring *Die Franzosen halten ihr Wort* (The French keep their word.) The French and Belgian soldiers were already marching away to the Rhine. The French took with them hostages to prevent disturbances during the evacuation, and they demanded a guarantee of a million marks from the municipality. But, as there was no trouble, the hostages were released on the following day.

At first the employment of African troops for the occupation of the German cities aroused much resentment in Germany and also in England. In deference to these protests the Senegalese were withdrawn and only the Algerians were left in the occupied zone. The anticipated disorders did not occur.

French Strike Fails

THE French Government seems to have got the upper hand of the General Federation of Labor, which has been conducting a strike to secure the control of the railroads and other public services of the country. The railroad employees who started the strike have in large part returned to work, and the attempt of the Federation to strengthen the strike by calling out the electrical and gas workers failed. The Government has been able to keep the essential services going by drawing upon three classes of strike breakers: first, volunteers, including technological students and many women; second, the military, for France has now a larger standing army than before the war; third, the Chinese laborers who were brought to France in large numbers during the war to mend roads and make munitions. The seamen and dockers, however, are holding out and the Atlantic ports are still tied up. Freight is piled up on the piers and transoceanic shipping is generally suspended. The repair shops of the four leading railroad systems, the State, the Orleans, the Paris, Lyon and Mediterranean, and the Midi, have been closed because they had become centers of radicalism. Sabotage had reduced their output below the paying point, but the companies were prevented by law from discharging incompetent or disturbing employees. The repair work for the railroads will hereafter be done in private establishments, which, not being so restricted, are more efficient. Ten thousand men will be thrown out by the shutting down of the railroad repair shops, but skilled labor will easily find employment.

The Government has instituted legal proceedings for the dissolution of the General Federation of Labor on the ground that it has become a political and revolutionary organization and therefore has violated the law of 1884, which restricts trade unions to "the study and defense of their economic interests." It is the contention of Premier Millerand that the Federation has come under the control of communists who are using it for the overthrow of the Government. The headquarters of the Reds have been raided and literature discovered there is said to prove that the movement was engineered by the Third International, the world communist organization established by the Bolsheviks. Funds are said to have been sent from Moscow thru Copenhagen, and deposits of Russian jewels have been found in the hands of the French radicals.

Riots and Repression in Ireland

THE Home Rule bill of the British Government, altho it was criticized from all quarters when first presented, passed the House of Commons on its second reading and seems sure of a substantial majority on its third. Ex-Premier Asquith, who since his return to the House represents the Liberal opposition to the coalition cabinet,

proposed an amendment to give Ireland a single parliament instead of two, but this was voted down by 259 to 55. The Irish members of the Nationalist party will henceforth refuse to attend Parliament when the bill is discussed. The Sinn Fein members decline even to take the seats to which they have been elected. The Ulster members will vote for the bill altho they disapprove of it.

Considerable attention has been given in press and parliament to the support which the Irish Republic is receiving in America. The action of the Senate in passing a resolution expressing "sympathy with the aspiration of the Irish people for a government of their own choice," and its admission as a member of the League of Nations, the protest of the eighty-eight Congressmen to Premier Lloyd George against the detention of Irish prisoners without trial, the official recognition by mayors and governors of Eamon de Valera as President of the Irish Republic and the sale of \$2,000,000 of Irish bonds have aroused resentment and suggested retaliation. It was proposed in the House of Commons to pass a resolution favoring the independence of the 10,500,000 Filipinos and protest against the deportation without trial of aliens suspected of sedition.

The new tactics of terrorism adopted by the Sinn Fein have made civil government almost impossible. The town hall of Maynooth, fifteen miles northwest of Dublin, was blown up. In an all night fight between Sinn Feiners and Unionists in the streets of Londonderry a police sergeant was shot and several persons wounded. In one night seventeen vacant police barracks and huts were destroyed, five post offices robbed and five revenue offices raided. At Cloyne a band of 200 Sinn Feiners attacked the police barracks and after a two-hour siege broke into the building by blowing out one end and setting it on fire, when the six constables were compelled to surrender. Four policemen were ambushed and assassinated on May 10.

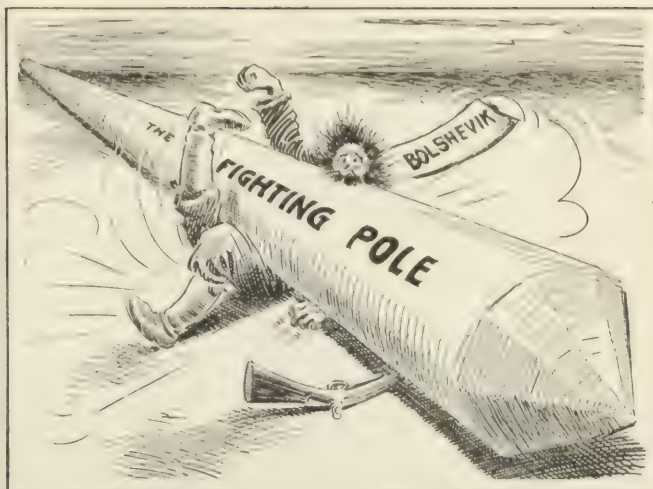
Imprisonment has become a farce, for when the prisoners go on a hunger strike the Government feels compelled to release them. On April 23 more than a hundred Irish political prisoners confined in Wormwood Scrubbs, London, went on a hunger strike. Within two or three weeks they had nearly all been transferred to hospitals for treatment, but they did not stay there long, for being dissatisfied with their rations they all walked out one day.

The British Government, while on the one hand striving to devise a system of government that will be acceptable to all parties in Ireland, is on the other endeavoring to restore order. Sir Nevil Macready, chief military commander in Ireland, is planning to use troops to take the place of the constabulary. Several thousand more British troops have been shipped to Ireland. They will occupy the barracks from which the police have been driven and stationed in blockhouses thruout the country.

The Campaign in Ukraina

THE Little Russians or Ukrainians, who for the last two years have been carrying on a single-handed combat to maintain their independence against the Bolsheviks, are now, after they have lost their country, receiving from the Allies the encouragement and support for which they have hitherto pled in vain. The French, who formerly opposed their claims to nationality, have become their champions. The Rumanians with whom they disputed the possession of Bessarabia are supplying them with munitions and men. Their ancient enemies, the Poles, have recaptured for them their capital, Kiev. The announcement last week of the capture of Odessa by the Ukrainians proves to have been false.

One would think that the Poles would be the last people with whom the Ukrainians could ally, for the Poles have by authority of the Interallied Supreme Council acquired the sovereignty of the eastern half of Austrian Galicia



Knott in Dallas News

But the Pole fell on him

which is chiefly inhabited by Ukrainians (Ruthenians) and formed the focus of Ukrainian nationalism. But in April the Ukrainian delegates at Warsaw came to an agreement with the Polish Government on most of the points in dispute and concluded an offensive alliance which has already resulted in the deliverance of the western part of Ukraina from the Bolsheviks.

According to the Warsaw convention Poland recognizes the Ukraine as "an independent and autonomous state" and "accepts the duty of restoring to the Ukraine the territory between the Dniester, the Dnieper, the Styr and the Pripet rivers, which will be claimed by Poland from Russia as part of the former Polish Kingdom." Poland will endeavor to "free the right bank of the Dnieper from the Bolsheviks but does not commit herself to any operations on the left bank." "Poland undertakes to withdraw her troops at the request of the Ukrainian Government from Ukrainian territory when the Ukrainians are able to occupy it with their own troops." On the other hand the Ukrainians relinquish their claims to East Galicia and to guarantee Poland free transportation facilities to the Black Sea port of Odessa. Two Polish ministers are to be included in the Ukrainian Government.

This agreement still leaves unsettled the ownership of a strip of territory between the defined boundaries including the three important towns of Rovno, Dubno and Lutsk. By the capture of Kiev the left bank of the Dnieper at this point has been, according to contract, freed from the Bolsheviks. Probably the Polish-Ukrainian drive will next be directed southward toward Odessa. In this drive the Rumanians may join. All that remains of Denikin's forces which last summer overran the Ukraine is the remnant of the army under General Wrangel which took refuge in the Crimea when the Bolsheviks swept down from the north. The British Government is trying to save Wrangel's army from destruction by shelling the Black Sea coast at the isthmus from the British warships. This bombardment has the further effect of preventing the Bolsheviks from reaping any advantage of their possession of these ports in shipping out the products of southern Russia.

The Polish army is said to number 700,000 men, trained under French officers. It will be continuously augmented as it advances by Ukrainian peasants eager to expel the Bolsheviks. The Kosciusko aerial squadron composed of Americans under the command of Major Fauntleroy of Chicago, contributed to the defeat of the Bolsheviks before Kiev by dropping bombs along the railroad and using machine guns on the Soviet infantry. General Petliura accounts for the collapse of the Soviet defense as due to the desertion of the army by the peasantry who when spring came wanted to go home and get in their crops.

Put Your Plants to Bed Earlier

By Robert H. Moulton

For generations scientists have known that sunlight was necessary for normal growth of most kinds of plants, and, altho the summer sun might occasionally become too hot, they have understood that it could not cause any injury except perhaps the injury due to burning. Recently, however, Government agricultural experts have made the astonishing and important discovery that, entirely apart from any effect of burning, it is possible for plants to have too much daylight, or rather too many hours of daylight in comparison with the number of hours of darkness. Too long a day as well as too short a day will prevent many kinds of plants from ever reaching their stage of flowering and fruiting.

Altho the new principle is revolutionary, it is based on numerous experiments conducted during the last two years. These experiments also demonstrated that light intensity, within the range from full normal sun-



It is possible for plants to have too many hours of daylight, as is shown by the aster plants at the right. These plants bore no signs of flower heads when photographed, altho the asters at the left, which had been exposed to light only seven hours a day, were then in full bloom

light to a third or a fourth of the normal, and even less, is not a factor of importance in the growth of plants, while in connection with the experimental tests themselves, temperature exerted no influence whatever. It was also found that plants would not reproduce except when exposed to a favorable length of day, altho too much daylight for flowering and fruiting might stimulate profuse vegetative growth. A length of day both favorable to reproduction and growth results in the "ever-bearing" type of fruits.

By employing dark chambers in which plants were placed for certain periods, the experimenters shortened or lengthened the life cycle of certain plants, made some of them complete two cycles in a single season, brought others into flower and fruit months in advance of their regular time and, with still others, greatly delayed and even completely prevented fruiting. Violets, which naturally bloom only during the comparatively short days of spring, when covered with light-proof boxes for a time were made to bloom again during the summer. Soy beans exposed to the light for only five hours a day flowered nearly three months earlier

than plants left in the light all day, but attained only about one-eighth of the height.

While the test with soy beans proved conclusively that this plant requires a short day and a long night for flowering and fruiting, tests with other plants showed just the opposite to be true. The latter, including a number of flowers and vegetables, when left in the light all day did not grow luxuriantly, but produced flowers and seed, while those that were kept in the dark a part of the time made abundant growth, but produced no seed or else were greatly retarded in producing them.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Says

Everyone is extravagant.

Everyone, or nearly everyone, is selfish. There is too little service in the world today.

What would my father want with more money?

The daughters of today are the mothers of tomorrow.

Everybody is trying to get as much as possible for as little as possible.

The people do too much thinking about how much pay they are going to get.

My father has not had anything to do with the management of the Standard Oil for twenty years.

My father and I spend practically all our time trying to use wisely and well the money which we have.

I should say it was supply and demand and increased cost of labor and materials that caused gasoline prices.

At least 80 per cent of girls in the land who have gone wrong would have gone right had they an equally good chance.

The laboring man who tries to sell 65 per cent of his work for 100 per cent pay is as much to blame as the salesman who charges twice as much as a product is worth.

Standard Oil decreased the cost of gasoline until it was so cheap that it was in demand for constantly increasing uses and when the demand increased, naturally, the price went up.

Votes for Children

A bill has been introduced into the French Chamber of Deputies to give one vote to each person in France, regardless of sex or age. The votes of the children will be cast by their legal guardians. Thus in a family of five M. Jean Bart will have one vote in his own right, Madame Marie Bart will have one vote to cast as she likes, and the votes of little Pierre, Lucille and Louise will be cast by papa Jean. But if the father dies or moves away so that Madame Bart is the legal head of the household she will not only have her own vote as before but cast also the three votes of her children. When one of the children reaches the age of twenty-one, of course, he or she will gain the right to vote directly instead of by proxy.

The chief aim of the bill is to give representation to families which lost their place in political life owing to

the fact that the father—the only voter—was killed in the war. Perhaps no other country in the world, except Serbia, lost so large a proportion of its adult male population on the battlefields as France. A minor argument for the innovation is the desire to give every encouragement to marriage and large families by adding increased political power to tax exemption and other privileges.

Keep Going!

When someone stops advertising,
Someone stops buying.
When someone stops buying,
Someone stops selling.
When someone stops selling,
Someone stops making.
When someone stops making,
Someone stops earning.
When everyone stops earning,
Everybody stops buying.
Keep going!—*Western Druggist.*

The Sea Serpent Had Toothache

Recent attempts to control and even eradicate disease of certain types, such as yellow fever, typhoid and malaria leads one to wonder how old disease is.

The oldest evidence of man or man's ancestor, found in the gravels of Java, was a diseased femur; and disease was more or less prevalent among ancient man, and his associates, the cave animals.

As ancient man was evidently afflicted with numerous diseases, the next step backwards is to seek evidences of disease among the fossil mammals, the saber-tooth of early time, the ancient horses and camels, the early dogs, rhinoceri and their ilk. A single example will suffice to show that early mammals suffered from disease, and suffered severely. The lower jaw of an early, three-toed horse shows tumefaction, such as is seen in "lump-jaw" of cattle, known as actinomycoses, and possibly due to a similar cause. The roots of the teeth are exposed by the absorptive action of "pyorrhea." A French scientist has written of evidences of tuberculosis among the associates of the early horses, tho this remains unproven. Certainly there is decay of the bone indicating some form of disease.

The early mammals, however, did not witness the beginnings of disease, so let us look among their predecessors, the gigantic dinosaurs and other reptiles, for further evidences of disease. Here are found the oldest bone tumors, bone decay, union of the vertebrae, resulting in a stiff back. The swimming reptiles were not exempt from disease. Many of them suffered from pyorrhea, as did many of their predecessors.

Evidence shows that altho disease was first manifest in the great Coal Period, certain tendencies were present for millions of years prior to that time. The age of disease is a respectable one of 100,000,000 years, with a reputation for tenacity.

Snaps

Java produces 90 per cent of the world's quinine.

The United States produces nearly 400,000 miles of motion picture film annually.

Only 2 per cent of the roads of the United States are suited to heavy automobile traffic.

Two-thirds of the world's precious stones are now owned by citizens of the United States.

A vote of the Princeton Senior class showed that 121 had kissed a girl and 27 had never done so.

The police department of La Paz, Bolivia, has established a primary school for illiterate policemen.

The California redwood trees are the oldest living thing in the world. Some of them antedate the Christian era.

There are more languages spoken by the natives of British India than there are states in the United States.

One hundred and thirty-five women students are earning their way thru the University of Wisconsin this year.

Seven times as many readers used the New York public library in 1919 as used the library of the British Museum.

It has been proposed to grant an honorary armband to every man who wears a suit of clothes for twelve months without buying another.

French war brides are said to abhor American pointed shoes and American hats are not up to their taste, but they like American silk stockings.

In 1917 there were 21,845,722,335 telephone "talks" or messages in the United States—i. e., 211 messages per annum to every man, woman and child.

Girls in Detroit, Michigan, who have been unable to find rooms to live in at reasonable rates, are offering to help housewives evenings and Saturday afternoons in exchange for rooms.

How to Choose a Husband

"A woman without talent is virtuous," said the ancient Chinese law, which laid down the duties of womanhood as obedience to parents and submission to husbands. But along with the modern Chinese woman's struggle for an education has gone a change in her social status. A Chinese feminist, writing in *The Chinese Ladies' Journal*, counsels her sisters to consider the following rules in choosing a husband:

1. Appearance and knowledge—A beauty should match a husband of good education and appearance, and a stout woman should marry a giant husband. Such couples will live together peacefully; but if an unusually beautiful and well educated woman marries a stupid husband, or an ugly and uneducated woman, a well educated and well appearing man, they will never live together happily. It is necessary to judge the man intellectually as well as morally, in order that couple be well balanced.

2. Age—The best time for marriage is between the ages of twenty and twenty-eight. Look for a husband who is neither too old nor too young. Generally husbands should be older by two or three years.

3. Occupation—Has your prospective husband an independent occupation? What kind of work is he doing? Is his income sufficient for his living without depending on his father's property?

4. Property—How big is your fiancé's house? Is it rented or is it his own property? Has he saved any money? Has he any other property? His wealth should be well balanced with that of your own family. If your husband is poor, you can never hope to live with him peacefully.

5. Relations—Are his parents still living? Has he any brothers or sisters? How many servants? Do his parents love him? Do they interfere in everything he does? How about his affection for his brothers and sisters or other members of his family?

6. Health—Is he in good health? Has he any hereditary disease?

7. Living—Does he live extravagantly or economically? Does he smoke, drink or gamble? What is his income and how does

he spend it? Is there any balance left after he has paid his expenses?

8. Temper—How does he treat his friends or servants? This will enable you to learn how his temper is.

9. Character—What is his opinion towards public affairs? Has he done anything to cause him to lose public respect?

10. Purpose—What is his aim regarding marriage? Does he believe in the rule of one wife or does he expect to have more than one?

11. Other investigations—Is he clean in living and eating? How about his friends, etc.?

The above points may be learned by interview or by correspondence, or by getting information from his neighbors. If his morals are satisfactory an engagement may be entered into. In this way you will never regret your action. If you marry a husband with whom you are not acquainted, how can you love one another? This is a very important matter, which every young woman should consider. Don't be too shy to investigate. This is a matter of great importance for your lifelong happiness.

No More Sea Sickness!

With the announcement of a contemplated weekly airship service from London to America and an hourly mail service between London and Paris, it might be well to review the development effected in air transportation within the last few years. Before the war, the most important passenger-carrying airship service was between Berlin and Friedrichshafen, a route which has now been extended north to reach Stockholm, Sweden, as a terminal. Passengers crossing from Denmark to Germany by water are met on the dock at Warnemünde by airship, which takes them to Berlin in one hour—just one-fifth of the time required to reach the same destination by rail. This route is rivalled by the Aircro service between London and Paris and similar lines between Brussels, Paris and London.

As much as 779½ pounds of freight and twenty passengers have been carried between London and Paris in an "off" week of fog, wind, rain and snow, which necessitated the airplanes' turning back from the Channel several times after having started from Hounslow fully loaded. On the London-Brussels line during the same period, ten passengers and 2969 pounds of freight were carried, the latter includ-

ing, among other things, ladies' dress forms, crepe de chine tea gowns, bou-doir caps, feathers and furs. An aerial passenger and postal service has been established between Geneva, Lausanne, Berne and Zurich, Switzerland, according to a commerce report; and English lines are to be opened shortly between London and the Hague, with still others contemplated between London and India, London and Australia, and Cairo and Cape Town. The last three routes, when completed, will bring London within four or five—instead of twenty-one—days from India and 120 flying hours from Australia; while Cape Town, formerly seven weeks' distant from Cairo, can be reached in one week.

In the United States, there are the "Atlantic City aerial limousine"; the Florida-West Indies Airways, Inc., which operates between Key West and Havana; an aerial delivery service at Mobile, Ala.; the Fort Worth Transportation Company, which has been organized to keep up with rapid developments in the oil fields; forest fire and coast patrols; the air mails which are rapidly maturing into a trans-continental air service; and an aerial jitney line, so called, between Richmond, California, and San Francisco.



Underwood & Underwood.

THE LONGCHAMP HORSE RACES

Pleasure seekers on the Continent can now get a birdseye view of the races

The Boom and the Book

Wood as Soldier and Statesman

General Wood is an attractive man to write about and several campaign biographies have already appeared. The fullest of these is *Leonard Wood, Conservator of Americanism*, by Eric Fisher Wood. Mention may also be made of *Leonard Wood*, by William H. Hobbs, and *That Human Being, Leonard Wood*, by Hermann Hagedorn. No other Presidential aspirant of the 1920 vintage has had so much attention from the biographers. General Wood's supporters have a double purpose in laying emphasis on the history of their hero: to revive in popular memory the incidents of a singularly romantic, successful and useful career, and to combat the argument that General Wood is "only a military man." Thus Mr. Hagedorn shows by way of picturesque anecdotes the kindly good nature that lies behind the mask of military rigor of General Wood, while Mr. Eric Wood lays particular stress upon General Wood's achievements in the civil government of Cuba.

Leonard Wood, Conservator of Americanism, by Eric Fisher Wood. Doran. *Leonard Wood*, by William H. Hobbs. Putnam. *That Human Being, Leonard Wood*, by Hermann Hagedorn. Harcourt, Brace & Howe.

The Perfect Yankee

Governor Calvin Coolidge's speeches and public documents, collected together under the title, *Have Faith in Massachusetts*, are decidedly worth reading because of the personality so evident in the words. This is Puritan New England undiluted. The old faith in labor and democracy, the old satisfaction in the truth of a truism, the old curt simplicity of speech and forthrightness of thought are here. A sample will serve to give the quality of the book better than any description:

Do the day's work. If it be to protect the rights of the weak, whoever objects, do it. If it be to help a powerful corporation better to serve the people, whatever the opposition, do that. Expect to be called a standpatter, but don't be a standpatter. Expect to be called a demagog, but don't be a demagog. Don't hesitate to be as revolutionary as science. Don't hesitate to be as reactionary as the multiplication table.

Have Faith in Massachusetts, by Calvin Coolidge. Houghton Mifflin.

Our Modern Jefferson

Woodrow Wilson and His Work, by Professor Dodd, is the best of the already fairly numerous biographies and personal sketches of the President which have appeared. The author, a professor of American History at Chicago University, is not only an understanding admirer of President Wilson but he also is able to trace the political and economic background of his career, from his first struggle for democracy in Princeton to his latest struggle for the League of Nations in Paris and Washington. The author interprets much of the opposition which President Wilson has had to encounter at various

stages of his career to sectional hostility. "Articulate America," he says, "was industrial; it was Eastern and Northern, sectional and in absolute control of the economic life of the country." This sentence, tho taken from a description of the campaign of 1896, runs like a refrain thru the whole narrative and is ingeniously illustrated in a thousand ways.

Wilson as the liberal agrarian, the disciple of Jeffersonian democracy, is one of the men in whom Professor Dodd is interested. Another is Wilson the international idealist who defied German militarism and curbed Allied imperialism. We feel again the pressure of criticism that weighed down the President during the war; the outburst of enthusiasm which greeted his first voyage in the *George Washington* when "the mass of European peasantry, shopkeepers, and day laborers looked forward to his arrival in Europe as men looked in medieval times to the second coming of Christ," and the slow ebbing of popular favor on both sides of the Atlantic during the delays of the Peace Conference up to the time when "an alliance between the extreme radicals of New York and the Bourbons of the Senate" was formed to defeat the Treaty and the League.

Woodrow Wilson and His Work, by Professor William E. Dodd. Doubleday, Page & Co.

A Great Conservative

President Butler of Columbia University is one of the few men in American public life who understands the meaning of conservatism. To Mr. Butler it does not mean blind obstructionism or selfish class interest, as is the case with so many camp followers under the noble old banner of conservatism, but a definite and coherent political philosophy. His recent group of addresses on current topics, published under the title *Is America Worth Saving?* contain the creed of a scholar and statesman who knows whereof he speaks. In the essay on Alexander Hamilton, President Butler declares that Alexander Hamilton is "the one supremely great intellect yet produced in the Western world" and it is as a convinced Hamiltonian that he thus formulates the conservative principle: "the substitution of direct democracy for representative institutions is and must necessarily be a long step backward."

As might be expected, the man who popularized the phrase "the international mind," is a strong advocate of the League of Nations, tho he finds fault with the phrasing of the Covenant and the attitude of the President. His words of advice may well be heeded by every Republican:

For several generations the American Government has had a large part in the development and establishment of international law and order. On many occasions, thru resolutions of the Congress, thru executive declarations, thru diplomatic correspondence, thru special treaties, and thru participation in numerous international

conferences and conventions, the American people have exerted far-reaching influence in making international law and in developing an international public opinion. Republicans in particular must not allow their justifiable resentment at the President's methods and policies to drive them into an unstatesmanlike attitude and one wholly out of harmony with their long tradition, on the greatest question now before the court of public opinion.

Is America Worth Saving? by Nicholas Murray Butler. Scribner's Sons.

The Perpetual Nominee

Debs, whose career has been written up by his Socialist comrade, David Karsner, has outdone Mr. Bryan himself in winning Presidential nominations. Mr. Karsner tells the story of Debs's campaigns of 1900, 1904, 1908 and 1912 as the standard bearer of Socialism; relates his experiences as a labor agitator in the nineties; and publishes the text of his correspondence from prison, the anti-war speech which caused his arrest for violation of the Espionage Act, his address to the court before receiving sentence, and the decision of the Supreme Court affirming his conviction. Mr. Karsner's book is compact and informing and is particularly interesting for the glimpses it gives of the charming personality of Debs the man. His friend, the late James Whitcomb Riley, summed him up in the following tribute:

Go search the earth from end to end,
And where's a better all-round friend
Than Eugene Debs?—a man that stands
And jest holds out in his two hands
As warm a heart as ever beat
Betwixt here and the Mercy Seat!

Debs, by David Karsner. Boni & Liveright.

What Mr. Speaker Has To Say

Champ Clark, the genial Speaker of the House of Representatives, has enriched the literature of Congressional reminiscence with a lengthy account of *My Quarter Century of American Politics*. Save for some youthful memories of frontier days in Missouri and the account of the 1912 Democratic convention, which concludes the book, the narrative hardly strays outside the walls of Congress. Of the 1912 Convention he testifies:

Bryan was dishonest in his contention that he changed his vote because New York was voting for me. The principal reason he changed his vote, thereby violating his instructions and thereby proving that all his prating about "the people's rule" was hypocrisy, was that he wanted to create a deadlock and grab off the nomination for himself. He had no more idea of nominating Governor Wilson for President than he had of nominating him as Ahkoond of Swat. His well-considered plan was to kill off both Governor Wilson and myself. As I was leading, I must be killed off first. As he could not cite a single act or word of mine on which to hang a legitimate objection to my nomination, he cooked up the slander by insinuation that I would be under obligations to Ryan, Belmont and Morgan—which he knew was false. The second step he had in mind was to kill off Governor Wilson.

My Quarter Century of American Politics, by Champ Clark. 2 vols. Harper Brothers.

Hoover—And the Rest

(Continued from page 276)

more misunderstood by the general public. There was disappointment among a wide circle of liberals when Hoover announced himself as an adherent of the Republican party. The truth is that Hoover announced his candidacy in a spirit, I believe, almost of desperation. Keenly interested in the local situation in California, he felt that if he did not permit his name to be used, Californians who believe in the League of Nations and in the continued attempt of America to participate in international affairs as a moral force, would have no chance to "stand up and be counted," because of the overwhelming personal popularity of Johnson in that state. He ran in the California primaries as a friend of the League, expecting to be defeated, but believing that he owed it to men who felt as he did on that subject to allow their votes to be counted. His Republicanism was arrived at by examining the Democratic party, its leaders, and its ideas and finding within himself no sympathy for any of them. I have excellent reason to believe that Hoover's objection to the third party idea is on the practical ground that he believes a third party has no chance in America. Should the Presidential convention at Chicago decide to swallow Hiram Johnson and his antipathy to the League of Nations, and should the Democrats put in some notoriously weak stalking horse like Edwards of New Jersey, the Hoover antipathy to a third party might well melt away.

As to whether Hoover could be elected, and if when elected he would make as good a President as his friends believe, those are quite different questions. Speaking in general, I think he is an almost perfect example of Lord Bryce's great man who lacks the qualities of popularity in appealing to a general electorate. And if he were elected, it would remain a fascinating psychological problem whether he could adjust his unusual and powerful temperament to the type of problems which would confront him in the White House. The events of the past two year have proved that a President must be able to work with and thru politicians. Mr. Hoover has achieved a record as an administrator rarely excelled in all history; but he has done so working with men for the most part whom he has regarded as his intellectual equals, or to whom he could give orders. You cannot give orders to a politician; and very few of them, obviously, are Hoover's intellectual equals. The question may therefore be raised: May a man be so far ahead of the crowd in intellect and in the efficient development of his mental processes that he is unable to give full expression to his personality in the atmosphere of official Washington?

It can only be said now that to put Hoover in the Presidential chair would be an experimental innovation of a most startling sort; and I, for one, believe that such an experiment would be well worth trying.



G. Leroy Clarke

After studying the Palmer Plan of Photoplay Writing he sold his first story for \$3,000. Mr. Clarke was formerly a minister.



Dorothea Nourse

Attributes her success as a motion picture writer to the Palmer Plan. She quickly sold "Diamonds" and "Diamonds" after enrolling.



Paul Schofield

A year ago he was a bank outsider. He studied the Palmer Plan. Today he is under a 2 year contract as staff writer with Thos. H. Ince Studios.



Mrs. Caroline Sayre

Wrote the photoplay "Live Sharks" for J. Warren Kerrigan, one of scores of new writers who are developing by correspondence instruction.

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THE NEWS

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Zero Hour Along the Marne

(Continued from page 279)

continued casualties under the hot fire of our artillery.

Two and one-half additional battalions of the 42nd Division were put into the intermediate position during the afternoon, but, having failed to win success anywhere east of Reims, the enemy made but disjointed attempts to renew the offensive on July 16 and by the 19th began withdrawing his attack divisions from that front. The 42nd was similarly withdrawn so soon as it was evident that the attack was over and was sent to the Marne salient, where on July 25 it relieved the 26th Division in the pursuit of the enemy north of Chateau-Thierry.

Meantime General Dickman's 3rd Division, because it alone was occupying the front line of its sector, east of Chateau-Thierry, had borne a still more conspicuous part in the repulse of the great German offensive. At dawn of July 15 the masses of German infantry came pouring down from the lofty hills which dominate from the north the lowlands within the bend of the Marne west of the river Surmelin. Owing to the great breadth of the sector, over ten kilometers, the four regiments of the 3rd Division were all in line, the 4th Infantry on the left, then in order, the 7th, the 30th and the 38th. The attack fell entirely on the last three regiments. Vigorously supported by the fire of the American and French artillery stationed further back, even the outpost detachments of the 7th, 30th and 38th regiments, commanded respectively by Colonels T. M. Anderson, E. L. Butts and U. G. McAlexander, refused to retire from the river bank and with their rifles and machine guns drove back the boats and pontoons in which the Germans sought to cross.

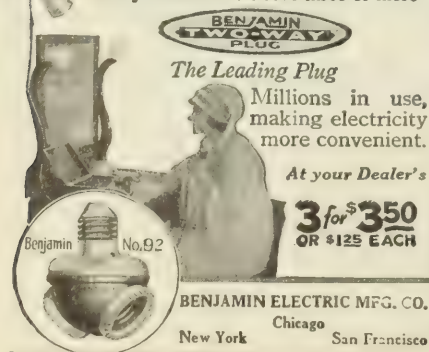
At only two points on the left and center did the enemy succeed in getting over. The small detachment which crossed near Fossoy was destroyed by soldiers of the right of the 7th Infantry and the left of the 30th Infantry. A larger body, amounting altogether to more than a regiment, which came over from Charteves, was met at Mezy and along the grade of the Metz-Paris railroad by an advanced platoon of the 30th Infantry, which, scorning to surrender or even to give ground, fought until it was practically exterminated after having inflicted far greater losses upon its assailants. The Germans who passed Mezy and pushed on south toward the highway between Chateau-Thierry and Crezancy, on the Surmelin, were met and repulsed north of the road by detachments of the 7th and 30th Infantry under Major Ditto and Major Paschal. By 8 o'clock a. m. the fight on the left and center had virtually ended in our victory.

On the right, however, the 38th Infantry had a longer, if not a harder, struggle. In the hilly, wooded country east of the Surmelin the 125th French Division fell back when the Germans crossed the river. This exposed the right flank of Colonel McAlexander's

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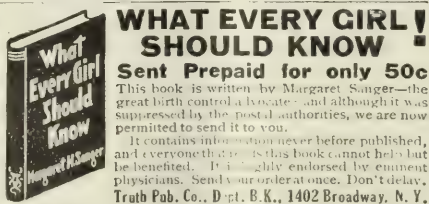
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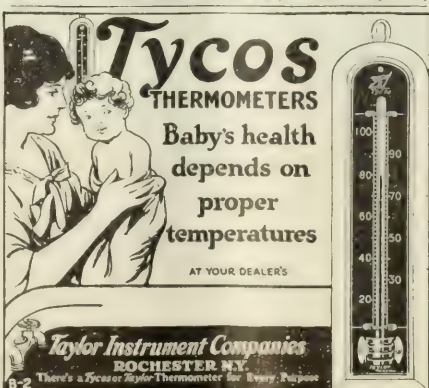
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regiment, but instead of retiring from the Marne the flank was merely swung around facing east and extended down the Surlmelin by reserve companies so as to stop the attack in that direction. Along the Marne at the foot of the Jaulgonne Bend, Major Rowe's battalion broke the attempts of the Germans to cross and, tho surrounded on three sides, Major Rowe cheerfully sent back word to headquarters that his men were holding the line and could do so indefinitely. They did hold it for five days, until the enemy retired from the hills east of them.

Across the hills last mentioned, between the Surlmelin river and Chatillon, some twenty kilometers further up the Marne, the Germans, following up the French retirement, advanced to a depth of four or five kilometers south of the Marne. Just east of the Surlmelin, in the valley of a small creek containing the village of Conde-en-Brie, the hamlets of Evry and St. Agnan and the farm of Donnejeu, the advancing enemy encountered Colonel M. D. Brown's 109th Infantry, of the 28th Division; Pennsylvanians. During the 15th, 16th and 17th these men stuck to their positions, repulsing the enemy and counter-attacking until, as the French began restoring their front further east, the enemy fell back across the Marne.

The struggle of the 3rd and 28th Divisions south of the Marne and of the 42nd in Champagne, together with the epic stand of the 2nd at Belleau Wood early in June, complete the tale of participation by American troops in great defensive battles.

THE day for the great counterstroke by Marshal Foch at length arrived. The two American divisions, the First and Second, which contributed most materially to the success of that epoch-marking event of July 18, at 4:35 o'clock on the morning of that day attacked eastward across the plateau southwest of Soissons, at the same moment with the whole line of American and French divisions of General Mangin's 10th Army and General Degoutte's 6th Army, on the 50-kilometer front from the Aisne to Chateau-Thierry. The 1st Division, now commanded by General C. P. Summerall, and the 2nd, under General J. G. Harbord, were charged with overrunning the high plateau extending from the valley of the Ru de Rctz to the valley of the Crise river, directly south of Soissons, where they would cut the main highway and the railroad running to Chateau-Thierry via Oulchy-le-Chateau. The depth of their advance would have to average about ten kilometers.

Gallantly supported by a large number of French heavy and light tanks, the divisions jumped off, the First on the edge of the plateau near Cutry, the Second from the rim of the Villers-Cotterets Forest. The tremendous attack, preceded by a barrage of the utmost intensity, took the enemy completely by surprise and overran his front and secondary defensive positions at a bound, capturing hundreds of prison-



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ers and scores of cannon and machine guns. By 7:30 o'clock in the morning both divisions, with the Moroccans abreast of them in the center, had driven forward more than four kilometers, General Summerall's men having conquered Crevancon Farm and, in a desperate struggle, Missy-aux-Bois ravine, while General Harbord's had passed Verte Feuille and Beaupaire Farms and driven beyond the village of Vauxcastille.

From this time forward the 1st Division had a harder time, but the 2nd continued going with almost unabated speed. Owing to delays in the Villers-Cotterets Forest the men had come upon the front line at double time at the zero hour and had gone across at the same pace. Major Fehet's battalion of the 23rd Infantry, Colonel Paul B. Malone's regiment, had reached Beaupaire Farm, nearly two and one-half kilometers beyond the jump-off, fifteen minutes after starting, and the first waves of Colonel Leroy Upton's 9th Infantry and of Colonel A. Catlin's 5th Marines were abreast of them there. Sweeping on, now, across the upland, the division plunged into the deep ravine of Vauxcastille, went thru it after a brief but violent struggle with its defending infantry and machine gunners, reached the further side and drove over another strip of upland to the ravine of Vierzy, which they reached at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. The supporting detachments continued to fight most of the day, all of them without food and most of them without water.

At 6:30 o'clock in the evening the advance was resumed by Colonel Upton's and Colonel Malone's troops, the Marines remaining in support. At 8 o'clock two more kilometers had been gained across the open toward the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road, which, lying beyond the village of Tigny, was still about two and one-half kilometers ahead. Severe casualties were experienced during the night while the troops lay in a semi-circle on the exposed plateau, surrounded on three sides by the enemy. But at dawn the 6th Marines and the 2nd Engineer Regiment advanced thru the front line and pushed on against heavy fire to Tigny, where, after starting the intrenchment of their front, the exhausted American troops were relieved by a French division almost within a stone's throw of the Chateau-Thierry road. General Harbord's division had lost nearly 50 per cent of its strength in casualties, but in its whirlwind battle of twenty-six hours it had driven forward over eight kilometers and captured more than 3000 prisoners and sixty-six pieces of artillery.

Further north, General Summerall's troops, after passing the Missy-aux-Bois ravine, had a hard struggle and suffered great losses in getting across the next section of the plateau to the Ploisy ravine. Ploisy ravine was finally conquered in a stubborn, all-night battle on July 19-20 and meantime, on the right, General George B. Duncan's 1st Brigade reached the same north-and-south line. While the

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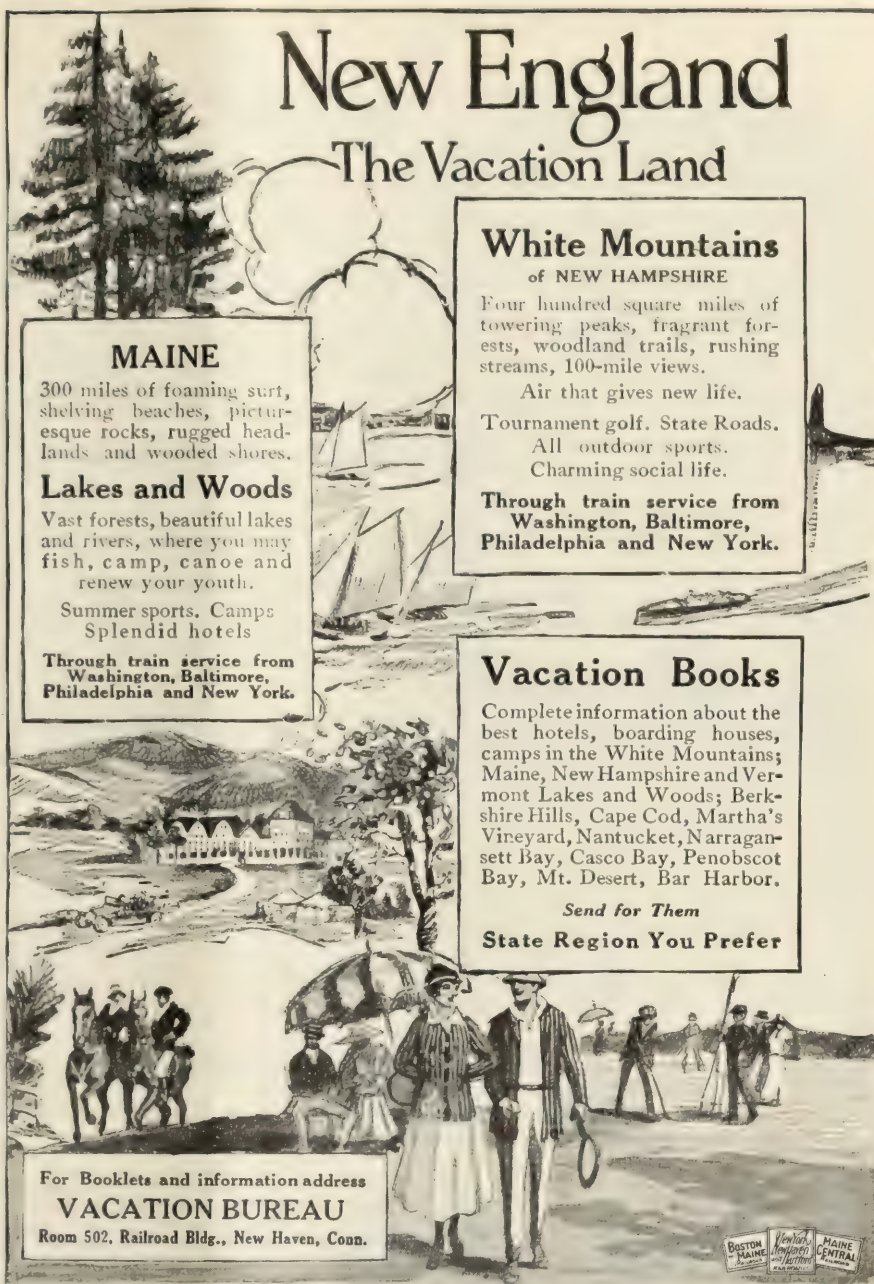
long range German guns emplaced northeast of Soissons, eight or ten kilometers away, bombarded the American positions with giant projectiles, the 2nd Brigade engaged in a furious struggle for Bery-le-Sec, the last stronghold of the Germans on the highland above the Crise valley. During the early morning of July 21 the place was finally carried in a thrilling assault led by General Buck in person and, the 1st Brigade having meantime advanced into the Crise valley, the final objective of the division stood practically attained. It was relieved by a British division on the night of July 22.

The losses of the 1st Division had been heavy, about 7000, all told. Sixty per cent of its officers were killed or wounded. Colonel C. S. Babcock's 28th Infantry made its final attack on Bery-le-Sec with only 280 effectives; the 26th Infantry came out of action under command of a captain of less than two years' experience, while both the 16th and the 18th Infantry regiments lost all their field officers. But General Summerall's troops captured over 3500 prisoners and sixty-eight field guns from seven different German divisions, cleared eleven kilometers of enemy territory in four days and broke the back of the Marne salient.

About half way between the 2nd Division, near Verte Feuille Farm, and the 26th at Belleau Wood, there were, on the morning of July 18, three of the infantry regiments of General George H. Cameron's 4th Division, amalgamated for the attack with two French divisions. The 39th Infantry, under Colonel Frank C. Bolles, served as a unit in the French 39th Division. The 58th and 59th Infantry, which, when together, composed General Frank D. Webster's 8th Infantry Brigade, served by battalions with the 164th French Division.

The 39th Infantry lay in the center of its division with its right on the north bank of the Ourcq river near Troesnes. It was charged with sweeping the northern half of the river valley and the adjacent highlands, while a French regiment did similar duty on the south side. At the very beginning, Colonel Bolles' men had to cross the deep and marshy valley of the little Saviere river, which was quickly accomplished. During the morning Major Mitchell's 2nd Battalion cleaned up the difficult woods of Cresnes, beyond the Saviere, and at 3:40 o'clock p. m. the 1st Battalion took the next village to the east, Noroy. Next morning at 4 o'clock the 3rd Battalion, on the high ground furthest north in the regimental sector, captured Chouy and, the line being straightened on the hillcrest east of that place, which was the third objective, Colonel Bolles' regiment, with the rest of the 39th Division, was relieved on the 20th.

The 58th and 59th Infantry were in the Hautevesnes sector, six or seven kilometers northeast of Belleau Wood, when they went over to the attack with General Gaucher's poilus. The advance of the 164th Division was almost as breathless as that of the 2nd United States, for at 5 a. m. the Franco-



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American line had engulfed Hautevesnes and at 11 reached Courchamps, five kilometers beyond the jump-off line, and captured this strong German position. Next day the troops overcame the upland farms of Grenouillere and Remise and on the 20th approached a hilly woodland, the Bois de Bonnes, where such a stubborn battle occurred that the woods were not cleared until the 22nd. Then the front line advanced across the Chateau-Thierry-Soissons road beyond which, at a distance of fourteen kilometers from the initial line of attack, the division was relieved.

AS the 1st and 2nd American Divisions were given the task of breaking thru south of Soissons, so the 26th Division, with a French division on its right, both under corps command of General Hunter Liggett's First American Corps, was given the task of acting as pivot for the general attack and of driving the enemy back northeastward from Chateau-Thierry.

General Clarence R. Edwards' 26th Division, of New England troops, had been in line for a week along the hills south of the Gobert creek, on both sides of Belleau Wood, when it joined in the general advance of July 18. Its attack problem was difficult because its left had to first strike northward and its right eastward, after which both flanks would be obliged to coordinate their further advance northeastward. Under cover of a heavy morning fog the assault was made on the right by the 2nd Battalion of the 103rd Infantry, under Captain Hosford, charging northeast from Belleau Wood to take the narrow gauge railway line in the creek valley between Bouresches and Belleau; in the center by the 3rd Battalion of the 104th Infantry, under Major E. E. Lewis, attacking north against Belleau and Givry villages; and on the left by the 3rd Battalion of the 103rd Infantry, under Major Southard, directed north against Torcy village.

All of these positions had been taken and consolidated before 8:30 a. m.

Being obliged now, in its capacity of pivot, to await the further advance of the front extending up toward Soissons, General Edwards' men found the task of holding their new line more difficult than had been the taking of it. Under harassing machine gun fire the New Englanders not only held fast, but made another general advance on the afternoon of the 20th, when the line was pushed out over the hills east of the creek and extended from Les Brusses Farm on the left to La Gonetrie Farm on the right.

Next morning the enemy was in full retreat to the northeast. The 26th Division pursued hotly until, after crossing the Chateau-Thierry-Soissons road, stiff resistance was again encountered at Epieds and Trugny, villages lying in a broad, shallow creek valley with dense woods admirably suited for machine gun nests on the ascending hill slopes south and east of them. Here ensued a disjointed but severe struggle lasting for two days, until during the night of the 23rd-25th, the enemy

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THE CHAUTAUQUA CHOIR

William C. Bridgman has just been appointed to the Directorship formerly held by Alfred Hallam. The new Choral Director at Chautauqua is now choirmaster of St. James Episcopal Church of Brooklyn.

He will train and direct the Chautauqua Choir and the Junior Choir, which is made up of members of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs.

Mr. Bridgman directed the Queens Choral Society of 150 voices for three years, the Brooklyn Sunday School Choir of 1,200 voices for five years, and the Gounod Society for two years. He has been associated with Mr. Damrosch in training the Brooklyn branch of the Oratorio Society of New York.

CHAUTAUQUA PROGRAM, 1920

Formal Opening, Thursday, July 1.

Opening Summer Schools, Saturday, July 3.

Celebration of the Pilgrim Tercentenary, July 12-17.

Exhibit of Paintings and Sculpture by St. Louis Artists, July 13-30.

Annual Prize Spelling Match, Wednesday, July 14.

Symposium "Aftermath of the War in Europe," July 19-24.

C. L. S. C. Rally Day, Saturday, July 24.

Symposium "Women's Activities in the New Era," August 2-7.

Old First Night, Tuesday, August 3.

Country Fair, Saturday, August 7.

Music Week Symphony Orchestra Concerts, August 9-14.

Annual Exhibition School of Physical Education, Tuesday, August 10.

Denominational Day, Wednesday, August 11.

Closing Summer Schools, Friday, August 13.

Grange Day, Saturday, August 14.

Symposium "Americanization," August 16-21.

Open Forum School of Methods, August 16-27.

Recognition Day for Home Readers, Wednesday, August 18.

National Army Day, Saturday, August 21.

Closing Day, Sunday, August 29.

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once more retreated, this time to the clearing of La Croix Rouge Farm. Here, on the night of the 24th, General Edwards' tired troops were relieved by the 42nd Division, after having pursued the enemy about 18½ kilometers.

When General Menoher's men undertook to advance into the clearing of La Croix Rouge Farm on the 25th they were driven back by the fire from the farm itself and from the woods east of it. But during the following night some patrols of Colonel E. R. Bennet's 168th Infantry found a grass-grown ditch leading up to the farm buildings. Creeping thru it, two platoons surprised the garrison on the morning of the 26th. It was the key to the position and altho during the rest of that day fighting was severe along the line of the woods, the enemy retired that night about six kilometers to the north bank of the Ourcq.

The 42nd Division followed, overcoming enemy rear guards at La Croix Blanche Farm and other places and finally being stopped by strong resistance at the Ourcq river, a small stream but deep and with precipitous banks. Here the Germans evidently meant to make a stand for they held the north bank in force against the American and French battle front from beyond Fere-en-Tardenois, at the northwest, to the Bois Meuniere. On July 28 the 28th Division came into line on the right of the 42nd, and on the 29th the 3rd Division reached the hilly ground beyond Cierges, further to the right.

General Haan's troops, last mentioned, had only won thru to the Ourcq after a week of hard fighting which ensued upon its passage of the Marne on July 21 at Chateau-Thierry, Chierri, Chartèves and Jaulgonne. Liaison between adjoining units was almost impossible and the general front was driven ahead practically by the efforts of isolated detachments. Colonel Anderson's men of the 7th Infantry thus gradually cleared the Bois de Mont l'Eveque, while those of Colonel Dorey's 4th Infantry worked their way up the ridges past Les Franquets Farm. Meantime Colonel Butts and Colonel McAlexander, with the 30th and 38th Infantry, forced their way to Le Charmel, which was finally captured on July 25 and the chateau and park east of it on the 26th. Thus the division front finally reached the edge of the watershed between the Marne and the Ourcq. During the two following days the watershed was crossed, the 7th and 4th Infantry clearing the Vente Jean Guillaume on the left and the other two regiments approaching Ronchere, which they captured on the 28th. Swinging, now, slightly to the left, the division approached Cierges.

Meantime, on July 28, General Menher's and General Muir's divisions had begun a desperate battle to gain the high ground beyond the Ourcq east of Fere-en-Tardenois. The German positions here had been arranged with great skill and were very strong.

The general attack of the 42nd Division on the morning of the 28th soon carried it across the Ourcq, in spite of

terrific enemy fire, not alone from the ground, but from a host of German combat airplanes. But after the passage of the stream every inch had to be striven for. On the right Colonel Bennet's Iowans and the Alabama troops of Colonel Screws' regiment time after time took Sergy and the hill northwest of it only to be driven out again. The New Yorkers of the 165th Infantry, under Colonel Frank R. McCoy, after a long artillery fire of destruction on Meurey Farm, advanced and took it in a hot bayonet fight on the 29th, but could not exist there under the concentration of German fire from the Forest of Nesles. They held it, however, by digging themselves in in the tiny Bois Colas, close by, where they held on grimly for several days. On the left, the Ohioans of the 168th Infantry gradually surrounded Seringes by taking Hill 184, northwest of it, and before evening of the 29th stormed the village.

Persistent efforts by the 28th Division in front of Cierges had advanced its front nearly up to that village by the morning of the 29th, the day on which General Haan's 32nd Division relieved the 3rd and came into action to the right of the 28th. The following afternoon General Ed B. Wiggins' 64th Infantry Brigade of the 32nd took the Bois de Cierges at the same time that the 28th Division entered the village of that name. Widening, now, its front by putting General W. D. Conners' 63rd Infantry Brigade in place of the 28th Division, the left of the 32nd and the right of the 42nd between them took the southern part of the Bois Jomblets, on its dominating hill. On the rest of its front the 32nd found a zone of interlocked machine gun positions similar to those in front of the 42nd, the chief centers of which were Bellevue and Reddy Farms and Hill 230. Altho a strong German counter-attack, on the morning of August 1, resulted in the temporary loss of the Bois Jomblets, that afternoon Colonel C. R. Langdon's 127th Infantry surrounded and overcame Bellevue Farm and at about the same time the 125th, under Colonel W. V. Morrow, not only retook the Bois Jomblets but captured also the Bois Planchette. The next day saw the capture of Hill 230 by the 32nd Division and the close approach of General Menoher's troops to the Forest of Nesles. That afternoon the line of the Germans gave way and all of their remaining defensive positions north of the Ourcq fell to the Americans.

During their five days battle along the Ourcq the 42nd, 3rd, 28th and 32nd Divisions, on a front of approximately ten kilometers, had slowly ground their way by heroic fighting thru the enemy's forward positions to those further back, advancing everywhere between one and two kilometers. At the same time the enemy was fighting a rear guard action along the Ourcq in order to cover the withdrawal of his booty, troops and material to the north side of the Vesle.

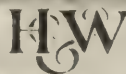
With Colonel Kelly's 117th Engineers in front line to replace the ex-

hausted infantry, the 42nd Division during the afternoon of August 2 drove northward thru the Forest of Nesle in pursuit of the enemy, while further to the right the 32nd kept parallel with it across open, rolling country thru Coulonges, Cohen and Dravegny. The 42nd was now the only division of the 1st American Corps in line while the 32nd was under the French 38th Corps, which had also the 28th American Division in support and the 3rd in reserve. The 38th Corps was relieved on August 4 by the 3rd American Corps under General Robert Lee Bullard. Little resistance was encountered on August 3, during which the Americans were pushing thru the Forest of Dole, Chery-Chartreuve, Mont St. Martin and St. Gilles toward the Vesle at St. Thibaut and Fismes. The 4th Division relieved the 42nd while advancing and was not checked until nearly 10 o'clock p. m. when, on descending into the Vesle valley, heavy artillery fire was encountered from north of the river and from St. Thibaut itself. The 32nd was similarly brought to a halt south of Fismes.

The next several days were spent in bringing the artillery up into position and in persistent efforts first to reach the bank of the Vesle and then to cross it. With General Benjamin A. Poore's 7th Infantry Brigade on the left, in front of St. Thibaut, and General Webster's 8th Infantry Brigade on the right, on the morning of the 5th, the 39th Infantry attacked St. Thibaut and won it before noon. But getting across the river was a more difficult matter and attacks by Colonel Bolles' men and those of the 58th Infantry did not succeed until late on August 6, when some troops got over on the division right. Bazoches, across the river from St. Thibaut, could not be taken and on August 9, in consequence of the violent enemy fire and counter-attacks, all the troops were withdrawn to the south bank.

In General Haan's division, further east, the 128th Infantry under Colonel Robert McCoy was repulsed from Fismes in its first attack on the night of August 3-4. The place was taken next day by Colonel C. R. Langdon's 127th Infantry, which, tho reduced to less than 400 effectives, held it until the division was relieved by General Muir's division on August 6.

Altho for a number of days longer active fighting continued on the Vesle, during which troops of the 28th Division succeeded in capturing Fismette, across the river from Fismes, only to lose it again a few days later, there was no further substantial progress until early in September, when the Germans, having been flanked by the progress of the attack of General Mangin's 10th Army north of Soissons, in which the 32nd Division, by the capture of Juvigny on August 30, bore a distinguished part, fell back to the Aisne and were followed by the 28th and the 77th American Divisions, of which the latter had relieved the 4th Division on August 12.



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Six Stories of Far-Sighted Research

(Continued from page 280)

The value of a device which, even under these conditions, is capable of indicating with extreme accuracy the position of the lighthouse or some similar station upon shore is obvious. This is exactly what may be accomplished thru the use of the radio direction finder. Successful trials of the device have already taken place and it appears to be only a question of time before all of our important lighthouses will be provided with the necessary sending apparatus and when our ships will carry the radio compass.

We all realize the importance of textiles in everyday life. The Government, as a large buyer of cloth, required that the textiles out of which army uniforms, blankets, etc., were to be made, should meet certain specifications. The performance of this work of determining whether the samples submitted agreed with these specifications was given to the Bureau of Standards and was carried out with a marked degree of success. The plant upon which this work was done and the experts in textile research can now direct their efforts to the determination of what constitutes good and bad cloth for ordinary use; an important line of research when it is remembered that the textile industry has never been scientifically investigated.

Before the war, the United States was wholly dependent upon Europe for certain classes of goods. The war forced this country to undertake the making of many articles, the manufacture of which before had been confined to European makers.

A conspicuous example of a development of this kind was the manufacture of optical glass. Previous to 1914, the United States had been absolutely dependent on Europe for its supply of this important material, and the need for such an industry in this country was not apparent to most people. Satisfactory grades of glass could be obtained from abroad at reasonable prices, far lower, it was assumed, than would have to be paid for a product turned out by our higher paid labor, even if the processes of making the glass were known, and these had always been kept secret by the European manufacturers.

The Bureau of Standards foresaw that in the event of a great emergency, such as the war, we might be left wholly without a supply of this material. Shortly after the conflict in Europe commenced, the Bureau, therefore, undertook the systematic investigation of the manufacture of optical glass. When the United States declared war on Germany in 1917, the development of glass-making at the Bureau's plant was well under way, and within a short time the knowledge necessary for successfully making optical glass had been freely given to a number of American glass-making concerns.

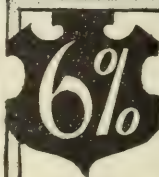
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portant process in itself is the constructing of the so-called pots in which the glass is melted. These are large-sized receptacles made of a refractory material in which the ingredients out of which the glass is formed are melted, the pot itself being placed within the furnace. The old way of making these pots was a laborious hand process. Thru the Bureau's efforts a casting method was developed which produced not only a better pot, but one that is much less expensive than the old kind. Several firms in this country can now manufacture optical glass equal to that produced in Europe.

Work in connection with airplanes is still, perhaps, regarded by most people as having but little actual value for the average citizen. However, the Bureau's work on certain airplane appurtenances has been of great commercial value.

Prominent among its various investigations conducted during the war in the field of aeronautics may be mentioned the researches in connection with airplane engines. In a laboratory designed for the purpose, the engine was subjected to the actual conditions encountered during a flight at high altitudes and its performance was studied under these conditions. The Bureau also conducted a very thorough investigation of the performance of aircraft radiators. The cooling of aeronautic engines is an important and serious problem and presents difficulties not met with in ordinary work. However, many of the basic facts underlying radiator design hold for all types, whether used on automobiles, or airplanes. This investigation forcibly brought out the good and bad features of radiator design and can now be applied to the construction of radiators for automobiles; the same may be said of carburetors, and ignition appliances.

An important part of the Bureau's work in connection with gasoline engines was the determining of what would constitute a satisfactory fuel for our air service abroad. In the drawing up of fuel specifications the Bureau took a leading part, and during the past year and a half has also lent its aid in the investigation of many of the so-called "patent medicines" of the gasoline engine industry. Large numbers of would-be fuel improvers and fuel dopes, by which it is claimed that the efficiency of gasoline can be increased, have been sent to the Bureau for test. In all cases, these have proved to be of little or no benefit. The education of the public on this one point is a matter of considerable importance.

It is impossible within the compass of this article to describe even the more important of the results brought about thru the Bureau's war-time activities. But the Bureau is endeavoring to maintain closer cooperation with the public and the industries than ever before, and it is believed that in general the value of its work is understood and appreciated. Its only request is, that the people will bring to its attention the problems of standardization which they feel require solution and will back up the Bureau in its work.

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G. M. MILNE, Treasurer.

How to Study This Number

The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

I. Chinese Gold. By Charles McMorris Purdy.

1. What effect does the poem produce on the reader?
2. Tell the story that the poem suggests.
3. What is the relation of the first three lines to the rest of the poem?
4. What is the purpose of lines four to ten inclusive?
5. Explain the figures of speech in lines 11, 12 and 13.
6. What is the effect of the last four lines?
7. What is the meaning of every one of the following words: curio, musty, repose, junk, glimmering, pinnacle?
8. What do the words just named add to the poem?
9. What rhetorical effects increase the beauty of the poem?
10. Read the poem aloud in such a way that your reading will emphasize the effects that the author wished to produce.

II. A Message from the United States Government to the American People. Six Stories of Far-Sighted Research. By S. W. Stratton.

1. Condense into a single paragraph what the writer says in support of his contention that much real good, other than political good, has resulted from the World War.
2. Write a briefly-worded placard that will call attention to the good work of the Bureau of Standards, and that will increase popular interest in that Bureau.
3. Make a grammatical analysis of the first sentence of the article, paying especial attention to the syntax of phrases and of clauses.

III. A Message from the Belgian Government to the American People. Because We Both Love Liberty. By Baron Emile de Cartier.

1. Write a paragraph of comparison in which you show similarity of spirit in the people of Belgium and the people of the United States.
2. Condense into a single sentence the "message" from the Belgian Government to the American people.

IV. A Memorial Day Promise. By Elizabeth Hamm.

1. What emotion characterizes the article?
2. Prove that the article has an effective climax.
3. Comment on the writer's use of adjectives throughout the article. What is her reason for using adjectives as she does?

V. Zero Hour Along the Marne. By Captain Joseph Mills Hanson.

1. From what point of view is the article written?
2. What other points of view would be possible for an article concerning the battles along the Marne?
3. What is the writer's purpose in the article?
4. What rhetorical devices does he employ in order to accomplish his purpose?

VI. The Sheepishness of Americans. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. Point out examples of contrast used for the sake of emphasis.
2. Point out examples of antithetic sentences.
3. How can you apply the thought of the article to the writing of school compositions?
4. What is the meaning of the following sentence: "The strongest man in the world is he who stands most alone"?
5. Define the following words, and use every word in an original sentence: laudable, mutual, fad, gubernatorial, metronome.
6. Write, in well-formed sentences, the constructive suggestions indicated in the article.

VII. Hoover—And the Rest. By Bruce Bliven.

1. Explain, in full, the meaning of the following sentence: "It is a desperate, a sacred and an awful responsibility which rests upon the man who dares offer himself to be the leader of his country in such an hour of trial."
2. Express, in a single paragraph, the reasons the writer gives for believing that Mr. Hoover would make a satisfactory President of the United States.
3. What devices used in printing the article can you employ with advantage in your preparation of school compositions?

VIII. The Boom and the Book.

1. Prove that the subordinate titles are both appropriate and effective.
2. Read aloud the quotations given from Governor Coolidge's speeches. What spirit do they express?
3. Read aloud the quotation from one of President Butler's speeches. What does the quotation mean?

IX. The Story of the Week

1. Draw from the various articles material for at least ten original sentences giving definitely constructive ideas.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. The Presidential Campaign—"Hoover—and the Rest," "The Free for All at Chicago," "McAdoo."

1. "... I found only two men of the eleven who struck me as being completely ... inadequate for the office [of president]. Who are the two men to whom the author probably refers?
2. On what grounds does Mr. Bliven hold Mr. Hoover as the prime candidate for the presidency?
3. Upon what issues are all candidates practically agreed? On what issues are they divided?
4. Explain this quotation: "... I think he [Herbert Hoover] is an almost perfect example of Lord Bryce's great man who lacks the qualities of popularity in appealing to a general electorate."
5. If Mr. Williams is correct in his analysis the Republican convention next month will be very similar in its proceedings to the conventions of a generation ago. Prove that this statement is correct.
6. Upon what grounds does Mr. Hapgood support the candidacy of Mr. McAdoo?

II. Zero Hour Along the Marne.

1. What, in a general way, was the purpose of the German High Command in July, 1918.
2. Captain Hanson declares: "The initiative was lost to them and they never regained it." Study the war maps of 1918 with a view to proving that this statement is correct.
3. Were any regiments from your neighborhood engaged in the battles described in this article? What part did they take in the battles?

III. Because We Both Love Liberty.

1. Review the history of Belgium under the following headlines: (a) the period of the Middle Ages, (b) the Belgian provinces in the time of Philip II of Spain and his successors, (c) the Belgian provinces at the end of the eighteenth century.
2. "The American Revolution was a great inspiration to the Belgians." In what respects is this true?
3. What became of the Belgian Republic established in 1790? How long before Belgium was established as a separate nation again?

IV. Six Stories of Far-Sighted Research.

1. Describe the organization and the functions of the Bureau of Standards.
2. What are the six subjects of research discussed in this article? Which of the six do you regard as most important?
3. Can you think of any problem that might properly be presented to the Bureau for solution?

V. Radical Parties and Their Aims—"The Socialist Convention," "What the Socialists Want," "Halting the Deportations," "Sane Socialism."

1. Why, in spite of the fact that he is serving a jail sentence, did the Socialist party nominate Eugene Dels for the presidency?
2. What is the declared attitude of the party toward (a) the "Soviet form of government," (b) the League of Nations, (c) the general industrial problems of the day?
3. Distinguish as far as you can between the Socialist party, the Communist Labor Party and the Communist party.

VI. Riots and Repression in Ireland—"Home Rule and Hunger Strikes."

1. Describe as closely as you can the present attitude of various English and Irish parties toward the Home Rule bill now being considered in Parliament.
2. What do you think of the agitation in favor of Ireland now going on in the United States?
3. If the Home Rule bill is passed by Parliament will the Sinn Fein revolution collapse?

VII. Wilson Unseats a Rider.

1. What is the meaning of the word "rider" as used in this article?
2. Upon what grounds did the President base his veto? What constructive suggestions did he make to Congress?
3. Why does Congress not enact a law establishing a budget system as the President suggests?

VIII. Immovable Freight.

1. Describe briefly the present railroad situation in the United States? What can be done to remedy this situation?
2. Will the increase in freight rates asked for by railway executives result in better railway conditions? The increase in pay asked for by the railway unions?

HAMILTON BOLT
Editor

EDWIN E. SLOSSON
Associate Editor

HANNAH H. WHITE
Managing Editor

PRESTON SLOSSON
Literary Editor

The Independent

FOUNDED 1848

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Advertising Director

Letters to the Great and the Near Great

By John Citizen

The Dark Horse,
Care Republican and Democratic
Campaign Committees.

Your Equininity:

I see by the papers that you have a strong chance of winning the race in both conventions and reducing the favorites to "also rans." Some of your kin have made good records in the past, and the fact that a man has not been nationally known before being nominated for President argues nothing against the fame which he may acquire thereafter. We have no fear that you will give the nation the nightmare. But we would advise you to keep away from those machine politicians whom journalists sometimes designate the "black horse cavalry." Similarity of name should not induce you to trust them.

However things turn out my congratulations are timely, since even if you fail to win the Presidential handicap you will certainly win the consolation prize of the Vice-Presidency, which tradition reserves for steeds of the deepest brunet.

Mysteriously yours,

JOHN CITIZEN.

Senator Philander C. Knox,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:

So we have really been in a state of peace all these months since the armistice! How good of you to tell us. We might have made the blunder of resisting a German attack, supposing that the Germans had broken the armistice, as seemed probable on several occasions during the winter, spring and early summer of last year. If the Germans had refused to agree to the peace of Versailles, as they threatened, hostilities would have been renewed and Foch's army would have marched into Germany. But Pershing's army, on your theory, would have had to turn tail and march in the opposite direction so as not to become again involved in hostilities with a nation which was at peace with us. I fear that such a theory would have been received with some impatience had that contingency arisen. Yet I must admit that you are

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consistent, for it is no more righteous to abandon the Allies to a possible German war of revenge today than it would have been to abandon them immediately after the armistice. You have simply carried into the past the logic of your present opposition to co-partnership with the Allies. Carry it a little farther into the past and you will occupy Senator La Follette's position that we should never have entered the war at all.

Yours with admiration,

JOHN CITIZEN.

New Plays

39 East, by Rachel Crothers. Clean, wholesome, romantic American comedy, extraordinarily well acted, for young and old. (Shubert Theater.)

The Magic Shop, a pantomime of human puppets, set to music by Puccini. All the dolls in the shop come to life in the night and dance in their wooden way. Amusing enough to compensate for the gloomy and unnatural play, "The Fair," that preceded it. (Neighborhood Playhouse.)

Footloose, a brilliant comedy which shows off Emily Stevens's technic as a "vamp" to perfection and gives Norman Trevor his usual role of the courteous, masterful British gentleman. O. P. Heggie plays a minor part of Corsican spy with distinction. (Greenwich Village Theater.)

Remarkable Remarks

W. H. TAFT—I never attend conventions.

PUSSYFOOT JOHNSON—I quit drinking years ago.

GENERAL OBREGON OF MEXICO—I am a bit of a thief.

EUGENE V. DEBS—The Republican party was once Red.

REV. DR. JOHN R. STRATON—I can swear to the identity of liquor by smelling.

LORD FISHER—Every fool knows that every war begins where the last war left off.

PROF. JACOB H. HOLLANDER—Economic laws can be made plain to any child of twelve.

PETER W. COLLINS, K. of C. Worker—Los Angeles is the nuttiest city in the country.

WARD MUIR—Like most Europeans, I am secretly of the opinion that water is indigestible.

HERBERT C. HOOVER—I will not mortgage my soul in advance in order to obtain the election.

GENERAL WOOD—An army of 100,000 men would be ample for all peace needs of the nation.

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Camden, N. J.

The Independent

June 5, 1920



Mr. Jacques Danielson, a pianist

That "Secret" Marriage

An article in which the author of "Happily Married," "A Circuit Rider's Wife," "Eve's Second Husband" etc., surveys the sea of matrimony and charts some shoals and currents



Miss Fannie Hurst, a writer

By Corra Harris

AN announcement was recently made of a secret marriage which took place five years ago between Mr. Jacques Danielson, a pianist, and Miss Fannie Hurst, who is one of the most brilliant short story writers in this country.

Mrs. Danielson herself made the announcement. It was natural that she, not her husband, would publish the news, altho an effort seems to have been made to outwit nature in this instance. If for any reason a woman submits to a secret marriage, you may depend upon it that sooner or later she will stick her head out of the window at noonday and tell everybody that she is married, also give the name of her husband. The man never tells. The arrangement suits his



They suspected a trap was being set to inveigle them into matrimony

nature and convenience too well. If any shadow of the secret falls, it falls on the woman, not him. There can be no doubt that very many men would prefer secret marriages, but women have long since discovered that it is much safer to be married in the open and to say their prayers about it in secret. The shrewd old world may not be a good man, but he has a virtuous eye and makes the best possible witness at a wedding.

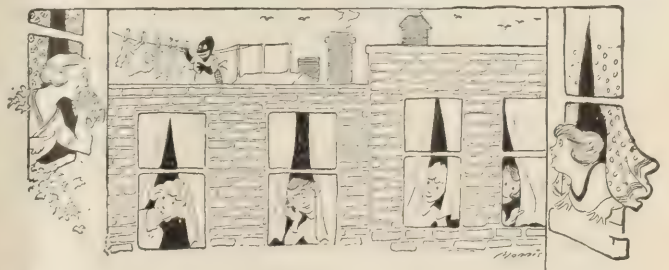
We do not know what pressure was brought upon Mrs. Danielson to tell of her marriage. But the fact that she told is a confession of defeat. She is a nice girl, and could not face the question in the shrewd old world's eye. Now she has gone and put the shackles on Mr. Danielson, reduced his matrimonial orbit. The triumphant note in her explanations is bluff. She had to conform to the custom which she despises and admit that she is a married woman. "The sheen of the damask" is rubbed off. Her marriage is now the most public domestic relation in New York. She has been obliged to tell things about her life as a

wife that usually no woman is asked. She has been obliged to discuss matters that usually are not discussed. She has got a comet's tail of newspaper reporters about her and behind Mr. Danielson, who will notice everything he does and that she does and talk about it, and pass ten thousand opinions on their conduct, and not more than one out of a thousand favorable.

The pianist may stand it. He may even like it, but it is bad for Mrs. Pianist, because she will not like it. She will be tired to death of this nose rooting publicity presently, and may have nervous prostration, or not be able to devote her whole mind to her work, and it would not surprise anybody if she wound up by getting a divorce.

But, she would be obliged to do that now, seeing that her marriage is no longer a secret. The plan she tells about will not work now. It seems that neither she nor her husband really believed in marriage, which of course was a very bad reason for going off and getting married, because you ought to believe in the thing you do. They suspected Nature was setting a trap to inveigle them into matrimony, only to make them

unhappy afterwards and their lives stale and unprofitable. Poor old Nature! Who has been so lavish with love, only asking that you should leave two or three behind you to carry love and life on in the world. So Mrs. Danielson tells a reporter: "We decided . . . we would try out marriage for a year and at the end of that period go quietly apart, should [Continued on page 342



Sooner or later she will stick her head out of the window at noonday and tell everybody that she is married

The Independent National Convention

In Which Men and Women from All Sections of the United States
Name Their Choice for the Next President and Give Their Reasons

THE readers of The Independent have chosen Mr. Herbert Hoover of California as their candidate for President of the United States. He has obtained more than 45 per cent of the total vote cast in our symposium and over 63 per cent of the vote cast for all Republican candidates. This is the most striking feature of the poll on candidates.

The second feature which strikes the reader of the shower of letters which has poured in upon our office in response to our invitation of April 17 is the total submergence of party lines. Independent readers are independent voters. If The Independent poll points to anything it is to a heavy Republican vote for Democratic candidates and a heavy Democratic vote for Republican candidates in the November elections.

A third point worth mentioning is the wide range of preferences expressed. The two conventions will be open conventions indeed if they consider all the candidates whom our readers have put forward. This is all as it should be, for there are more good fish in the sea than the politicians have ever caught. Setting Mr. Hoover aside as the "favorite" we find a "field" of twenty-four other possibilities. Of these Major General Wood, President Wilson, Senator Johnson, Mr. McAdoo, Governor Coolidge, Attorney General Palmer, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hughes have a substantial following. Scattering support is also accorded to Governor Cox, Senator Capper, Governor Allen, Governor Lowden, Champ Clark, Mr. Taft, Senator Harding, Senator Glass, Senator Lodge, Senator Owen, Eugene Debs, Henry Ford, John R. Mott, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Secretary Daniels and Ambassador Davis.

The Favorite

We only wish that it were possible to print the whole of the scores of excellent letters in behalf of Mr. Hoover with which we have been favored, but we could not do so without crowding all the other candidates out of our limited space and thus creating a natural suspicion of partiality. Brief extracts from a few letters must serve as samples of the rest; the more easily that there seems to be very general agreement as to Mr. Hoover's particular merits and qualifications. Three main points are always emphasized, his knowledge of foreign affairs, his ability as a business administrator and his independence of party ties.

Here are some excellent general statements of the Hooverite:

I nominate Herbert Hoover because of his proved efficiency in huge undertakings, business and philanthropic; because he sets his own partizan standards instead of merely conforming; because the world knows and loves him.

Ames, Iowa

H. H. LINDEMAN.

Herbert Hoover is the foremost candidate for the presidency. The main issue is to search thoroly for practical means of restoring our country to normal conditions and to put them into effect. He has a thoro training in industry. He knows present world conditions. He knows the extent of present utter lack of confidence in the old-time managers of the two major parties. He has the ability to select men who will study the problems of our complex industrial life and their world-wide aspects. He enjoys the confidence of foreign statesmen as well as of the leaders

and the masses of this country. He will be nominated and elected.

C. G. SELVIG.

Crookston, Minnesota

Mr. Hoover's efficiency counts most with some:

He is a successful business man of proven tremendous ability.

His assistants swear by him to the last ditch.

He probably possesses a better knowledge of European conditions than any other American.

He is a statesman and financier of remarkable caliber, as demonstrated by his efforts in feeding Europe and controlling food in America.

He talks little, thinks much and acts quickly.

Fort Morgan, Colorado

CHARLES H. ADAMS.

While with others his foreign policy is of paramount importance:

The distance between our country and all foreign powers has been shortened from weeks to a few hours. For this reason the most important issue before us at the present moment is our international relations. Domestic issues can never be settled satisfactorily until international relations are settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

We must have a man for president who is not deaf, dumb and blind to these facts. We must have one in whom foreign nations have the utmost confidence. We must have Hoover.

J. E. BULLARD.

Eden Park, Rhode Island

And others again like him because he is "not as these other" politicians:

I am in favor of Herbert Hoover for President. He seems to be a big man capable of a big job; a man of principle and independence not dominated by party politics; has an interest in international affairs as a necessity of the present times, and unlike some others does not leave his business to run up and down the country electioneering for himself. He is for the League of Nations, and is opposed to militarism. My second choice is ex-Judge Hughes.

A REPUBLICAN OF ABOLITION STOCK.

Partizan spectacles make their wearers mentally cross-eyed. Being neither a partizan nor a politician, Mr. Hoover sees clearly, and will act for the best interests of the nation, irrespective of sections and parties.

FRANCES H. CHAPMAN.

North Haven, Connecticut

Let us close the list with a letter from a fellow-Californian:

Herbert Hoover should be our next President, not for the cheap reason that he is a Californian, but because he is an American of exceptional capacity and can be trusted to carry out the ideals of millions of our people. We want a constructive program of world peace, the most important of national or international questions. Hoover has had much more than a traveler's acquaintance with foreign peoples, which obviously is a desired qualification, yet because of this acquaintance his Americanism has been deepened.

In our candidate we want character and administrative ability, not oratory. We are tired of juggling politicians of the Johnson brand. Give us statesmen in fact, not self-seeking demagogues. Hoover is clear-cut, absolutely dependable. He has hitherto placed public service above personal ambition. We are waiting for Hoover once more.

Chico, California

M. E. MERRIAM.

The Field

Of the candidates other than Hoover, Major General Leonard Wood seems to hold the lead with 9 per cent

of the total vote, the other candidates, notably President Wilson, Mr. McAdoo and Senator Johnson, press hard on his heels. Some of his support is based on his general adequacy:

General Leonard Wood is my first choice for the Republican presidential nomination. He is in favor of a League of Nations, with the United States a member; his achievements as a constructive statesman, his pure Americanism, his fairness, his understanding of domestic problems, and his wide acquaintance, both at home and abroad, make him the logical candidate.

ROBERT THACKER.

ROBERT THACKER.

Donnybrook, North Dakota

And some of it on his achievements in a particular case:

He showed us the stuff he was made of in his handling of the steel strike at Gary, Indiana. He did not force the issue between labor and capital, but met the situation like a diplomat and submitted it to arbitration.

Valley Falls, Kansas

HARRY DAVIES.

A most interesting suggestion is that he be made Governor over some mandatory territory to repeat the work which he did in Cuba and the Philippines:

I have great respect for Wood. He did some splendid work while in charge of affairs in Cuba, and I would like to see him over a mandatory territory embracing Russia, Turkey, Austria and Armenia.

Give him time and backing and I believe he could bring order out of that chaos and by shifting the people around and developing the agricultural and mineral resources of the territory, help to establish a democracy which would bless the world and bring back to us all the bread we have cast on European waters.

A. E. FULLER.

East Chattanooga, Tennessee

In spite of the third term tradition 7 per cent of our correspondents wish to see President Wilson remain in the White House for four years more. Many readers seem to feel that only in this way can his great achievements be adequately recognized and his policy of the League of Nations be adequately vindicated:

I want to see President Wilson nominated for a third term because he is entitled to the verdict of the American people upon his work at the The conditions are extraordinary. The the elections of 1918 upon a spurious psychology of a gold-bricked electorate.

Peace Conference. The Republicans won the slogan. The war has had time for the sober second thought. The Lodges of the United States Senate serve for thirty years and more; the people of the United States will no longer tolerate a precedent that bars public opinion and place, a ban upon presidential service beyond eight years.

DR. WM. Y. WARD.
Ivanhoe, Texas

Mr. McAdoo ties with President Wilson for first choice by the Democrats. His admirable record

as Secretary of the Treasury is remembered by his friends in these hours of financial stress:

I hope to see McAdoo nominated. He has a sympathetic understanding of the demands of the common people, and is right on the questions arising out of our relations to other nations of the world. As Secretary of the Treasury he showed a grasp of financial and business affairs equalled by no man in his generation. Initiative and genius

Boise, Idaho

CURTIS F. PIKE.

William G. McAdoo, because he is a Democrat, a safe and sane business man, and an expert on administration and finance. The next administration will be responsible for important legislation pertaining to war debt liquidation and other vital subjects that will hasten the restoration of normal conditions. Mr. McAdoo qualifies as leader, and would give us a sound business administration.

E. C. SMITH, JR.

Dallas, Texas

The Johnson men, of course, stress the excellent record of their candidate in his native state:

We are for Hiram Johnson for President and so is every good and honest citizen of California. He made California from the worst and most corrupt state, one of the best and foremost states of the Union. He placed the railroad out of politics and made wealthy corporations pay their just taxes. He gave us woman suf-

fringe, protected women, children and the laboring men with wise laws. He fostered industries, reclaimed our farms. He is not above anybody; you could see him at any time. He is one of the boys. He is not wealthy. He made enemies of course. You step on a pig's tail—he will squeal.

Sacramento, California

PAUL H. STEUDE.

Here is a good nominating speech for Mr. Palmer:

Attorney General Mitchell Palmer is the man I would like to see nominated for President for three reasons. First, he places his country before himself. During the deadlock in 1912, in the Democratic convention, he was offered the nomination for the presidency, but refused, saying that he was pledged to Woodrow Wilson and no selfish reason was going to make him abrogate his promise. Secondly, his great administrative ability was shown by his handling of the coal strike and the problem of the high cost of living. And lastly, he is of the same mind as our President in regard to the League of Nations.

Eveleth, Minnesota

MORRIS H. GREENBERG.

And here is a good campaign slogan for his supporters:

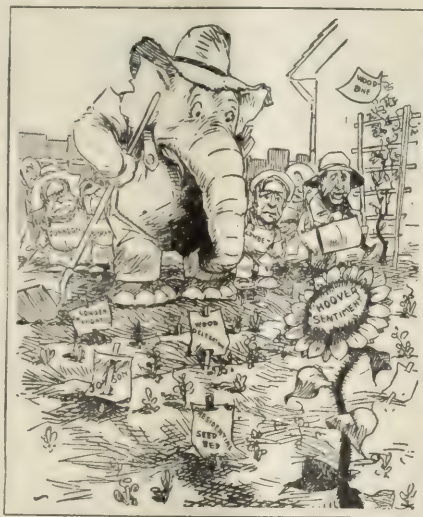
The League of Nations without reservations—and the
"Reds" without mercy.

Plattsburg, New York

The peerless orator of the Platte finds several supporters for a fourth nomina- [Continued on page 334]

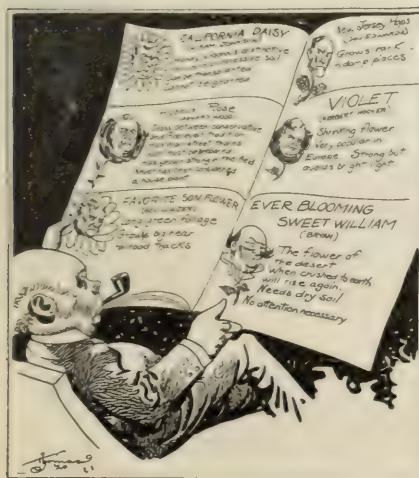
*Hanging in Brooklyn Da lu Eagle*

There was an old man who lived in a shoe



©, 1920, New York Tribune, Inc.

Just naturally grew without any
cultivation



Thomas in Detroit News

The seed catalog

When the Angler's Reel Begins to Sing

By William E. Brooks



In a pool where the water ran black, then broke in frothy foam, I got my first strike—not so lengthy as many another I have taken, but as broad as my hand from back to belly and with his fat sides gleaming and bespangled with many fiery points of color

THE swift water swirled around the old moss-grown log, making sweet music, and then ran quietly into a big pool. From that pool I had taken my twelfth trout for the morning, enough surely for any reasonable man. The sun was beginning to get warm, and the grass under the big oak that shaded the pool was very inviting. What better place could I find for that lazy hour with pipe and memory that I had promised myself these many long months?

Now the hour was here at last; and it has been all that I hoped it would be. For while the pipe sent forth its incense and the water murmured its songs, memory opened its treasure houses and told its tales of other hours, of other mornings on the water, of bits of beauty rare and fine, of men as rare and fine who had shared those hours with me. Perhaps the story of it will seem to you, Gentle Reader, a bit like that pocket you used to have in your long-gone boyhood days, full of all manner of unrelated and perhaps unnecessary things. But weren't you glad for that pocket, and don't you sometimes wish that when you dip down into your present ample broadcloth you might pull out some of those things, instead of that bunch of jangling keys, that badge of your seneschalship of many heavy cares? After all being an angler is something like being a boy, for a good angler never grows old. He has so many things to keep him young—mornings when the gray world of shadows flees away at the coming of that which Chanticleer described as "that golden thing we call the Day"; evenings when he sees as wondrous glory as ever dazzled the eyes of the Seer of Patmos; and long hours of joy between when, as Shadow-of-a-Leaf assured Robin Hood,

"With sweet blue wood-smoke curling thru the boughs,
And just a pigeon's flap to break the silence,
And ferns, of course, there's much to make man happy."

But the angler's soul finds something more than beauty for its satisfaction. He does not need to be an angler to find beauty in the world, tho no one but an

angler would ever have found my wild-wood study. His principal quest is the getting of fish. He may have other things in mind besides them, and he will get many other things, but when he goes a-fishing he goes determinedly to try his skill against their cunning. The blue lake's depths call to him, the hills around invite to quietness, but most of all is the old lust of battle (that never entirely fades from the soul of man) satisfied, as he puts his skill against the keen instinct of the finny folk beneath the waters. Such a day was the

one in which I caught my big trout, when hope was dying. I had been with Bennie Moore far up Treaster Valley, and early in the morning I had set out to tramp the old lumber road to the upper stretches of the creek. Now a lumber road is as the Jordan way is famed to be in the negro ballad, "a hard road to trabel." And rubber boots on a hot summer morning do not add to the comfort of the passing. But at length I reached the place where I wanted to enter the stream, and soon my flies were dancing over the ripples and under the alders. Cast after cast I made, but never a rise. What could be the matter with the trout? Had they fed their fill last night when the moon was shining and would they rest in maw-crammed content while I worked my long way down to Bennie's, stumbling over the stones and stooping under the low hung alders lining the stream? It seemed like a day when I had to be content with the satisfaction of beauty, for I would get no satisfaction of fish.

Then came the great moment when disappointment turned to joy. I had come to a pool where the water ran black and dark, and then broke in frothy foam as it swirled around the roots of a huge old hemlock. My flies swiftly vanished in the foam, then the line tautened as I felt what I had not felt that morning—a strike and a brave one too. He came toward me thru that racing water—it meant quick work with the reel. Then he darted back, down to the bottom, then over to where the roots hung out. It would have been all over had the line gotten tangled there, or had my dropper caught. Then he was back again, then off on another dash for the foam below. I suppose the birds continued their songs, but I heard no singing save that of my merry reel. Soon he began to tire, and I drew him gently to a bit of shingly beach and in a moment he lay among the grasses. Whether it was the thrill of the fight or the fair prize, somehow that morning stands out above other days.

Allentown, Pa.

The Gate to Riches

By Secretary of War Baker

This Message from the United States Government to the American People was written for The Independent by Secretary Baker after his recent tour of inspection to Porto Rico

TO most Americans Porto Rico is associated only with the rising price of sugar; but more should be known of this pearl of the West Indies, 3600 square miles in extent, which was ceded to us by Spain just twenty-two years ago.

The island is most ideally situated, and because of its elevation above sea level has a most delightful climate. There is missing the strong contrast of seasons as in the North, and yet one does not encounter the dulling monotony of heat usual in tropical countries. There is a heavy annual rainfall, but it is distributed evenly thruout the year, and the temperature rarely goes above 90 degrees or below 65 degrees.

San Juan, the capital of Porto Rico, is still a Spanish city, and on approaching it from the sea the towering walls of Moro Castle make one expect to find in the harbor a fleet of gold-laden Spanish galleons, in hiding from the piratical Morgan. Rounding Moro Castle, however, one is immediately disillusioned. Altho San Juan is still essentially Spanish, side by side with the old Spanish-built huts and small houses rise large American-built stores and hotels. And the city itself is beginning to acquire an American look, with its rows of buildings, traffic police, and many automobiles.

Porto Rico has too long been neglected by the general American public, and it is necessary that we educate ourselves as to its immense possibilities. The island at the present time produces great quantities of sugar, tobacco, coffee, and, in common with other tropical countries, grape fruit, oranges, pineapples, cocoanuts, and other fruits. This production is limited, however, because of the lack of interest we have shown in the

welfare of Porto Rico. It is not possible to export these products unless ships are sent to Porto Rico for the purpose. Plans for the deepening of the harbor of San Juan to take care of a greater number of ships than may now be admitted, are now being perfected, and it is hoped that the opportunities offered will make San Juan a port of call for all steamship lines between the United States and South America. Porto Rico needs ships, but with increased ocean transportation the problem of the island will be solved.

The population of Porto Rico has lately been estimated at 1,250,000, which would give a density of approximately 345 to the square mile, or a greater density of population than in any state in the Union with the exception of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and possibly New Jersey. Because of this and of irregular and infrequent steamship service to the island, there is always a great surplus of labor and a large proportion of the population is at all times in great need.

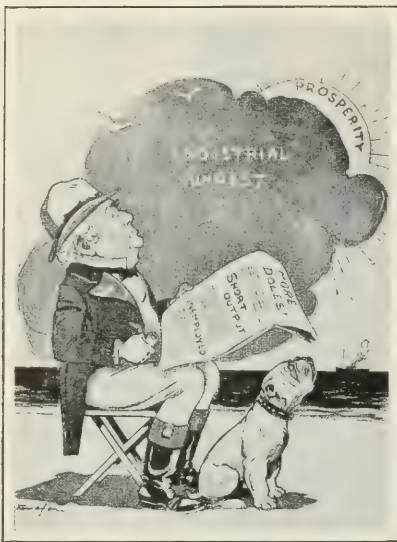
In 1919 a United States Army officer in an official report made the statement that "probably 350,000 of the population are practically on the verge of starvation all the time." This condition cannot be relieved until regular and frequent steamship service is furnished to Porto Rico, and as soon as this is done the full productive capacity of the island can be utilized with the confident knowledge that all products for export can be handled; and at the same time more goods will be brought into Porto Rico, causing a very appreciable rise in the standard of living.

But even the conditions .[Continued on page 338



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"The Porto Rican country is teeming with exuberant life"—this pineapple field typifies its agricultural productivity. "Only the laborer walks indifferently, with the shadows of ignorance in his eyes"



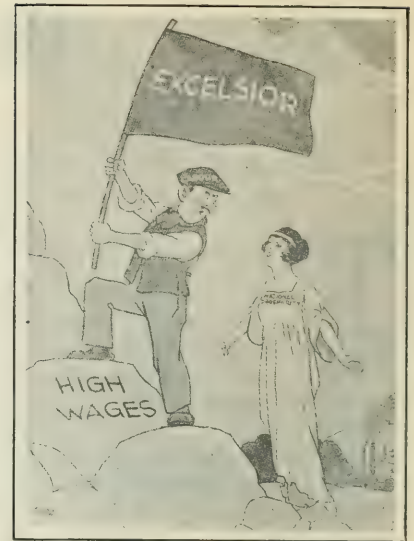
The Passing Show, London
ANOTHER SOLAR ECLIPSE!

If Labor Takes the Helm

A Message from the British
to the American People

By C. A. McCurdy, M. P.

Food Controller of Great Britain



The World, London
STILL HIGHER!

THE revolutionary changes which the war has made on the map of Europe are, I should think, sufficiently plain to be visible from the other end of the solar system.

Any interested observer in Mars or Venus can have no difficulty in realizing that several European Empires have disappeared, and that there is a considerable revolution in Russia, and an unhappy recurrence of troubles in Ireland. But in Great Britain nothing may seem to the distant onlooker to have been changed by the war. We are settling down with energy and success to the tasks of reconstruction, we have already almost succeeded in balancing our yearly income and expenditure. King George is still secure on his throne and Parliament is sitting as usual.

But for all that we have not escaped some breath of the wind of revolution which is sweeping over the continent of Europe, overturning thrones and parliaments, and changing the face of the political world.

The revolution is here, too, and altho it is and will be a bloodless revolution, a revolution not without respect and even affection for old political institutions and social landmarks, it is a very real revolution for all that, and at present we are none of us very clear how far it is going to lead.

The ancient party system which on the whole has governed the United Kingdom for good during some centuries is in process of transformation. A new party is claiming not only a chair, but all the seats at the Board of Government. Labor has become a political force of first class importance.

The policy and progress of the Labor party is the most absorbing topic in political circles today. I say this not without a full recognition of the importance of the Irish problem. That problem has taxed every effort of British statesmanship and British good will for the last half century. But that problem has been so thoroly explored, and the attitude of England is now so clearly defined, that there is nothing left for the English electors to inquire into.

We are ready to give Ireland any form of self-government short of separation upon which Ireland can agree, and we pray daily for her agreement.

But the development of Labor politics in this country is a new thing, so new, so full of great possibilities, that we cannot help giving it a large share of attention.

Every Englishman recognizes that in a few years a new and untried party may be the governors of this country, with power to settle the Irish question so far as Ireland permits and every other question in British

politics, just as they please. The recent by-elections disclose a marked transfer of votes from the two old political parties, the Liberals and Conservatives, to the Labor candidates, and as in this country a very small transfer of votes from one political party to the other has in times past been sufficient to make a complete change in the constitution of Parliament, no one can exclude the possibility of a great labor triumph at the next general election. In 1906 a transfer of votes amounting to only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the electorate ended the long reign of Conservatism and flooded Parliament with Liberal members.

Labor may effect a similar political landslide when the lifetime of the present Government expires.

What makes the bare possibility of such an event of grave concern is the fact that the Labor party appears to be definitely and uncompromisingly committed to a Socialist program.

The Labor party in Great Britain first made its Parliamentary *début* in 1906. By 1910 it had grown to a respectable sized party of forty odd members. It was not then a Socialist party in any sense of the word. So far as my memory serves, Macdonald, Snowden, and Jowett were the only Socialists among the parliamentary phalanx.

The remaining members were almost entirely trades unionists whose political opinions were very hard to distinguish from those of any radical member of Parliament. They were free traders, home rulers, supporters of disestablishment, and just as loyal to the institutions of private property and individualist enterprise as any of the Liberal leaders. King Edward and his successor had no more loyal and unrevolutionary subjects.

Their excuse for existence as a separate party was the real need which then existed of raising wages to keep pace with a cost of living which was steadily rising long before the war. They were in Parliament to press the claims of the workers to a higher standard of living and better conditions of employment, and they had the active and cordial assistance of the progressive wings of both of the older political parties.

During the war the small Socialist section went pacifist. The larger Trades Unionist section helped the Government to win the war.

When the war was over the moderate men found that a new temper and spirit had developed in the ranks of labor. A spirit of revolution had made its appearance among some of the younger members of the unions. Macdonald, Snowden and [Continued on page 347]

Third article in The Independent's Industrial Series on the big plants that are finding a successful answer to the problems of labor unrest

The Labor Court

By Professor John R. Commons, of the University of Wisconsin

In collaboration with A. P. Haake, O. F. Carpenter, Malcom Sharp,
Jennie McMullin Turner, Ethel B. Dietrich, Jean Davis, John A. Commons

IN a small, rectangular room on the second floor of their central factory, Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Chicago clothing manufacturers, and their employees hold court. A window opens on the commerce of Monroe street; above the walls, which do not reach the ceiling, the conversation of the halls and offices comes in. At the head of a plain table sits a big man with a Van Dyke beard and whiskered cheeks—a strong voice, a strong, understanding face, a strong body—Mr. Mullenbach, chairman of the Trade Board. The union won a strike nine years ago, and employer and union agreed to adjourn their struggle for power to this room. Mr. Mullenbach is umpire, paid equally by union and company. His position is that of a judge in a court of original jurisdiction. All day he adjusts the rival claims of company and “people”; keeping industrial warfare from becoming anything more than verbal conflict; turning out good will under a government of laws and not of men.

On the six floors above and in three other buildings in the city the republic of eight thousand people, for whom this court dispenses justice, carries on its work. On the top floor the cloth is stored. On the floor below men are at work examining it and shrinking it, as it is unrolled, and then hanging it in long, movable frames, set next to a high ceiling to dry. In a high, well-lighted, relatively quiet room, the cutters lay out their patterns in such a way as to waste no cloth, chalk around them, and cut their “lays,” either with a hand tool or an electric machine. They are the aristocrats of the industry. Before the time of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America they would have scorned to ally themselves with the less skilled stitchers and pressers, spongers, buttonhole makers and helpers, who, with seventy other sub-divisions of workers, make up the members of the union. In another room women are stitching at long rows of clattering

machines; on piece work, their hands flying so fast that the eye cannot follow them. For all these workers and their fellows, and for their employers, the court below is the protector of rights and the enforcer of duties in those matters which affect their welfare most vitally, matters of the daily job. Under the agreement which is the constitution of the republic, the Trade Board is the first agency to determine the conditions under which a man is entitled to hold and possess his job, and the wages and conditions of work which he may claim under the contract. He may be deprived of his job, but not without due process of law.

A case recently occurred in which a minor union official named A was brought to trial, charged with being a “trouble maker.” He held two positions in the plant. For the union he was a “shop chairman,” and he earned his living by working for Hart, Schaffner & Marx, as a tailor. His position with the union involved taking up grievances of workers in his shop with their foreman. If questions are not settled in this way, they are taken to union deputies, paid officials of the union, not necessarily in the company's employ. These men try to settle matters by conference with the representatives of the company—“company deputies.” Failing settlement by any of these methods, a cause of action comes before the Trade Board. A's position is that of the famous “shop steward” in England. He is also the man whom the open shop employers have in mind when they say they will deal only with representatives of their own employees.

In this case the company had lodged complaint against A with the Trade Board. The action petitioned for was the removal of A from his position as shop chairman. Under the agreement, a shop chairman may not be discharged by the company, nor may he lose his union position except after trial by the Trade Board. [Continued on page 340]

Next month—The Leitch Plan —and how it has worked



THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMPANY



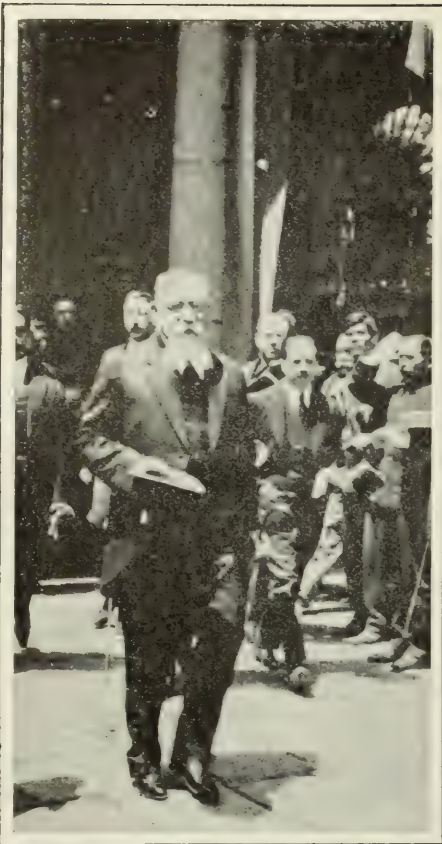
THE ARBITRATOR



THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNION

These three men, from left to right, Earl Dean Howard, labor manager of Hart, Schaffner & Marx; J. E. Williams; and Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, have done much to stabilize the clothing industry in Chicago

In Darkest Mexico



Wide World

THE LATE PRESIDENT

Venustiano Carranza met the too common fate of Mexican Presidents and was murdered by his own followers on Thursday, May 20, shortly after he gave up office. This photograph was taken at his last official appearance at a public function, the celebration at San Fernando Cemetery over the graves of the defenders of Puebla in the battle against the French on May 5, 1862. President Carranza governed Mexico for nearly five years, an administration characterized by hostility to foreigners, and a laissez-faire policy toward domestic disorder



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THE NEW LEADERS

The latest revolution in Mexico brings to the top the one-armed warrior, General Alvaro Obregon (left), who was formerly a chief support of the Carranza regime. When he and General Pablo Gonzalez (right) returned to Mexico City after the revolution they were received as head of the Mexican Government. Gonzalez is notable as one of the few Mexicans who was pro-ally during the war



Wide World

The presidential train in which Carranza and his officials fled from Mexico City was wrecked en route. Several soldiers and civilians were killed, but the presidential party escaped. The train was crowded with refugees



© Kodel & Herbert

It was in this desolate country, near Mount Orizaba, that the Carranzistas fought their last battles against the Obregon forces. When it became evident that Obregon had the upper hand Carranza and his followers fled to the mountains

At the right is the triumphal celebration in Mexico City to welcome the successful revolutionists. Former Carranza supporters crowded the streets in their eagerness to avow loyalty to Obregon, and to acclaim his coming into power. "The Mexican people," says Blasco Ibanez, "have finally come to take revolution as a matter of course, much as an invalid gets accustomed to his pain"



Wilsonism as an Issue

By Norman Hapgood

GOVER Cleveland at the climax of his career was charged with destroying his party. Now he is that party's pride. Lincoln was on the verge of defeat when he was carrying his country's heavy burdens, and was saved only by military victories in the nick of time. Washington's later years were saddened by the bitterness of the attacks upon him. If we confine ourselves to a decade, the same instability of popular judgment can be demonstrated. Think of the charges against Roosevelt: drunkenness, megalomania, paranoia, demagoguery, the ruin of his party. Bryan has been buried many times. In 1917 and 1918 nobody was quite so dead as La Follette.

Woodrow Wilson has operated on a world-stage. Had he died when he broke down, the greatness of his name in history would have been secure. Had he turned over the responsibility to Mr. Marshall, treating himself as sick and of uncertain future, he would have received the sympathy that goes to death on the battlefield, and his final return to strength would have brought with it enthusiasm and powerful influence.

But in the meantime? He had fought much of his war-policy almost alone, as he had fought his Mexican policy alone, and he had been right. How the press jeered at his notes! How we heard every day several cheap jokes about the number of notes! It took patience to hold on, but today history has already decided what mighty deeds those notes accomplished. They tied up in advance the victory with the principles which victory must bring into government, or else be false to the hopes of men. They held labor in England, France and Italy to the war, because labor believed it was fighting for a new life. They split Germany and Austria wide open, and in attack were the equivalent of armies. We understand now, and it is good for our souls to remember how we jeered in the days of the President's steadiness and trial.

If Mr. Wilson trusted himself, invalid as he was, to see further into the future than the Senate majority could see, are we sure he was not right? The country was invited by Senator Johnson, and with less outspokenness by Senator Lodge, to reject what we had fought for: to stay out of the League, in the one case; to go into it claiming special privileges, guarantees, immunities on the other. There was to be no equality, no trust, no long struggle in common for progress in the dealings of the nations. We were to return to the boast of superiority, to conflict of interest, to national pettiness. The fighter in the White House said "No." He had created the issue of the great war, and to that superlative issue all things must yield.

The Democratic party is not wedded to every detail of Woodrow Wilson's make-up. It has nothing to do with his taking Henry White to Paris to represent the Republican party, instead of Root and Taft; with the unwise wording of his appeal in the fall of 1918; with his dismissal of Lansing on a technicality, with the actual reasons unspoken.

The party's concern is not with Mr. Wilson's tact. It is with the paths that he has marked out. He answered the money trust with the Federal Reserve Act. He took the tariff out of the offices of the privileged industries. He invited big business to make good before the Federal Trade Commission. He established rural credits. Facing the most destructive war in history he told the world what it was fighting for; he led us into the fight only when the world accepted our vision; once in we made a record over which every American now glows; and when Germany was beaten the President induced Clemenceau, Foch, and the other tired victors to accept an agreement

instead of the hundred-per-cent solution in material power. The agreement was imperfect, but carried in itself the certainty of improvement, if this vast and fresh nation, generously and with determination, assumed its place, month in and month out, at the council board.

The banner of that cause must be carried into the campaign. It must be carried thru, God willing, to victory in November. It must be carried by some man who is capable of expressing such high reaches of the mind and heart. The platform and the nominee need not agree necessarily with the President about the wisdom of fighting to a finish with materialism and narrowness in the Senate, as a guarantee of our spirit before we enter the League; but they must agree with him at least in sharing his vision and his lofty will.

Fashions Change

CUSTOM forbids a Presidential candidate, whose election is at all probable, to go on the stump.—The Independent, November 10, 1892.

Peace Without Honor

SENATOR Knox's peace resolution has carried Congress, tho doubtless many of its supporters in both Houses secretly hoped that President Wilson's veto would save the nation from the dishonor of a separate peace. Congress has much to answer for, but it does not really wish that the United States should turn its back on England, France and Italy in order to shake hands with Germany. But for Senator Knox there is not even the excuse of hypocrisy. From the wording of the resolution which he has fathered in the Senate and from the tenor of his speeches it is evident that he really desires the United States to accept such advantages as may be stipulated for us in the Treaty of Versailles while repudiating any responsibility for maintaining the peace made by the Treaty. Even among those who for reasons of partizan advantage or personal spite have supported the peace resolution few feel that Senator Knox has been a careful custodian of the honor of America.

Let the Office Seek the Man

By Charles M. Sheldon

IN the old Roman days a Roman citizen who wanted to be elected to an office went and stood up on a pedestal in the Forum and displayed to the voters the scars of the wounds he had received in war. The candidate who could show the biggest scars and the largest number, especially if they were fresh, stood the best show to receive the largest number of votes.

In our time if a citizen of the United States wants to be President (and a considerable number seems willing) he may not have any outward scars to reveal, but he "organizes." He gets the endorsement of a political party, arranges a speaking tour, opens up an elaborate and highly systematized campaign helped on by his political newspapers, and goes before the public boldly and personally, asking to be elected President because he is better fitted (he says so) for the position than any other candidate. He denounces his opponents, he recites the enormous list of mistakes made by the party to which he does not belong, and promises the millennium if he is elected. In other words, he is in the political Forum, displaying his scars.

It may be that this is the only way in which a President of the United States can be elected, but we doubt it.

Perhaps the day is not so far distant when a man who is equipped by character, experience and statesmanship can be made President without displaying his scars (or the lack of them in the other fellow). The day when the people will say, "There is a man whose record is known. His character is above reproach; his ability is unquestioned; he does not need to organize and go on a tour. Let him stay at home and mend the baby's wagon and plant his garden and go out walking with his wife and save his money to buy groceries. We will elect him ourselves. He need not ask us to, we want him."

That day may be far off, but meanwhile, some of us plain, ordinary citizens with one vote apiece and no money to be spent on campaigns, would really like to vote for someone who didn't stand in the Forum, throwing back the folds of his toga from his proud chest. It is all right to have an ambition to be President, but remembering a little Latin out of a good deal we have forgotten, we are reminded that the word "ambition" meant to the Roman "going around" to solicit votes. I would like to vote for some one who didn't have to "go around," but who stayed at home and attended to his business and let me do the voting. Some of these "ambitious" candidates will need to wrap their togas around them a little closer after the exposure to the cold winds of the coming political conventions.

A Problem in Percentage

THE prohibition issue is dividing America into two camps: the 100 per cent Americans and the 2.75 per cent Americans.

The Railroads—National Highways

By Talcott Williams

THE railroad deficit for the past five years was first attributed to Government management. It continues under private management, and the remedy proposed for it is another dose of management by a Government Board, the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This is to refuse to see why there is a railroad deficit. For forty years the net income of railroads, which furnishes both dividends and interest on the capital invested, has been steadily decreasing in proportion to the total income. Take the New York Central. Its shares once earned 8 per cent. The net income has steadily fallen, decade by decade. At present, the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad is earning 4 per cent because of its lease of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

This is not all. The railroads in the past twenty years have been steadily losing the most profitable part of their business. The passenger traffic which paid the larger profit was not the long distance passenger traffic, but the commutation traffic in the suburban ring around the cities. The trolley took much of this away. The short distance traffic between country towns and villages has been largely absorbed by trolley systems. Anyone who will study fares within a radius of thirty miles around our cities will find that the fares of the trolley, which carries no baggage, which has greatly reduced the amount of dead weight in proportion to passengers and which picks up its traffic every few hundred yards, are far below those which a steam railroad can afford to charge for the same trip. For short distances, electric transportation has proved far cheaper than the steam engine and more profitable.

Freight is going thru the same change. The profit of railroads is not made upon the bulky freights represented by the coarser articles like coal, iron and other similar articles; but by the higher grades and more valuable freights on which high charges can be made. The best profit of all is made not on an article like wheat and coal carried a long distance, but on valuable freight, like silk goods, passing from one center of population to another.

The railroads bring the raw materials to manufacturing districts which deal direct with leather, cotton and wool, as in New England, in eastern Pennsylvania and in other manufacturing districts. The completed product is distributed, and heavy freights are charged on it, profitable to the lines.

This particular traffic is being carried more and more by trucks. The truck goes when it is wanted. It delivers freight at the door. It is not subject to the delays of a railroad system which gives its freight cars the average mileage of twenty-five miles a day and takes a week to go from Buffalo to New York City. A family moving from Philadelphia, or even from points as far as Utica, to New York, finds that it is cheaper to have its furniture carried by truck than by freight cars. Cartage is saved, deliveries are more prompt and the furniture does not have to be crated. Department stores are getting goods direct by trucks from factories.

Probably no one who reads this article but has some case of this sort in mind. How long can the railroads stand losing the profitable portion of their passenger traffic and of their freight? What good will raising the rates do to meet this competition when thousands of trucks are already carrying freight at a profit, with the present railroad rates, and the trolleys have been able to raise their passenger rate without losing traffic.

The only effective remedy is the improvement of the railroad system, the substitution of the internal combustion engine for the extravagantly wasteful steam engine of the past, the use of electric power and the reorganization of rolling stock, of administration and personnel so that dead weight will be eliminated, foolish delays removed and the railroads made as efficient, as safe and as economical as subway systems like that in New York. Even they are disgracefully over-capitalized, and economic forces have their own inevitable way of squeezing out capital charges which did not stand for just value at the time they were incurred. Can existing railroad corporations secure the new capital needed for this reorganization?

If they cannot, the railroads are, in fact, national highways. Highways have been kept open by taxation, when the private company that opened a turnpike could not pay the cost of repairs and management. So are canals. The private capital invested in railroads must be treated justly, but with no more than justice.

Lawyers or Engineers?

AN absolute majority of Presidents and of Congressmen, not to mention other political offices, have been drawn from one profession—the law. Perhaps it is well that just for a change this election has brought forward an engineer, Herbert Hoover. We do not see any reason why not Mr. Hoover only, but such men as General Goethals and Mr. Edison should not make as good Presidents as any brilliant attorney or corporation counsel. Our first President started his career as a surveyor.

The Mexican Tragedy

IT is difficult to hope for a country in which such an event as the murder of President Carranza, which is made worse by the apparent treachery of some of his most trusted followers, is so easily possible. We trust that General Obregon and the other chiefs of the new Government will prove themselves free of any complicity in the crime so that their period of power will not be darkened by such a shadow of guilt as lay on that of Huerta. But proof of their innocence, while it will redeem their reputation as men, will not brighten the prospects of their Government. For any men who assume office in a nation corrupted by centuries of slavery, anarchy and civil war thereby assume also the risk of betrayal and assassination. The new Government must study not only to avoid the errors of states-

manship which wrecked the administrations of Diaz, Madero, Huerta and Carranza, but to do something towards the moral regeneration of the Mexican people.

1896 and 1920

At least we will hear no denunciations of the "bloated bond-holder" this year.

Why Mr. Hickson?

By Shailer Mathews

PERIODS of social overstrain bring revivals of supernaturalism. When men pass beyond the natural limits of endurance and anxiety, they turn to that which lies beyond reason. The defeated Jew had apocalyptic visions; desperate France had its Joan of Arc; Sir Oliver Lodge has Raymond; America has Mr. Hickson—an Englishman on a mission of healing in the name of religion.

Is religion then to take the place of medicine? So says Christian Science, so says the faith healer, so said Dr. Dowie, but so does not say Mr. Hickson. He lays his hands on sick folks, but tells them he is no healer. He will pray for them, but God must cure them. They must trust God, but they must also mind their doctors.

This seems sensible enough, and if the mission of Mr. Hickson is simply to bring men into a realizing sense of God's helpfulness in sickness as well as in health, it is hardly open to criticism. Such rational faith is being preached by thousands of clergymen and is being practiced by thousands of Christian believers. It must be admitted also that it is as legitimate to use revivalistic methods to inculcate faith in God's assistance to doctors as to use them to deepen faith in God's assistance to ministers. But is this all this mission means? One wonders. Faith healers, Emmanuel movements, Christian Scientists, Schlatter, and Dr. Dowie we know, but what is Mr. Hickson?

The sick come to him by hundreds as the sick have gone to healers of all ages. They want the touch of Mr. Hickson's hand upon their head as well as Mr. Hickson's advice

and prayer. Mr. Hickson is sincere and reputable. He is vouched for by bishops. He has no tricks or even mannerisms. If the multitudes want miracles he declines to work them. He seems uninterested in money. But is his mission altogether a sign of healthy religion? Does there lurk in it a revival of medieval faith in ecclesiastical miracle? Is Mr. Hickson a saint in the making? Is his mission aimed to show that supernatural power is still at the disposal of the church? Is he by any chance a sort of non-Roman Catholic rival to Lourdes and St. Ann of Beaupre?

One's personal equation will largely determine the answers to such questions. So long as Christians support hospitals and employ doctors, there is little danger that religion shall become a phase of therapeutics. So long as we believe in prayer that is more than monolog, we must believe in praying for the sick. So long as we believe that the presence of God in human souls is more than sentiment, must we believe that faith in God will make cures more probable. But why this laying on of hands? Why these churches filled with the lame, the halt, and the blind? Why Mr. Hickson?

Armenia's Big Brother

WE are glad that President Wilson will act as arbitrator on the question of the Armenian boundary.

It will be better yet if the United States can rise to its opportunity and take a mandate to sustain the new Republic against Turkish or Bolshevik attempts to invade the country and against the internal perils consequent on poverty and political inexperience. President Wilson's eloquent appeal to Congress to accept the trust which Armenia herself and the whole civilized world desires us to assume should not be passed over as a mere stage in the fight over the League of Nations. It is a special and separate call of honor which it is the duty of Congress to consider with open and unprejudiced mind.

But at all events we can, so far as the Armenians show themselves worthy of their new freedom, act as the advocate of Armenia in the councils of the nations, where fear of



Paul Thompson

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Enough people believe in Mr. Hickson's powers as a healer to form lines like this day after day waiting their turn to enter the church where he practises "the laying on of hands." Mr. Hickson, himself, makes no claim to miracle-working

Moslem hostility has too frequently swayed the minds of European statesmen. We who have no great Mohammedan Empire to conciliate can act with more impartiality in the questions which lie between Turk, Kurd and Armenian than could England, France or Italy, even granting that their good will is as great as ours.

The Dead Letter

By Preston Slosson

THE bulwark of American liberties is our tendency to forget oppressive legislation six months after we have enacted it. If it were not for this convenient habit the United States would be one of the least liberal of the nations. Laws are now being enacted in various states which would prohibit the teaching of sewing or the alphabet to children without a special state license, which would stamp out of existence any newspaper or periodical printed in a foreign language, which would make it impossible to criticize the Government in terms one-half as drastic as stump speakers and the party press use at every election. Some hasty souls are wringing their hands in despair at what appears to them to be the final Prussianization of the country.

But if we turn over the statute books for the year following the assassination of President McKinley we will find panic legislation quite as drastic enacted by various states to combat anarchy. Some of these laws were so loosely and broadly drawn as to apply not only to anarchists, but to any radical who ventured to criticize any public official or any established institution. Why have the legislatures enacted new laws instead of putting into effect the old ones? Simply because they have forgotten their existence.

Turn back to still earlier pages of the statute books. Old Blue Laws, still unrepealed but never enforced, forbid such "worldly amusements" on the Sabbath as pastors and deacons now indulge themselves in without a moment's hesitation. It takes an exceptionally learned lawyer to be quite certain that he is not violating any statute in playing a game of golf or tennis on a Sunday afternoon. Then there are freak laws, passed by careless legislatures to while away a dull season, regulating the length of bed sheets in hotels, the size of type in newspapers and the design of a lady's dress. If you do not believe us get some lawyer friend to show you thru the statute books of your state or the municipal ordinances of your city. Probably you will discover at least three laws and eight ordinances which you have violated at some time or other in complete innocence of heart.

Of course it is very unfortunate that our lawmakers should pass laws merely to relieve their feelings. It brings all law into contempt that so many statutes should stand unrepealed which no one would dare enforce. But it is at least better than the Prussian habit of taking oppression seriously. If you called the Kaiser names you really were thrown into prison. If you printed a Polish newspaper the authorities actually did suppress it. If you held an unauthorized public meeting the police never failed to raid it. But in this land of liberty it is only occasionally that a Socialist or even an anarchist is arrested, in spite of the fact that laws exist in many states under which the whole Republican party could be jailed for what it has said about President Wilson and the whole Democratic party for what it has said about the Senate. Our Espionage Act made trouble for a handful of harmless pacifists, but it did nothing to prevent a great chain of yellow journals from advocating the cause of Germany against the Allies during the months when we were at war. It is our bad habit as a nation to pass a law against a hundred offenders and then enforce it only against one—perhaps the wrong one!

Winning by a Close Shave

APPARENTLY few candidates for President launch their booms until they have made sure of the barber vote. Of the men who have been most frequently mentioned for President during the present campaign nearly all have made a barefaced attempt to secure the nomination. There is not in the whole crowd of aspirants enough facial foliage to equip a single French politician. Among the Republicans Hoover, Coolidge, Johnson, Harding, Lowden, Knox, Allen, Poindexter; among the Democrats McAdoo, Palmer, Edwards, Clark and Bryan all face the voters without concealment. Messrs. Taft, Butler, Wood and Gerard still conceal the upper lip with the obsolescent moustache, but only Mr. Hughes ventures upon a full forest of alfalfa.

It is interesting to see how fashion changes among our Presidents. The early days of our republic frowned upon whiskers in high places. No President before Abraham Lincoln wore beard or moustache, tho Van Buren and General Taylor permitted a tiny tuft of hair to stray in front of the ears. Even Lincoln adopted whiskers very late in his political career, and his successor, Andrew Johnson, reverted to the old fashion of the clean shave. But the generation after the Civil War had other tastes. General Grant was adequately equipt with whiskers and Hayes, Garfield and Harrison wore noble beards. Arthur was the only President to adopt pendant side-whiskers of Wall Street design, known across the water as "Piccadilly Weepers." With Cleveland began the era of the moustache and his example was followed by Roosevelt and Taft, the succession being broken only by the smooth-shaven McKinley. President Wilson defeated two moustaches in the election of 1912 and a set of whiskers in 1916. This indicated to the politicians that the era of the razor was once more upon us and is doubtless responsible for the fact that nearly all of the aspirants of 1920 are clean-shaven. The wheel has swung full circle and political fashions are again where they were in the days from Washington to Buchanan.

Debs and Knox

THE Socialist platform demands the dissolution of "the mischievous organization called the League of Nations." We hope that the Old Guard Republicans and the Reds enjoy each other's company.

Smoot Smitten

PRESIDENT Wilson did well to veto on May 14 that section of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill which gave Senator Smoot and his committee power "to determine what information shall be given to the people of the country by the executive departments of the Government."

Government news may need censorship and no one knows better than The Independent the money wasted in Government bulletins and publications. But to establish such a censorship as this bill contemplated would have been a usurpation of the executive branch of the Government by the legislative and a real blow to fearless journalism and American democracy.

Finding What They Look For

IS it not strange how many people who go to Russia find all their previous opinions amply confirmed? This encourages us not to go, for it is no use spending weary months in a villainous climate to arrive at the conclusions we have already reached at a comfortable distance. But if we did go we would try to leave our opinions at home and carry our eyes instead of leaving our eyes at home and carrying our opinions.

Where the Money Goes



Morris for George Matthew Adams

THE MODERN WILLIAM TELL

He's got to be an extra good shot to bit the apple and not wreck the child at the same time



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TOM, DICK AND HARRY

Well, ain't she going to say anything to the other members of the family, too?



Morris for George Matthew Adams

THE STAR ACT

It's a great stunt if the public doesn't weaken



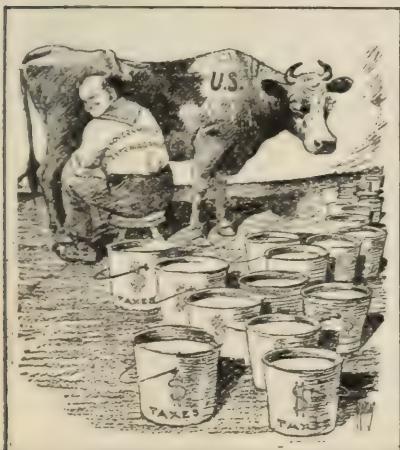
Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

OUR HIGHEST PRICED NECESSITY



Stimson in Dayton Daily News

"DONCHA JUST LOVE THESE LITTLE INFORMAL PICNICS?"



Marcus in New York Times

HELPING THE COMMUNITY GO DRY



The Passing Show, London

Front— and Back
GOING STILL HIGHER



Donahay in Cleveland Plain Dealer

The Story of the Week

The Murder of Carranza

THE tragic annals of the Mexican Republic are stained with yet another political assassination. President Venustiano Carranza was put to death by the followers of General Rodolfo Herrera under somewhat mysterious circumstances. The new Government at Mexico City disavows the crime and promises to investigate it and to prosecute the criminals if they can be caught. General Obregon had previously issued orders to those who were in pursuit of the late President that in no case should Carranza be personally injured if overtaken. He feared that the United States would refuse recognition to the revolutionary Government if it took office after the assassination of President Carranza; remembering well how obstinately President Wilson refused to recognize General Huerta after the murder of President Madero.

According to information given by General Barragan, Carranza's Chief of Staff, Ignacio Bonillas, former Ambassador to the United States, and other followers of the late Mexican President, General Herrera had overtaken Carranza in the mountains near the state line between Tlaxcala and Puebla. General Herrera offered his safe conduct and Carranza, knowing that Herrera passed for a supporter of his Government, made no opposition. At 4 o'clock on the morning of May 21 Herrera's men surrounded the hut where Carranza was sleeping and opened fire on it. The followers of Carranza were surprised by the attack and before they could rally to resist the treacherous assault their chief was killed. General Obregon, when he received the news, accused them of cowardly desertion of the President and declared, "You should have shared his fate. . . . There are signed to your message the names of thirty-two officers and one civilian, which is more than sufficient in number to have saved Carranza's life." In reply to this charge General Barragan explained the circumstances of surprise and treachery which had made effective resistance impossible. In spite of this explanation, General Obregon caused President Carranza's escort to be arrested and held for investigation of their conduct.

The late President Venustiano Carranza was a Mexican of wealth and pure Spanish blood. His tall and stalwart frame, his patriarchal beard and his habitual dignity of manner made him a most impressive figure. Altho a civilian who occupied at the outbreak of the revolution against Huerta the post of Governor of Coahuila, he assumed the leadership of the revolutionary movement with the title of First Chief and, according to the testimony of the Spanish novelist Blasco Ibanez, showed greater military talent than many of his generals. At all events he was able to win to the Presidency even after Villa and many other supporters of the revolution had deserted him and started "campaigns" on their own account. His domestic policy had two main features: hostility to the Catholic clergy, whose rights were greatly restricted under the new revolutionary constitution, and hostility to the foreign concession holders, whose properties he thought should revert so far as possible to the Mexican nation. His foreign policy was somewhat chauvinistic. He tried to avoid an open break with the United States Government, which had done so much to place him in power, but he played upon anti-American sentiment in order to strengthen his position with the Mexican people, and his policy with respect to foreign owners of Mexican mines and oil wells naturally brought him into frequent diplomatic conflict with foreign

nations. Professing a strict neutrality during the Great War he nevertheless leaned towards Germany; not so much from any interest in the European conflict as such as from fear and dislike of the United States. His attempt to dictate who should be his successor to the Presidency brought about his downfall. Perhaps the most that can be said for the late President was that from his own narrow point of view he was a sincere patriot and thought that his arbitrary measures tended to the benefit of the Mexican nation. If he did not have the genius of either Juarez or Porfirio Diaz, he was equally free from the weakness of Madero and the mere bloodthirsty brutality of Huerta and Villa.

Wilson Urges Armenian Mandate

PRESIDENT Wilson has asked Congress to authorize the United States to assume a mandate over the Republic of Armenia. He began his message to Congress with a tactful reference to the Senate resolution welcoming the independence of Armenia and authorizing the President to send a warship to Batum to protect citizens of the United States resident in Armenia and the Caucasus region. This resolution the President declared to be "the voice of the American people expressing their genuine convictions and deep Christian sympathies and intimating the line of duty which seemed to them to lie clearly before us."

The President then pointed out that the Senate resolution of sympathy coincided with the invitation of the Allies in conference at San Remo to the United States to accept the Armenian mandate and to define the boundary between Armenia and Turkey. He believed that it was the duty of the United States to accept this opportunity of being of service:

Early in the conferences at Paris it was agreed that to those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them, and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization, and that securities for the performance of this trust should be afforded.

It is in pursuance of this principle and with a desire of affording Armenia such advice and assistance that the statesmen conferring at San Remo formally requested this Government to assume the duties of mandatariness in Armenia. I may add, for the information of the Congress, that at the same sitting it was resolved to request the President of the United States to undertake to arbitrate the difficult question of the boundary between Turkey and Armenia in the Vilayets of Erzerum, Trebizond, Van and Bitlis, and it was agreed to accept his decision thereupon, as well as any stipulation he may prescribe as to access to the sea for the independent state of Armenia.

In response to the invitation of the Council at San Remo, I urgently advise and request that the Congress grant the Executive power to accept for the United States a mandate over Armenia.

I know from unmistakable evidence given by responsible representatives of many peoples struggling toward independence and peaceful life again that the Government of the United States is looked to with extraordinary trust and confidence, and I believe that it would do nothing less than arrest the hopeful processes of civilization if we were to refuse the request to become the helpful friends and advisers of such of these people as we may be authoritatively and formally requested to guide and assist.

General Harbord, chief of the American Military Mission to Armenia, has estimated that a military force of 59,000 men at the outset, to be gradually reduced as conditions grew more stable, would suffice to protect Armenia

against invasion and police the country against banditry and internal disorder. The expenditure of \$756,000,000 for a five year period, a portion of which might be repaid from local revenues, would enable the United States to cope with the food problem, the transportation tangle and all other after-effects of the war, as well as make it possible to introduce sanitation, as we did in Cuba and Panama, and to establish a satisfactory educational system, as we are doing in the Philippines. At the end of five years the new Republic would be on a firm basis and the expenditure of the United States could be reduced to a small sum. Congress, however, appears to be badly frightened at the idea of spending several hundred millions for an object which brings no political advantage to the Congressmen themselves.

The Slump in Prices

OWING in part to the growing tendency of the banks to restrict credits and in part to the increasing reluctance of the buying public to pay the high prices everywhere demanded, there has been a sudden, sharp decline in the price of manufactured goods. Clothing of all kinds was the most affected by the downward movement. Spring suits, hats, shoes, silks and linen all took to the toboggan. In many cases cuts amounted to as much as 50 per cent of the prices recently asked, and stores all over the country attempted to clear off their overburdened shelves by general "no profit" sales or all-round reductions of 20 per cent.

Food prices have not decreased. The Department of Labor has issued statistics which show that from March 15 to April 15 the cost of the principal articles of food increased in the great cities by an average of 5 per cent, the greatest increase in a single month ever recorded in American history. The increase in one year over last April amounted to 16 per cent; the increase since 1913 to 116 per cent.

Particular interest is felt in the present price of sugar which is quite abnormally high and tending to increase. Mr. Hoover, former Food Administrator, blamed the Government for not buying up the Cuban sugar crop of 1920 when there was an opportunity. He asserted that the sugar could have been bought in at six and one-half cents a pound and the cost to the consumer restricted to twelve cents a pound.

Attorney General Palmer, on the other hand, contends that the high cost of sugar is due to a world-wide shortage and to increased consumption by the American public. He estimated that the American demand for sugar increases by 250,000 tons every year, owing to increased population and a greater demand for sweets. The Cuban crop, he said, is short this year by half a million tons below the original estimate.

Mr. Hoover summarized under eight headings what he believes to be the causes for the present high cost of living:

1. Shortage of commodities due to the underproduction of Europe.
2. Inflation; especially the expansion of credit facilities for non-essential industry.
3. Profiteering and speculation made possible by underproduction and inflation.
4. The excess profits tax.
5. Decrease in American production due to strikes and other causes.
6. Increase in extravagance.
7. Deterioration of our transportation system during the war.
8. Expensive and wasteful distribution system.

And proposed the following solutions:

A diversion of credit from non-essential to essential industries and adjustment of taxation so as to bear much more heavily on luxury and, above all, more stimulation to revive thrift and the high sense of sacrifice of the war are the important directions of remedy.

The Bonus Question

WHAT is really worrying Congress these days is not the Knox peace resolution or the Armenian mandate or even the cost of living; it is the problem of finding the money to recompense the veterans of the Great War. The Republicans of the House of Representatives have approved by a majority of 116 to 39 in caucus the bonus bill which was prepared by the Ways and Means Committee. The revised bill does not include the proposed general tax on sales, but would raise funds by a tax on stock dividends, on transactions on the grain and stock exchanges, on real estate transfers and on tobacco, and by a supertax on incomes. A cash bonus of \$1.25 is offered for each day of overseas service and \$1 for each day of service in the United States. As alternatives to the cash bonus the options of vocational training, insurance, homestead allotments and farm aid are offered to the ex-soldier.

Secretary Houston of the Treasury notified Chairman Fordney of the Ways and Means Committee that so far from being able to endure the burden imposed by bonus legislation the Treasury might be compelled to ask for new taxes to meet obligations already contracted. He said:

The very heavy burdens which will rest upon the Treasury by reason of laws already enacted, including particularly the recent railway laws, which it is estimated will entail an expenditure of approximately \$1,000,000,000, and also by reason of the delay in making provision to realize upon the Government's investments in railroads and ships, taken in connection with the existing credit situation, suggests the need of grave consideration whether, quite aside from and in addition to any taxation which it might be necessary to impose in order to pay a bonus to the soldiers, it may not be necessary to provide for meeting the necessities of the Government in larger measure from taxation.

The obstacles which the bonus bill must encounter in Congress are numerous. There is first of all the opposition of a large minority in both parties and both Houses which is hostile to the idea of any bonus at the present time. Then there is a progressive Republican group, supported by the majority of the Democrats, who oppose all the proposed taxes, except the stock dividend tax, and would finance the soldier bonus instead by a retroactive



El Espectador, Mexico

HE IS TIRED

This cartoon from a Mexican paper expresses the popular disillusionment concerning revolutions. The man in bed is labelled "The People." The skeleton, labelled "Revolution," says: "Hurry. Get up!" And "The People" answers, "Shut up. I don't want to get up"



THE SWISS REFERENDUM

The shaded cantons have given a majority in favor of the League of Nations. Notice that the only cantons voting against the League are inside the heavy black line which surrounds German-speaking Switzerland

tax on war profits. Finally, there is the fear that the Supreme Court may once again declare against the constitutionality of the stock dividend tax, even in its present revised form. But to fail in putting thru the measures which party leaders have implicitly promised to the Great War veterans would be political suicide, and to put the matter off with promises until after the elections would create a suspicion, perhaps not unjustified, of bad faith. The bonus problem seems to be one of the many modern problems which have no solution that can prove satisfactory.

Knox Resolution Vetoed

THE peace resolution, previously passed by the House of Representatives and modified in the Senate by Senator Knox, was approved in its amended form on May 21 by a majority of 228 to 139. Nineteen Democrats, of whom eleven were from New York, joined with the Republicans, and two Republicans, Kelley of Michigan and Fuller of Massachusetts, voted in opposition. The Republicans of the House who had the measure in charge did not ask for a conference with the Senate, but agreed at once to the Senate amendments and hurried the resolution thru. The House of Representatives, like the Senate, has failed to give the two-thirds vote necessary to pass the resolution over the President's expected veto, but the action of the New York representatives in deserting the President points to a sharp conflict in the Democratic Convention between the Administration forces and Tammany Hall. The chief alteration in the peace resolution made in the Senate was the broadening of its scope to include a declaration of peace with Austria as well as with Germany. President Wilson has vetoed the resolution.

Labor Is Wrathful

SAMUEL Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has declared war on Congress as at present composed. He commended President Wilson for advising legislation which, if enacted by Congress, would have made it "possible to curb, at least to some extent, this unlicensed plundering in the necessities of life." He attacked the Department of Justice, however, for failing to do anything effective to remedy the high cost of living. He asserted that twenty-one corporations had made excess profits this year averaging 435 per cent, whereas many branches of labor had not enjoyed any increase of wages to meet the doubled cost of living. He condemned the outlaw railroad strike as a denial of "the training and discipline of the trade union movement," but said that only

the ignorant and the blind could be surprised at such an irregular outburst:

The outstanding fact in the whole situation is that appeals of the wage earners made in an orderly manner thru proper channels to proper authorities have been met with postponement after postponement. The appeals of the wage earners for relief from profiteering, relief from the high cost of living, relief from reduction of wages, have been made under conditions most aggravating, only to be met with deception, if not treachery.

W. J. Lauck, consulting economist of the Railroad Brotherhoods, claims that the steel corporations alone have exacted \$750,000,000 from the people of the United States during the war by a 300 per cent increase of prices. This advance in price is not to be explained by higher wage schedules, as the labor cost per ton of finished steel was only 41 per cent higher during the war than in the pre-war period. Net profits meanwhile increased by 220 per cent.

New York Gets Beer and Boxing

GOVERNOR Alfred Smith has been very busy revising the work of the New York Legislature. He has used his veto power very freely, but two very debatable and much debated measures have received his signature. The most contested of these measures permits the manufacture and sale of beer containing not more than 2.75 per cent by weight of alcohol. The saloon is not revived; as liquor cannot be sold to be drunk on the premises except in restaurants. The New York law does not immediately come into effect, since the nation is still subject to wartime prohibitory legislation. Moreover, the Supreme Court has still to pass upon the right of an individual state to adopt a definition of "intoxicating liquor" which diverges in principle from that established by Congressional legislation. In his memorandum of explanation, Governor Smith admitted that "in the opinions of experts laid before me there is a sharp division of opinion, those declaring beer containing 2.75 per cent alcohol to be intoxicating being about equal in number with those declaring it to be non-intoxicating." He thought that in such a case of doubt the opinion of the majority of the Legislature was entitled to prevail.

Another measure which met the approval of the Governor restored professional boxing in New York state. A special boxing commission of three members with a secretary and several deputies is established to see that the regulations governing boxing are not violated. Fifteen round bouts are permitted. All clubs and incorporated bodies conducting bouts must be duly licensed. The Governor claims that popular sentiment is behind the bill, and it is certain that the creation of several new high-salaried positions made it welcome to the politicians. The three commissioners to regulate boxing matches are paid at the same rate as the three judges of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations who are charged with regulating the whole problem of the relation between capital and labor!

On the other hand, Governor Smith has vetoed all of the repressive laws designed to stamp out of existence the Socialist Party. One of these measures authorized the courts to rule off the ballot any party advocating principles "which, if carried into effect, would violate the State or Federal Constitution." Another empowered the Legislature to bar elected members whose eligibility had been questioned and adversely decided by majority vote from taking the oath of office. A third made ineligible for public office persons affiliated with a disloyal or seditious party organization. A fourth created a special secret service bureau for the investigation of criminal anarchy. A fifth required the licensing by the Board of Regents of all private schools not connected with a religious body. A sixth demanded a loyalty pledge from teachers in the public

schools. This whole elaborate code of Prussian laws was thrown out by the Governor with sharp comment on its reactionary character. He laid down the following principle in opposition to the policies of the Legislature

The voters of this state are entitled, as of right, to the privilege of choosing their own candidates and their own officials and to enunciate their own platforms, and no majority should have the right to exclude any minority from its just participation in the functions of government.

House May Talk on Ireland

SECRETARY of State Colby has assured the House of Representatives that the Administration will not interfere if the members desire to discuss resolutions of sympathy with Irish nationalism. Chairman Porter of the Foreign Affairs Committee had notified him that three resolutions relating to the Irish question had been offered and inquired as to the propriety of discussing such matters at the present time. Secretary Colby replied:

It seems hardly proper for me to attempt to guide the action of your committee by an expression of opinion of legislation which is at this stage. . . . I may say, however, in my reply to your inquiry of a day or two ago, that there are no facts in connection with our foreign relations which should deter your committee from any action which is dictated by good judgment and which it may feel conscientiously impelled to take.

By thus standing neutral, the Administration compels Congress to assume the full responsibility for any action with reference to Irish claims which may be taken or refused.

Nitti on the Tight Rope

FRANCESCO Nitti, who has for a year held the precarious position of premier without a majority party to back him, was thrown out of office May 11 by an adverse vote in the Chamber of Deputies of 193 to 112. This was due to the fact that the Catholic deputies voted with the Socialists and that most of the Liberals, who form Nitti's chief support, refused to vote. But the King could find no one who could command a larger vote than Nitti so he has again reorganized his cabinet with such representation of the various factions as may secure their support.

The effort of Signor Nitti has been in domestic policy to steer a middle course between reaction and radicalism and in foreign policy to come to a compromise with the Yugoslavs in regard to Fiume along the lines suggested by President Wilson. He came into office because the extravagant claims of the Orlando administration for more territory on the eastern side of the Adriatic met with the

united opposition of Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Wilson. But Nitti's willingness to relinquish the more extreme of these claims rallied against him the militarists and imperialists who openly favor and secretly support d'Annunzio in holding Fiume in defiance of the Italian Government and the League of Nations. The Italian army is still kept on a war footing in spite of the ruinous expense and no premier dare demobilize it, partly because the industries could not absorb so large a body of men thrown upon them for employment, partly because the possibility of a war with the Yugoslavs is not yet averted, partly because the troops are frequently needed to suppress revolutionary disorders.

This last danger is most serious, for the Socialists are coming to despair of reconstructing society thru parliamentary methods and are turning toward "direct action," that is, utilizing strikes and riots for the purpose of overthrowing the "bourgeois" Government and establishing a "dictatorship of the proletariat" as in Russia. The prevailing and universal distress caused by lack of food and fuel has given them abundant opportunity to sow the seeds of their incendiary doctrine and there have been numerous attempts to start local soviets. Premier Nitti, while promptly suppressing such outbreaks, has on the other hand tried to win over the Socialists by adopting in part some of their measures.

But by so leaning to the Left he has offended the opposite wing. In this quarter the new factor is the Partito Popolare that has been organized by the Catholics. Until recently the Vatican held to the policy adopted by Pius IX after the establishment of the King of Italy at Rome, that good Catholics could not participate in this usurping Government that had deprived the Pope of his temporal rights. But this restriction has gradually relaxed in the course of the last fifty years and in the election of last November the Catholic Populist Party entered the field and won 101 seats in the new Chamber of Deputies. The Socialists obtained 156 seats and the Liberals 161. That is, the Chamber is divided into three not very unequal parts and any Government must secure the support of two of them in order to stand. The Liberal, like all moderate, intermediate and opportunist parties, suffers from lack of the unity and definiteness of the extremists on either hand, besides the Liberals are largely followers of Giolitti rather than Nitti, for ex-Premier Giolitti, altho he has been in eclipse for the last six years on account of his opposition to the war, still retains much of his former political and personal power.

The new Catholic People's Party is entering energetically upon a campaign to gain both the labor and the farmer vote. It has declared in favor of international and industrial peace; full suffrage for women in national, municipal and provincial elections; arbitration in disputes between employers and employees; stricter legislation for the protection of public morals; equal freedom and recognition for church as for state schools; breaking up large estates and peasant proprietorship of land; proportional representation of all interests in political and administrative organizations; increased taxation of war profits and relaxation of state control over commerce.

In the new cabinet which Signor Nitti has formed there are three representatives of the Catholic People's Party. One of them, Signor Giulio di Ridono, becomes Minister of War, the first time a civilian has held that office. The other two Populists are Signor Abbiatei, Minister of Labor, and Signor Micheli, Minister of Agriculture. This puts the Catholics into strategic positions where they can carry out their industrial and agrarian programs, but involves a complete breach with the Socialists which will play into the hands of the violent wing of that party.



Spencer in Omaha World-Herald

Spilling the beans

Hungary Accepts Peace Terms

THE peace treaty with Hungary will be signed in the Grand Trianon Palace at Versailles on June 4. When the terms dictated by the Allies were presented to the Hungarians last February they protested that they could never consent to the dismemberment of their country and to the alienation of territory that had been Hungarian for a thousand years. They contended that in the territory taken away from Hungary there was a complete ring from thirty-five to forty miles wide in which the Hungarians formed an overwhelming majority of the population. They asked that the people of the disputed sections be consulted before being handed over to alien rule and agreed to submit to a plebiscite to be taken under the authority of the League of Nations. The Hungarian Foreign Minister Teleky declares that "this treaty is the worst and cruelest of all."

Even in England some sympathy was expressed for the Hungarians. In the House of Lords on March 30 Lord Bryce protested against the treaty as unjust and ruinous and Lord Newton said:

Hungary was the most complete geographical and economic unit in Europe containing a population of over 18,000,000. That population is actually going to be reduced to something like 7,000,000, and of the Hungarian territories no less than two-thirds is going to be annexed to other countries and divided among the new states.

Slovaks, who have not the slightest desire to be incorporated, are taken away from the north of Hungary and incorporated in Czechoslovakia. . . . Pressburg, containing 97 per cent of Hungarians, is handed over to this new state merely for the purpose of giving it a port on the Danube.

Under the Treaty Hungary is going to lose 57 per cent of its arable area, 65 per cent of its stocks of cattle, 56 per cent of its horse production, 70 per cent of its sheep, 85 per cent of its forests, the whole of its salt mines, and nearly the whole of its mining area, and 65 per cent of its railways, including the most important railway junctions. And on the top of all this it is also going to lose the control of the waterways upon which the prosperity of the country almost entirely depends. It therefore looks, without exaggeration, as if the country economically will

be unable to exist. But the worst feature in all this is the fact that something like 3,500,000 of Magyars, and something like 1,500,000 German-speaking Hungarians, are to be transferred, like so many animals, from one country to another.

But the Supreme Council refused to make any concessions or allow any votes to be taken among the alienated population on the ground that ethnographic conditions in central Europe are such that it would be impossible to make the political frontiers of Hungary coincide with her ethnical limits, and that the result of plebiscites in the detached territories could not be far different from the result arrived at by the Supreme Council after minute study of the peoples and their aspirations. But the Supreme Council pointed out that the League of Nations might afterward rectify the frontier line if modifications are found desirable. Ten days were given to the Hungarians to accept the treaty.

Count Apponyi, the head of the Hungarian delegation, resigned rather than sign the treaty, but the Hungarian Government saw no way except to comply, so the Hungarian Foreign Minister, Ivan Prasnovski, took his place and arrived in Paris on the last day allowed by the ultimatum. A protest will be filed stating that Hungary assented to the conditions in the hope that they may be alleviated by the League of Nations and that Hungary may the sooner be admitted to the League. This treaty, like the German and Austrian, contains the Covenant of the League of Nations. It will be signed by Ambassador Wallace for the United States.

The Polish Drive

DIRECTLY east of the Polish border extend for two or three hundred miles the marshes and forests of the Pripet river. Here open campaigning is impossible, consequently effective drives must be made either north or south of this region. The Poles directed their recent offensive to the south of the Pripet and succeeding in reaching the Dnieper river and capturing Kiev. The Russians counter-attacked north of the Pripet and seem to be making some progress. They have forced their way across the Beresina river and are aiming at Minsk and Vilna. The latter city is claimed by the Lithuanians as their capital, but has been occupied by the Poles, so possibly the Lithuanians may coöperate with the Bolsheviks in its recovery if the Soviet will cede it to Lithuania.

The first effect of the Polish invasion of Russia was to rally to the support of the Soviet some of its most pronounced opponents. General Alexis A. Brussilov, former commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, has entered the service of the Soviet and is conducting the campaign against the Poles. Brussilov had the reputation of being the most brilliant strategist on the Russian staff, for it was he who carried out the drive against the Austrians in Galicia of 1916 that resulted in the relief of the famous fortress of Przemyśl. Stanley Washburn, correspondent of the London *Times* with the Russian armies on that campaign, wrote of Brussilov:

I think it would be impossible for anyone to be a pessimist after an hour with this officer. He is a thin-faced handsome man of about fifty-five; in every respect the typical hard-fighting cavalry officer. He is just the man one would expect to find in command of an army with the record that his has made. I asked him if he was tired after his year of warfare. He laughed derisively. "Tired! I should say not. It is my profession. I shall never be tired." . . . If moral, as Napoleon says, is three times the value of physical assets we need have no fear as to the future where Brussilov is in command of an army.



BOLSHEVIKI GAIN CAUCASUS AND CASPIAN

Since the defeat of Denikin's armies in the Ukraine the Soviet forces have met with little opposition in their southward sweep. Denikin and his staff escaped to Constantinople in a British warship. The remnant of his troops under General Wrangel is cornered in the Crimea, into which the Bolsheviks are prevented from penetrating by the British warships that shell the isthmus connecting the Crimea with the mainland. The Tartar republic of Azerbaijan surrendered its capital, the oil city of Baku, without a struggle, and the neighboring republic of Georgia appears equally compliant to Bolshevik influences. Unless Armenia receives the report from America which President Wilson asks there is danger that she, too, will succumb to the Soviet. The Caspian fleet sought shelter in the Persian port of Enzeli, but the Bolsheviks followed and captured it there. These advances bring the Bolsheviks into direct contact with the disaffected elements of the Turkish and Persian population and may cause serious trouble in these regions. The Bolsheviks have displaced the British in Resht

Altho the Polish drive was not authorized by the League of Nations or approved by any of the Allies except France, the Russians of all parties regard it as an attempt of other powers to crush Russia and this has stiffened up the resistance of the Bolsheviki to outside overtures for restoring commercial relations. The Central Soviet now refuses to admit the delegation which the Interallied Supreme Council proposed to send into Russia to investigate conditions and arrange for trade. The ground of the refusal is that since certain members of the League are actively supporting Poland and the Ukraine warring on Russia it would be unsafe from military considerations to allow representatives of these nations to enter the country. The Soviet will welcome delegates of the trade unions and newspaper correspondents who will "give guarantees that they will not abuse the hospitality of the Russian people." In reply to the request of an American fur buyer for admission Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet trade commissioner in Denmark, replied:

"In view of the hostile attitude of the United States toward Russia I regret that I am unable to grant permission to American citizens to enter Russia."

Bolsheviki Take Persian Port

HITHERTO all the fighting against the Bolsheviki has taken place within the limits of the old Russian empire. Now for the first time the Bolsheviki have surpassed these bounds and taken possession of the port of Enzeli on the southern coast of the Caspian Sea. Their object was to capture Denikin's fleet which took refuge here after the Bolsheviki took Baku. On the morning of May 19 a fleet of thirteen Soviet warships appeared off the port of Enzeli and opened fire. A deputation of Persian officials accompanied by a British officer boarded the Soviet flagship and were told that if the interned ships and troops were surrendered no hostilities would be directed toward the Persian Government or the British garrison and that the Russian volunteers of Denikin's army would not be harmed. The British troops numbered less than five hundred and since it was vain to try to hold the port they evacuated Enzeli and retired to Resht the same night. The Bolsheviki landed 10,000 troops and took possession of the vast stores of war material which had been provided by the British for Denikin's army. Denikin's fleet, said to consist of six cruisers and seven transports, thus fell into their hands. Admiral Sergiev, commander of the Caspian fleet, who appears to have been captured at Baku, is rumored to have been hanged by the Bolsheviki. The Persian Government has protested against the occupation of Enzeli as a violation of neutral rights, but since Enzeli has been used as a base for the British campaign in the Caucasus its neutrality may be questioned.

Since the Caspian is an inland sea, eighty-six feet below the ocean level, it is impossible for the British fleet from the Black Sea to enter here. Since Persia was the only other country neighboring on the Caspian, the old Russian Government kept on this sea only a few small warships. Most of these fell into the hands of General Denikin and the British when the anti-Bolshevik movement was at its height. But the Bolsheviki held on to Astrakhan thru all their vicissitudes and brought some gunboats down the Volga river to the Caspian at Astrakhan. From this port they were enabled to raid the shipping crossing the Caspian from Baku to Turkestan. Now the Bolsheviki by the capture of Baku and Enzeli have gained complete control of the Caspian Sea and will have access to cotton growing regions that may supply material for their textile mills which have been obliged to close for lack of material with which to work.

Position of Persia

ENZELI, where the Bolsheviki captured Denikin's fleet, is the seaport of the city of Resht, fourteen miles inland. No railroad connects the Caspian coast with the Persian capital and Resht is 221 miles from Teheran. There is no reason to suppose that the Bolsheviki intend to advance on Teheran and probably they could not spare the troops for such an invasion, but they will probably endeavor to stir up trouble by representing themselves as deliverers of the Persians from foreign rule. The Mohammedan department of the Soviet Foreign

Office has been for many months carrying on vigorous propaganda in the Caucasian, Afghan and Persian borderland and apparently with some effect since the buffer states of Georgia and Azerbaijan turned Bolshevik just as soon as the Soviet troops came in sight.

The Persian Nationalists may feel that this is their last chance to secure the independence of their country. In order to check the German movement toward India, Great Britain and Russia agreed upon the division of Persia into two "spheres of influence"; the northern part to be under the control of Russia and the southern under the control of Great Britain. The collapse of Russia left her sphere without a claimant and so the whole of Persia has passed under British control. The Shah consented last August to an agreement that virtually makes Persia a British protectorate. But the British troops in northern Persia are too few to afford protection. They were not even able to hold Baku against the Bolsheviki, altho this oil city was of supreme importance to them. The Afghans are still waging predatory warfare on the Indian border. There are hardly enough British troops in Mesopotamia to hold this most valuable of British conquests and the people of England, sick of war, are unwilling to support any further military adventures whatever may be at stake.

Persia has appealed to the League of Nations for protection against the Bolsheviki, since this is a clear case of the "external aggression" which the much discussed Article X was designed to cover. But the League has as yet neither forces nor funds to employ in such an emergency. Consequently Persia is likely to make peace with Soviet Russia as Esthonia has done, especially since the late elections showed a large majority for the democratic liberals in Teheran and Tabriz.



UNDER THREE FLAGS

General Brusilov, who as commander of the Czar's army in Galicia drove the Austrians out of eastern Galicia, became on the fall of the Czar Generalissimo under the Provisional Government of Prince Lvov. But he offended Kerensky by failing to meet him at the Petrograd station when his train arrived as Kerensky had ordered him to do, and was replaced by Kornilov. Now Brusilov, believing it his duty to serve his country whatever its government, has accepted the position of commander in chief of the Soviet armies and is conducting the campaign against the Poles.

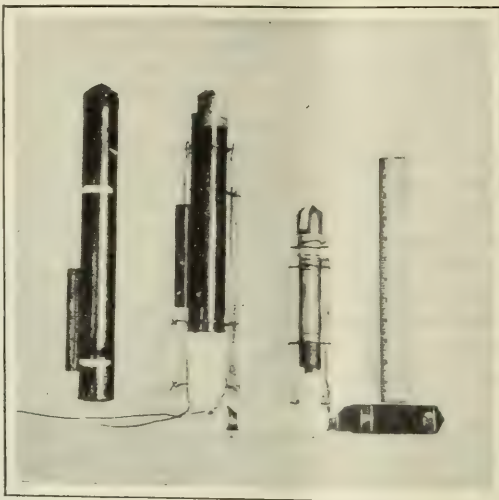
Let's Go to the Moon

By Robert H. Moulton

In 1864 Jules Verne, the far-seeing French novelist, wrote a book of fiction called "From the Earth to the Moon and Around It." His heroes ascended to the orb of night in a cylindrical metal car, shot upward from the earth from a cannon charged with a great quantity of gun cotton. The resourceful Frenchman worked out and explained a most credible theory for this celestial journey, but it was the purest fiction, and no one believed it would ever be possible to project any earthly object to the moon.

But science works many miracles, and now comes along an American professor, Robert H. Goddard, of Clark College, Worcester, Mass., with an improved design of sky rocket, which by experiment he has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the scientific world, thru the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, can actually carry thru the 220,000 miles of space separating us from the moon and land a center hit on the planet.

Professor Goddard claims his rocket, weighing 1274 pounds, will lead to great discoveries. The apparatus as designed and tested is a multiple-charge high efficiency rocket of a new design. The determining factor of the efficiency of a rocket is the velocity of ejection of gases due to the explosion of the propelling material. In the case of ordinary or ship rockets, as tested by Professor Goddard, the velocity of exit of the gases is low, about a thousand feet per second, giving the rocket an efficiency of only 2 per cent. By



The moon rocket (right) looks almost as harmless as its neighbor of the common variety



An inside view of the chamber of the rocket

increasing this velocity, thru the proportion of the propelling material to weight of projectile, and thru a greatly improved nozzle shaped passage for the escape of gases, to about 8000 feet per second, Professor Goddard has raised the efficiency of the rocket to nearly 64 per cent.

The great scientific value of Professor Goddard's experiments lies in the possibility of sending recording apparatus to moderate and extreme altitudes within the earth's atmosphere. The nature of the higher levels of the air has for a long time been a subject of much speculation, as to their chemical composition, temperature, electrical nature, density, ozone content, and so forth. As the earth's atmosphere extends 200 miles, there is a great unknown region, knowledge of which would greatly benefit the science of meteorology. Weather forecasting, to us the most familiar phase of meteorological research, would undoubtedly be improved if daily observations could be taken in the upper levels of the atmosphere.

An interesting speculation is the possibility of sending to the surface of the dark part of the moon a sufficient amount of brilliant flashlight, which being ignited on compact, would be visible in a powerful telescope. This would be the only way of proving that the rocket had left the attraction of the earth, as the apparatus would never come back once it had escaped that attraction. Professor Goddard's experiments with flash powder demon-

strated that if the powder were exploded on the surface of the moon, distant 220,000 miles, and a telescope of one foot aperture were used, we should need a mass flash of 2.67 pounds to be just visible, and 13.82 pounds, or less, to be strikingly visible. The quantity required could, of course, be much reduced by the employment of a larger telescope.

The Empire of the Southwest

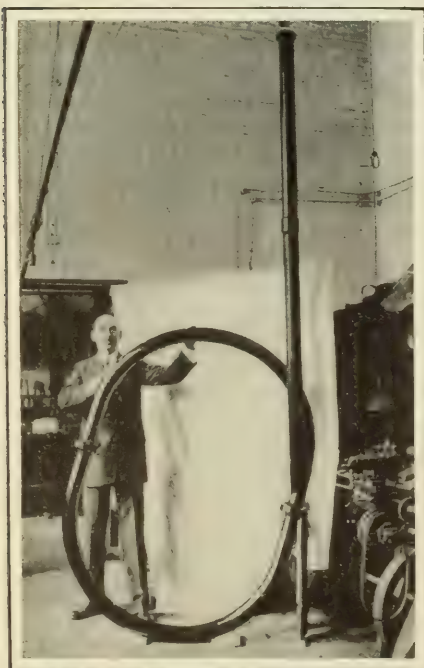
The states which were formed in whole or part from old Mexican territory—Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Utah—have banded together to form the League of the Southwest. This is a purely non-political alliance and portends no development of sectionalism; only the development of the resources of a section! At the recent convention of the League in Los Angeles the utilization of the Colorado river was considered. The basin of this mighty waterway includes 244,000 square miles with an average population of less than one person to a square mile. The Colorado basin, if peopled as densely as most parts of western or central Europe, would contain the whole population of the German Empire. Of course such density of population is impossible in arid plateau country, but engineers and agricultural experts believe that some 6,000,000 acres of land now arid can be placed under cultivation by proper control of the waters of the Colorado with an annual production of a billion dollars worth of crops and other farm produce. The area of all the states in the League of the Southwest is over a million square miles and the aggregate population about ten millions. This is a greater area than the United States had before the Louisiana Purchase and a greater population than the whole nation had in the days of President Monroe.

Spiritual Illiteracy

The price of one lead pencil is being spent by America in the course of a year to give religious instruction to each of its Sunday School pupils! This fact was brought out by Professor Walter A. Athearn, head of the American Religious Education Survey Department of the Interchurch World Movement, at a conference of editors of religious papers held recently, in New York City. He and his co-workers are busily engaged in making a minute study of conditions in the city and rural Sunday Schools of the country.

Statistics compiled by the Federal Council of Churches and recently made public show that while church membership is on the increase the Sunday School enrollment of the United States has fallen off several thousands. This survey proposes to uncover weaknesses and afterward to suggest remedies for what it terms "America's greatest peril," the spiritual illiteracy of millions of its children.

The survey probably will not be com-



In this tube Professor Goddard fired his experimental rocket

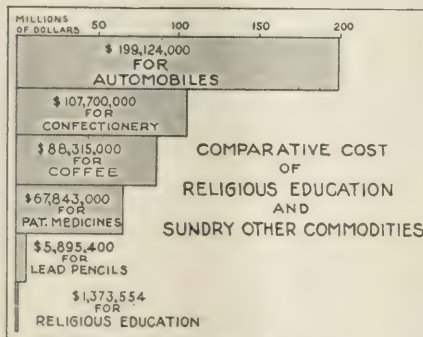
Ten Rules for a Happy Vacation

1. Take only congenial company; even if you are limited by this rule to yourself.
2. Before leaving turn off all the faucets and gas jets, deposit the pet animals where they will be safe, lock the door and pay your debts. Take no worry along with you.
3. If you are going within a hundred miles of any body of fresh water in these latitudes take mosquito netting, pennyroyal and punk sticks.
4. Discard three-fourths of the clothes you intended to take but don't omit something warm for the first cold night. Wear easy shoes, easy clothes, an easy hat and an easy temper.
5. Don't take along a serious book. You know you won't read it.
6. Don't take anything that will break. Tin cups are better than china.
7. Don't be ashamed to loaf outright without any pretense of fishing, sewing, nature study or other camouflage.
8. You will forget something important from your equipment. Don't worry; the human race lasted for centuries before it was ever invented.
9. Don't try to light a fire by rubbing sticks together. "In the movies they do it," but not in real life.
10. Don't take other people's good advice too seriously; not even our own!

pleted for several months as approximately 6000 selected Sunday Schools of different denominations and various types of communities are to be carefully studied, but already some startling facts have been unearthed.

It has been found, for instance, that seven out of every ten children and young people in the land, or a total of approximately 27,000,000, receive no religious instruction in any Protestant, Catholic, or Jewish church school. All of these are under twenty-five years of age, 8,000,000 of them under ten. Furthermore, the instruction of the 16,717,000 Protestants is limited to thirty minutes weekly, sandwiched in between the morning sermon and an appetizing American dinner. When it is considered that the average attendance at Protestant schools is only about 50 per cent of the enrollment this already inadequate instruction is further reduced to twelve hours instruction per year. The children of Catholic and Jewish faith fare better, 8,000,000 of the former receiving about 200 hours of training a year and the 1,600,000 of the latter getting 250 hours.

A medium-size suburban city of New England has been chosen as a typical community in which to begin the nationwide survey. If the findings there are verified by the studies in a majority of the other municipalities to be covered, the facts and figures unearthed will be taken as portraying conditions in the country generally. It has been found already that twice as much is spent for the janitor as for religious teaching, four cents of every dollar going to the former. The average public school pupil is absent one day out of five, the Sunday School pupil, one out of three. In city public



schools there is a supervisor for every eighty-two teachers; in Sunday Schools, one for every 2716—counting stenographers as supervisors!

Only 6 per cent of the teachers are college graduates, 31 per cent high

school graduates, or non-graduates. Eight per cent did not graduate from public school, some are only 14 or 15 years of age. In the matter of service, however, it is shown that all of the Boy Scout, Girl Scout and Camp Fire Girls' leaders were recruited from the Sunday Schools.

Who Swallowed Jonah?

Was Jonah swallowed by a whale? According to the biblical story it was a fish of this nature that entertained the prophet in its interior for three days and nights, but the limited size of the whale's throat precludes the possibility of its swallowing a man. However, there was caught at Miami, Florida, recently, a fish that could have lunched on twenty Jonahs without suffering the slightest pang of indigestion, and among the many persons who have seen the fish are clergymen who have formulated the theory that it was really a fish of this species that swallowed Jonah.

Here is the way this denizen of the deep shapes up in the way of dimensional figures: The net weight of the fish, when caught, not including its last meal, was 30,000 pounds. Its liver alone touched the beams at 1700 pounds, which is about the weight of a hefty bullock. From end to end it measures 45 feet, which is equal to the combined length of eight normal men. At the thickest part the circumference is 23 feet 9 inches.

One of the most impressive features of the fish is its mouth, which is 50 inches wide and 43 inches deep. Inside of the mouth is a tongue 40 inches long, and it has a multitude of teeth much smaller than a baby's. Nobody has ever attempted to count these molars. The tail resembles the caudal appendage of an airplane and measures ten feet from tip to tip.

But big as the fish is, it died in infancy. Scientists who have measured its cartilaginous formations say they are far from developed, and that had this monster attained full growth it would have been two and a half times as large as it is now.

According to the scientists of the



Is this the fish that swallowed Jonah?

Smithsonian Institution the animal is a whale-shark, and is the first specimen of its kind that has been captured. They state further that it is an inhabitant of water of 1500 feet depth, its hide of sufficient thickness to withstand the most enormous water pressure, and its eyes, which have no lids and consequently were never closed, indicating that it dwelt at a depth where eyes are of no avail.

The Smithsonian scientists believe that it was thrown up by some subterranean volcanic disturbance which injured its diving apparatus so that it was unable to return to its natural levels and that thus disabled it strayed beyond confines fixed for the monsters of the deep.

Capt. Charles H. Thompson of Miami caught the fish while cruising for tarpon off Knight's Key, Florida. The huge bulk, which he first took to be a whale, was sighted on the surface of the water. A lifeboat was manned and he and a crew pursued the mysterious discovery, which proved to be alive and in

motion. It disappeared, but rose again to the surface. A harpoon was sunk deep into its side. The great fish, tho unable to employ its deep-sea diving powers, proved to be a speed artist on the surface. The sailors said that at times it made forty-five miles an hour. Four more harpoons were shot into it. Then about 150 bullets were fired into the fish's hide, but later these were found to have done little damage, hardly more than piercing the skin.

The fight took place in sight of some of the Florida keys, where thousands of people gathered to see it. For thirty-nine hours—two days and a night—the fierce fish pulled the lifeboat thru the waters. A yacht followed, keeping as near to the lifeboat as it could with safety. Finally the fish quit struggling, was lashed to the yacht, and the landward voyage begun.

During this journey the fish died. Science became interested in the catch and the Smithsonian Institution sent a skilled taxidermist to Miami to prepare the immense carcass for preservation.

lead shield, which lightens the total weight of the outfit by some five pounds. The new tube also rectifies its own current, eliminating the bulky rectifier, while the transformer, used in "stepping up" the low house voltage to the needs of the tube, has been reduced in size by the use of smaller windings and a case shaped to fit the coils.

The variation in lighting circuits between town and country, always an obstacle to radiography in the home, has been overcome by the control system, making it possible always to deliver the same definite voltage to the transformer.

The total weight of the outfit is about 125 pounds, of which the transformer weighs forty-three pounds. As will be seen by the illustration, the set consists of three units: a control box, a transformer at the base of the supporting frame, the adjustable frame itself and the X-ray tube.

Chips

Fireflies in captivity cease to flash.

On the Malabar coast of India there are squirrels as large as cats.

Traffic on American railways normally doubles every twelve years.

Washington, D. C., contains more negroes than any other city.

There is a divorce law in the Philippine Islands, but there are no divorce cases.

Two-thirds of the chinaware imported into the United States is made in Japan.

It costs less than a cent to carry a ton of freight a mile on the American railroads.

The American colleges at this moment are engaged in drives totaling \$215,000,000.

In the past ten years Congress has debated 146,471 bills and passed 16,000 of them.

Jackson, Wyoming, has elected a city administration consisting entirely of women.

Since the armistice it is estimated that the American public has spent \$8,500,000,000 on luxuries.

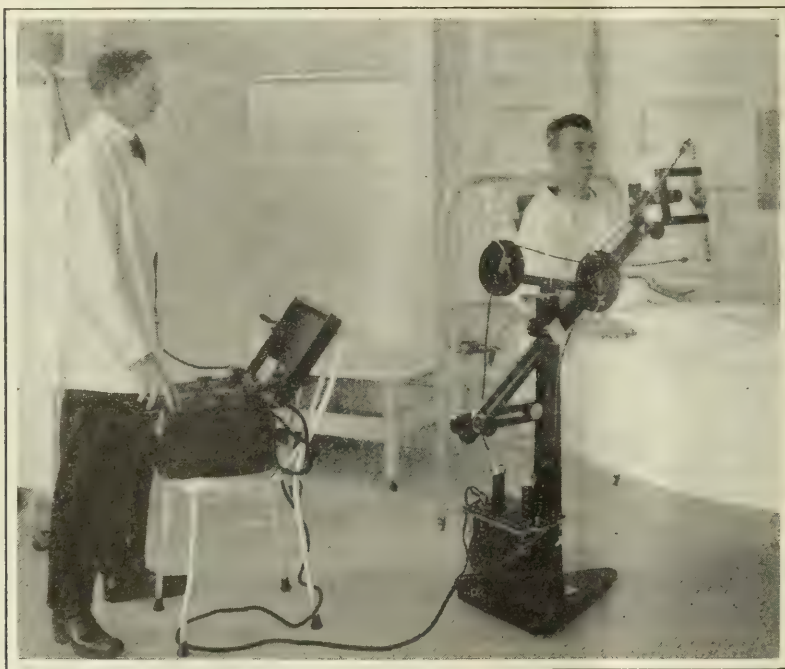
More than 5000 churches in the United States use the cinematograph in some branch of their work.

The number of suicides is greater among lawyers than men of any other profession, says the Save-a-Life League.

The x ray has been found very useful to discover internal knots, resin pockets, cracks and grub holes in timber up to 18 inches in thickness.

Two hundred volunteers to take summer courses of instruction as trained psychiatric social workers are wanted by the American Red Cross.

Sadie De Kol, Wisconsin's champion dairy cow, has just broken the world record. This prize Holstein during an official test ending March 10 made a thirty-day record of 3247 pounds of milk and 126 pounds of butter fat.



Have You an X-Ray in Your Home?

A valuable advance in the development of X-ray photography is the invention of a portable X-ray outfit which may be set up at the bedside of the patient and which will produce plates as good, it is claimed, as those procurable in the best X-ray laboratory. Thus patients whose condition might prevent their removal to a hospital or doctor's laboratory can now secure the benefits of X-ray diagnosis in their own homes and a serious handicap under which the medical profession has been laboring, has at least been partially removed.

The portable X-ray is the work of Dr. W. D. Coolidge, a scientist of Schenectady, N. Y., and known as the inventor of the Coolidge X-ray tube.

The apparatus may be packed and

carried in four hand-borne units, to any home wired for electricity where the ordinary lighting circuit furnishes the necessary current.

The physician need not necessarily be an expert in radio photography, for the process of operating the machine is simplified for him by an automatic control system enabling the use of any desired intensity of ray, and a time switch, which will accurately measure and control the length of each exposure. The matter thus becomes one of following directions, pressing the button and letting the machine do the rest.

In order to make the new set simpler than the portable army type already familiar to medical corps men, the tube has been reduced in size and made of thick lead glass, without a heavy



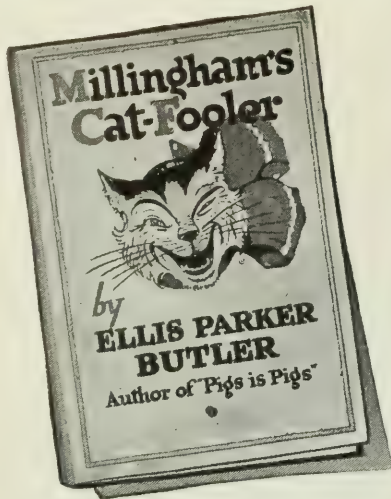
Kelly Caterpillars Enabled 5-Ton Truck to Haul 16-Ton Load Over Mountains

"It was extraordinary," writes Mr. C. H. Hemme of San Diego, owner of the truck, "to see the rubber of the Kelly-Springfield Caterpillar tire spread itself from underneath the weight of the load and assume its normal shape again when released. We firmly believe that only the Caterpillar tire, allowing the rubber to spread in several directions, saved the day, as no other tire would have stood the extreme overload without coming loose from the steel. For heavy-duty service there is no tire that gives me more satisfaction than the Kelly-Springfield Caterpillar tire."

We don't recommend overloading a truck. It is bad for the truck and bad for the tires. But there are times when overloading is necessary, and when that time comes it is a great satisfaction to know that your tires can haul any load the truck can bear.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
New York, N. Y.





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"The Truth About Garden Hose"

which tells you how to know a good hose when you see it, how to get the kind of hose best suited to your needs, and how to care for it to make it wear as long as possible. A book of valuable information for every gardener, florist, garage owner, or other user of hose. Incidentally, it tells you about our three standard brands of garden hose

BULL DOG MILO GOOD LUCK

and explains why these particular brands have become within 5 years the most widely talked of hose on the market, and why one of them will exactly fit your garden hose needs. Send for these books today.

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The Independent National Convention

(Continued from page 313)

tion. His platform would be one of peace and disarmament:

Aside from being a statesman, Mr. Bryan has taken a firm stand on every moral question of the past decade. He is the one prominent Democrat who "stood by his guns" after the 1916 election. He is the one man who can be trusted to carry out the will of the people concerning universal military training and the League of Nations.

MRS. ESTELLA F. KELLEY.

Chase, Kansas

Mr. Hughes is mentioned for President:

I am of the opinion that the Republican party ought to nominate Charles E. Hughes, of New York, for the Presidency. In addition to his peculiar fitness to serve his country in a time like this, as its Chief Executive, he has a prior claim on his party for the splendid fight he made four years ago, and that, too, against great odds. *He is the man for the place, and he should not be set aside, even tho he personally requests it.*

NATHAN B. YOUNG.

Tallahassee, Florida

And for Vice-President:

The Vice-President should be selected with great care, one who is the President's counselor, with highest legal ability, and can fill the chair acceptably during the absence, or disability of the President. Choose men who stand four square. *Hoover and Hughes.*

MRS. S. G. SPAULDING.

New York City

Governor Coolidge does not poll a very heavy vote, but his supporters make up in the quality of their enthusiasm for their lack of numbers. Here are two typical extracts:

He stands for law and order as popularly expressed, but really he stands for righteousness in public as well as private life, that righteousness that has its roots grounded in love to God and fellowmen.

B. F. PICKERING.

Salem, Massachusetts

Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts, is known as a genuine statesman, not seeking office, but unselfishly seeking the highest good of his country, irrespective of party or class. He is not the tool of politicians; is too strong, and independent to be subservient to any class, whether commercial, financial, political or industrial. He is positive without being stubborn, and has sense and moral principle enough to be the President of all parties and all classes.

DWIGHT MALLORY PRATT.

Cleveland, Ohio

Governor Cox of Ohio is fortunate in finding a supporter who can make an effective speech of nomination:

President Cox would sound mighty good to me. I think he should be elected (1) because he is a lover of law and order. During the steel strike peace and order were maintained, the right of free speech was preserved, property damage was prevented—all this was done without calling out a single soldier.

(2) He is fair to both labor and capital. Some of the labor legislation he obtained was: The Workman's Compensation Law, elimination of sweat shop labor and extra provision for dependents of men killed in mines.

(3) He is for the League of Nations without reservations. He is a Christian

gentleman, a good business man, and comes from a state that always carries weight politically.

FRANK TIMONEY.

Danville, Kentucky

The supporters of Governor Lowden, who are not perhaps quite so numerous as we expected, all emphasize his tact and ability to get along with Congress:

I believe Mr. Lowden the best man for President, for the reason that, in my opinion, he is likely to secure a following.

Not one of the several good men who are running can accomplish much with a Congress such as has handicapped most every President, for example, Mr. Taft.

The most important issue before the nation is to eliminate such men as La Follette, Borah, Poindexter and Hiram Johnson, and establish majority rule, and become builders, and not wreckers.

E. T. HATCH.

Vancouver, Washington

Senator Harding's vote is also rather small, but here is an excellent testimonial from a champion of safe and sane conservatism:

I am for Warren G. Harding, of Ohio, for President, because he is so eminently qualified and fitted for the office, and which qualifications stand out in my judgment over all others mentioned. He has never lowered the dignity of the office by making a wild scramble for pledged delegates to the convention. His nomination will solidly unite all factions of the party thruout the United States and will tend to bring back to the country a sound and stable form of government which will insure capital and labor—the business man and the investor, a firm, aggressive and just administration of affairs, and one in which everyone will have absolute confidence.

PAUL A. ZIZELMAN.

New York City

Senator Glass obtains an equally well-phrased testimonial from the Democratic side:

Senator Carter Glass, of Virginia, is nationally known as a clear-headed, honest-minded, far-seeing public servant of first-rate ability, with a courage and resource that compel results. No special interest, pecuniary or otherwise, will control him, or swerve him from doing his duty.

Besides being in accord with President Wilson's world policies, he is by experience and training preëminently equipped to handle aright the most important issue before the American people, viz., the wise, sane and just solution of the economic and financial problems of the nation growing out of the World War.

O. L. STEARNES.

Salem, Virginia

Here is an unconventional but excellent suggestion:

In this time of reconstruction it is not enough that our President should be a great intellectual leader. He must also be a great moral force to help bring the nation "back to the spiritual standard, to make Christ's principles an impelling force in the reconstruction of society."

For these reasons John R. Mott is the man I would like best to see nominated.

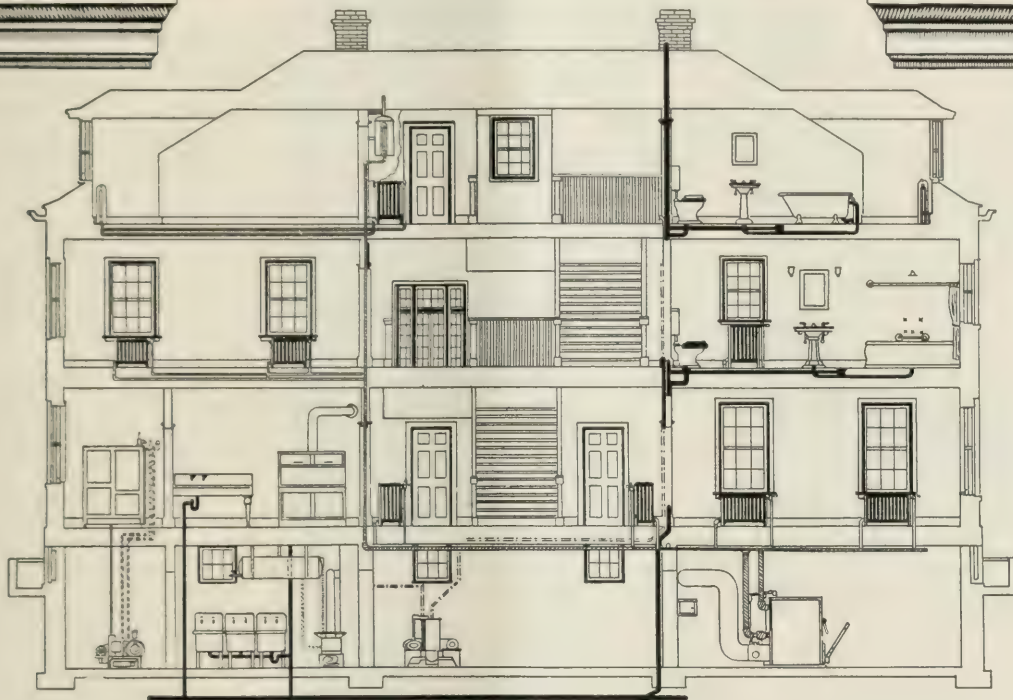
ROSE SHIELDON.

Ithaca, New York

And what do you think of the "Uncle Sam candidate"?

The situation is sickening. I think I shall not have heart to vote just to elect

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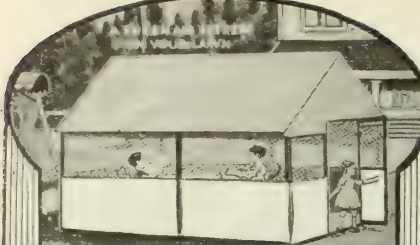
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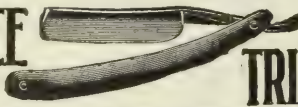
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a Democrat or a Republican. I should like to have a chance to vote for something that would clear the atmosphere of politics and would stay the lifted arm of anarchy. Unless we do these two things we are going to get what we deserve.

Can't we do this by having, say, an Uncle Sam candidate, or a Son of His Country candidate? Such a President, I believe, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., would be, who, if he would serve at all would undoubtedly serve without salary; would engage for the betterment of humanity, both materially and spiritually; and probably would have not a single selfish interest to forward.

Marion, Kansas

ALICE MARTIN.

The Platform

Our readers have decided that the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles and our participation in the League of Nations is the paramount issue of the campaign. Half of the letters sent in emphasized this issue above all others. And there was remarkable agreement as to the stand which the American people should take; only four or five of our correspondents wished the nation to keep out of the League and very few even mentioned reservations. Some reservationists spoke generally about "reservations to Americanize the Treaty," a larger number desired simply such reservations as would satisfy the Senate and thus permit ratification of the Treaty. Not one specified exactly what or how many reservations seemed necessary to him.

We must therefore start our platform with a plank in favor of the Covenant of the League of Nations. Here are some good suggestions:

The issues before the American people are many and various. The most important, not only for the United States, but for all the world, is the League of Nations and the movement for world-wide peace designed to abolish the ponderous machinery for human murder now existing. The whole present plan failed in 1914—failed dismally, utterly, tragically. The world wants to effect an improvement—some plan, some organization is imperative if we prevent martial destruction. The League of Nations at present is the only available plan offered. We should use it.

DR. ARTHUR M. CRANDALL.

Madison, Minnesota

This nation gave its treasure, the life-long happiness of many of its people and the lives of some fifty thousand of its sons to preserve Christian civilization. Christian civilization cannot survive if the advanced nations of the world fall back into the old balance of power groups and constantly menace the existence of the new nations.

SARA McPIKE.

New York City

The most important issue now before the people is the Peace Treaty. I favor ratification without reservations. We cannot keep out of "European complications" because they will not keep out of us, and the treaty as it stands contains no menaces or dangers whatever to our sovereignty or interests.

A. C. RICHARDSON.

Williamsville, New York

And "a boy of sixteen" adds his testimony:

The League of Nations is one of the most forward-looking documents ever signed by nations or peoples, or Senates or Parliaments.

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Twelve per cent of our correspondents bring forward the industrial question as the issue of the day, including such topics as the high cost of living, regulation of big business and stimulus to production. A farmer speaks his mind:

I think the most important issue is industrial readjustment and in particular the readjustment between agriculture and other industries and, as a step in that direction, the organization of farmer and middle class sentiment that it may become articulate and that the super-radical labor element may no longer be the big noise to frighten timid politicians.

L. M. SPERRY.

Pueblo, Colorado

Another reader epigrammatically says that the Golden Rule should be applied in industrial disputes, "applying it forcibly to those who do not want to accept it."

A closely related topic is efficiency and economy in the management of the Federal Government and a wise administration of public finance:

A genuinely economical administration of the Government, reducing expenditures to the lowest possible figure, consistent with a wise conservation of the resources of the country, and the rapid payment of the national debt.

E. P. BRANCH.

Melbourne, Florida

The most important question is stabilization, that is to get back to a sound basis of public and private life, to reduce taxes, Government and private expenses and waste, to adjust the status of labor and capital. In short, to begin to use good common sense in all public and private matters.

E. A. McFARLAND.

Lincoln, Kansas

There are extremely few suggestions of purely political reform, and most of these concern the elimination of boss rule in the parties or the restoration of civil liberties rather than any change in our constitutional system. A number of the supporters of Senator Johnson and of other more or less radical candidates emphasize the need for restoring pre-war liberties:

The most important issue before the American people today is ridding the ship of state of the barnacles of war time legislation and getting back gradually on a pre-war basis. To this end I think we should first get rid of the espionage law and other obnoxious, radical measures which, tho necessary in war time, have outlived their usefulness and are depriving us of our rights as free citizens of a free country.

F. A. SHACK.

Stratford, Wisconsin

Let the teachers add a plank:

I consider the largest issue before the American people is the right education of our youth! If we are to look toward the East, see the light and be glad, we must not worship the little red school house of yesterday, but furnish money to pay the best Christian teachers the country can find.

ERNEST A. PRENTISS.

East Cleveland, Ohio

And let us give the last word to the Church:

The most important issue before the American people is not the League of Nations, nor the high cost of living, nor legislation against strikes, but repentance for selfishness and practice for the brotherhood of man. To get this we need a revival of righteousness.

DR. CHARLES M. SHELDON.

New York City



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The Gate to Riches

(Continued from page 315)

which now exist are immeasurably better than obtained under the Spanish régime. In an article written in 1897 by Doctor Cayetano Coll y Toste, a prominent Porto Rican and an eminent authority on conditions affecting the people of Porto Rico, it was said:

The country thruout is teeming with exuberant life; plants are clothed with luxuriant foliage, they grow lusty and strong and cover the earth everywhere, the dark green tints, evidences of the life-giving sap, brighten the landscape in every direction; and the bull, the horse, and the hog are growing vigorously along with the doves and chickens, and multiplying prodigiously.

Only the laborer, the son of our fields, one of the most unfortunate beings in the world, with a pale face, bare feet, lean body, ragged clothing, and feverish look, walks indifferently, with the shadows of ignorance in his eyes, dreaming of the cock-fights, the shuffle of the cards, or the prize of the provincial lottery. No, it is not possible that the tropical zone produces such organic anemia; this lethargy of body and soul is the offspring of moral and physical vices that drag down the spirit and lead our peasants to such a state of social degradation.

In the miserable cabin, hung on a peak like a swallow's nest, this unhappy little creature comes into the world; when it opens its eyes to the light of reason it does not hear the village bell reminding him to give his soul to the Divine One and render homage to the Creator of worlds; he hears only the hoarse cry of the cock crowing in the early morning, and then he longs for the coming of Sunday to witness the strife and cheating at the cock-fights. . . .

In the wretched tavern the food he finds is only the putrid salt meat, codfish filled with rotten red spots, and Indian rice; and the man who harvests grains of nature and takes to pasture in the fields and meadows the beautiful calves, cannot raise to his lips the bit of meat because the municipal tax places it out of his reach and almost duplicates the price of the tainted codfish; coffee becomes to him an article of luxury thru its high price, and of sugar he can only taste that filled with molasses and impurities. The body is deprived of healthful and necessary alimentary fluids; the brain is unbalanced; alcohol in the form of rum filled with aromatic substances, as a stimulant, is used to substitute the fibrine and oxygen of the blood; and that man, without bread for the spirit or meat for the muscles, lives haphazard in expiation of unknown crimes. No, it cannot be that this balmy air originates this state of prostration of our peasants, for within the same atmosphere are those who with the same organisms struggle for a living and win. This eternal groan of the Porto Rican laborer is an infirmity of our present day society, and consequently it is necessary to study it and remedy it. . . .

In the language of a commission appointed by the Secretary of War in 1899 we find

That ignorance should prevail among a people when not a single building has been erected especially intended for school purposes, and not a single structure worthy of the name exists upon the island, is not to be wondered at.

It is estimated that fully nine out of every ten persons upon the island can neither read nor write, and of the children of the usual school age not one out of every ten attends school of any kind. . . .

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The schools we visited are simply pretensions to education, and in the United States would not be regarded as being worthy of the name. The miserable hovels into which these schools are crowded, the unwholesome and unhealthy conditions surrounding them, the lack of the smallest conveniences, and the entire absence of a good system of school books, is everywhere noticeable.

Up to 1919 we had built 497 school-houses, ranging in cost to over \$100,000 each, with 2984 teachers; and the expenditures for educational purposes amounted to \$2,467,703.29 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919. Of course the modern system of education is provided, and as many conveniences as possible are given. However, there is yet great room for improvement, as evidenced by the statistics which show that even now only slightly more than one-third of the school-age population is actually enrolled in the schools, and the Governor of Porto Rico has strongly recommended that the Government of the United States extend financial aid in order that the insular school system may be enlarged and extended.

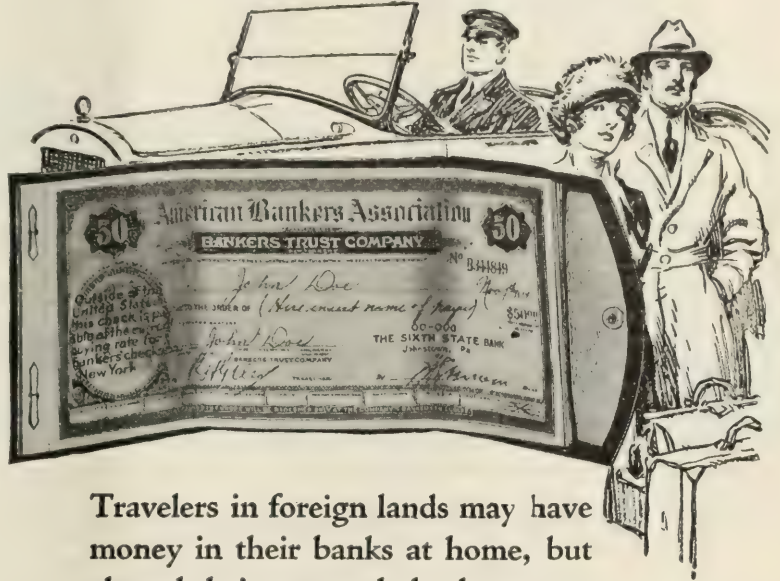
Other conditions have changed to the same extent. Governor Yager states in his report of 1919 that "some dreadful diseases, such as yellow fever and perhaps smallpox have apparently been permanently banished from the island, and many others seem to have been brought under definite control." For ten years before the American occupation the average annual death rate from smallpox was 621; in 1917 only three cases were reported, with no deaths.

The country has been greatly benefited by its wonderful system of roads. The Spanish in all their years of occupation had constructed only 250 kilometers of state and provincial roads, which, however, have been acknowledged by modern engineers to be of marvelous construction and enduring monuments to their builders. Since we took over the island there have been constructed 935 kilometers of roads, up to 1918, and now the whole island is connected by a closely-woven system of fine, macadamized roads, kept in perfect condition.

A trip into the interior of Porto Rico by automobile, over these wonderful roads, is a revelation to one unaccustomed to tropical vegetation and to Porto Rico. One rides thru practically virgin forests in which all manner of plants and fruits grow in the greatest profusion, only to emerge to a view of hillsides, seemingly so steep that only a mountain-sheep could maintain a foothold, laid out in small farms and cultivated by the natives. Then on thru plantations of sugarcane, and fields of tobacco, with occasional glimpses of fruit-laden banana trees, and up to the heights where one can see the gorgeous intermingling of all colors in the bright valleys of Caguas and Cayey. One will unconsciously exclaim, "This is the garden spot of the world!" and yet will not be saying more than did Ponce de Leon when he called Porto Rico "the gate of riches."

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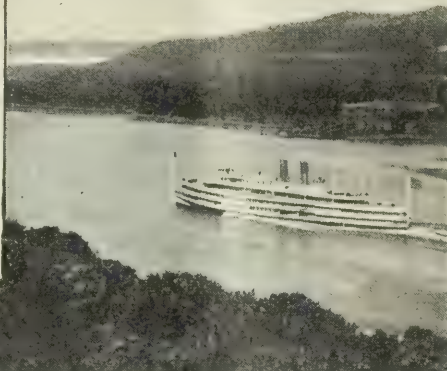
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The Labor Court

(Continued from page 317)

A was charged with being a "trouble maker." A squat, square-headed, white-faced, phlegmatic Slav, he sat and listened to his trial. Next to him at the table sat two tailors from his shop, picked at random, the only members of the Trade Board of eleven, as originally constituted, besides the chairman, whom either side had found it worth while to have present. They were there to answer questions and watch proceedings. The Trade Board was originally organized as a body composed of five union representatives, five company representatives and an impartial chairman, but it no longer functions as a joint council. Both sides are interested only in Mr. Mullenbach's decision and their Trade Board representatives have ceased to meet. Next to the tailors sat the two union deputies who were conducting the case for A. At the end of the table Mr. Mullenbach presided. On his left the dark, keen deputy for the company carried on the prosecution.

The first witness, a fiery Jew, foreman in the defendant's shop, testified that A had refused him "any satisfaction" in the case of a stitcher who was doing bad work; and that when the witness insisted on taking the matter up with the superintendent, A had said "I'm thru with you," hinting at trouble ahead among the foremen's workers. The foreman gave testimony also to convict A of lying in order to gain recruits for the union. In a cross examination of the witness by the union deputies, an instance of bad language used by him within hearing of women came to light, and, lawyer-like, the union deputies pounced on the item to discredit the character of the witness. In the course of proceedings the people in A's shop asked for a postponement of the hearing and during the interval they disposed of the case by deposing A and electing a substitute.

This case got no further than the Trade Board. The union deputies might, however, have had it appealed had it gone against them, to a higher tribunal. This tribunal is the Board of Arbitration, composed theoretically of the company's lawyer, the union's lawyer, and Mr. Tufts, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Chicago, but practically of Mr. Tufts. This Board has recently begun to act also as a supreme court for the other men's clothing houses in Chicago which are installing similar systems. It is a court of appeals for 35,000 workers.

The union representatives claim that the organization has increased the efficiency of Hart, Schaffner & Marx 60 per cent. The management says, too, that efficiency has improved since the recognition of the union. Just how much of the improvement is the work of the management and how much the work of the union, it is impossible to say. Take the "stoppages." A stoppage is not a strike, and yet it is a double strike. It is a strike against the company and a strike against the union.

Thirty buttonhole girls quit work. They do not walk out; they just sit still and talk. They send a delegation and demand to see Mr. Strauss, the general manager. Mr. Strauss goes to see them, but brings along a union official. He will not settle with them while on strike. Has not the firm of Hart, Schaffner & Marx always lived up to its agreement? Yes. Are you not members of the union? Yes. Is there not a Trade Board always in session and always deciding disputes? Yes. Have Hart, Schaffner & Marx ever refused to carry out a decision of the Trade Board? No. Well, then, why not go back to work? It turns out that the union official had not taken up their complaint when it was made several weeks ago. Then you are on strike against the union, are you not? Yes. The union official now tries his hand. It is his task to get them back to work. Oratory, threats of expulsion, appeals to the workers' sense of responsibility for the success of the agreement, to their loyalty to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, promises to attend to the grievance at once—these follow in eloquent succession, and the workers are convinced.

Stoppages are costly to the company and costly to the fellow-workers. But they are the way the rank and file keep the officials and the company promptly up to date.

Twenty years ago the men's clothing industry was a sweatshop industry, scattered in contractors' shops over the city. There were Polish shops, Scandinavian shops, Jewish shops, Italian home workers. Today the shift has been from the sweatshop to the factory.

Along with this change in industry has gone a change in industrial government. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, beginning as a radical industrial union, unaffiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is developing, under the leadership of Sidney Hillman, into a constructive organization doing a big work in stabilizing the industry and enforcing responsibility on the rank and file. Its members, many of them exiles from the revolution of 1905 in Russia, have long since postponed indefinitely the date when labor is to take over all industry and operate it. The Plumb plan, they say, may be good enough for the railroads, but it will be long before the workers in Hart, Schaffner & Marx have sufficient education to enable them to run successfully the industry in which they are engaged. Furthermore, to them capitalism is no longer autocracy. It is constitutional government. Their jobs are secure. They can be dismissed only on hearing and trial by a judge whom they have an equal voice with their employer in choosing, and whose salary they share equally in paying. Their wages have advanced beyond the cost of living, also by decision of the impartial judge. Due process of law has equalized the struggle for power. Dictatorship of the proletariat is no longer looked for. The Trade Board and the Board of Arbitration have been substituted for the Red Guard.

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What every young husband and
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That "Secret" Marriage

(Continued from page 311)

the venture prove itself a liability instead of an asset."

Well, whatever they do they cannot now "go quietly apart." Whether the venture pays or fails a plenty of people will see to it that the adverb "quietly" is stricken out of the contract. If they keep up their hocus pocus marriage, good and well, but if they do not they cannot range the highways of society as a single man and a single woman. There must be the usual dust in a divorce court before they can risk another adventure.

But these two young people are not so much to blame for the trick they have played as the mind of the times in which they live. There is too much exploiting of that "breakfast table cloth, stale with soft boiled egg stains," to which Mrs. Danielson unhappily likens the married relation "after a few months." There is too much said and written and dramatized about the worst and not the best of married life. The men and women who live honestly and well together do not get themselves written up, nor their patience and goodness portrayed on the film and the stage. Therefore up and doing young people like Mrs. Danielson are afraid to risk this relation upon which the honor of society and the sanity of the world depends.

During these five years of this marriage no children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Danielson. This is an indictment or a misfortune. But if there should be children, she will not burden herself with the care of them. She will employ a competent person to do that. No one will deny that this is the wisest course she could possibly pursue under the circumstances. But some very good children who have become men and women bulwarks of this nation have been nursed, bathed, dressed, nourished and trained by their own parents.

When pushed further into the corner by these lively reporters, she did not think she would allow Mr. Danielson to move over and live like a respectable parent in the house with his own children even if they should have these indefinitely deferred children. She probably knows he would not be much help to her in bringing them up, and the noise he might make at the piano would no doubt interfere with her own composition of short stories. A lot of people who can bear to hear a rooster crow without having Carlyle fits, could not possibly endure operatic music in the dead hours of the night when they have to do a love scene the next day with nothing but a pen and their own brains. Still if you marry a musician, you ought to be willing to take the consequences, as many women do when they marry men who snore, or use tobacco, or beat their wives. It is not wrong to live with your husband if he plays the piano. It is brave, and exactly what you ought to do, because he will be a better man if you do, altho he may not have such

a good time. And this is one of the main objects of the married relations, to make better men and better women of those who enter it, people who do not think first and most of their own pleasures and convenience, but of what is right and proper toward each other and toward society. In marriage you are not supposed to evade, but to assume your responsibilities and live up to them, even if it ruins your opera and your literary career. Your duty is to take one another for better or for worse, to live with one another and bear with one another in the customary manner, because if you do not others will follow your example and make a mess of what you claim to have made a success. "Act only on that maxim which thou canst at the same time will to become the universal law." Not even Mrs. Danielson will claim that the way she lives her married life should be the accepted universal way of living in the married relation. She is petting herself, making an exception of herself because she is a professional woman with a career to keep. Nobody's career is so important as one marriage well made.

The Valley, Georgia

Pebbles

Where there's a will there's a lot of poor relations and a law suit.—*Froth.*

There are few persons with courage enough to admit that they haven't got it.—*Life.*

"What's the difference between ammonia and pneumonia?"

"One comes in bottles, the other in chests."—*Yale Record.*

Then there was the Irishman who saw in a bookstore window, "Dickens' works all this week for \$4.30."

"Th' dirrty scab!" said he.—*American News Trade Journal.*

Carranza troops are reported deserting by hundreds to the "New Republic."—*A New York Daily.*

We always wondered where that periodical got its editors.

Mistress (to new maid)—Be careful when you dust these pictures, Mary—they are all Old Masters.

Maid—Good gracious—who'd ever think you'd been married all them times, Mum!—*London Opinion.*

"Hubby, if I were to die would you marry again?"

"That question is hardly fair, my dear."

"Why not?"

"If I were to say yes you wouldn't like it, and to say never again wouldn't sound nice."—*Pittsburgh Sun.*

A Neighborhood Nurse was bandaging a little boy's hand which had been badly cut with a pen knife. The boy surveyed his injured fingers ruefully.

"How soon do you think I'll be able to play piano?" he asked.

"In about a week," the nurse answered.

"That's funny," replied the boy. "I never could play piano before."—*Better Times.*



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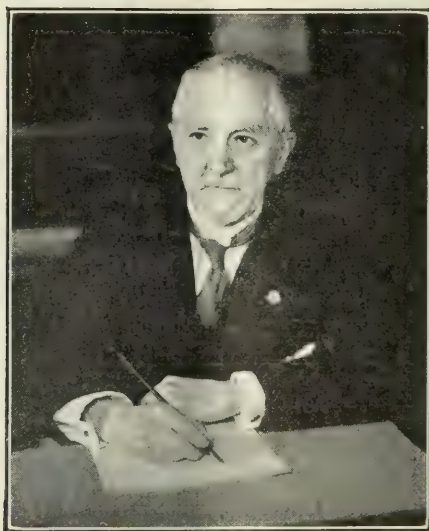
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Religious Work at Chautauqua

THE religious program at Chautauqua this season will be rich. The work of this department includes daily classes, numerous conferences and special addresses. It aims at expression of the religious interest of the community, with classes which begin on the Fourth of July and continue seven weeks; a training group for pastors' assistants; a Sunday School Institute commencing August 1 and continuing three weeks in cooperation with the educational departments of the New York State Sunday School Association; the Congregational Denomination, the Unitarian Denomination, and the Disciples Denomination, and offering regular courses and conferring certificates; special religious work with the children on week days and Sunday in cooperation with the other children's activities.

The calendar: July 5, classes open; July 5 to 23, Prof. T. R. Glover, of Cambridge University, teaches; July 5 to 23, Miss Georgia L. Chamberlin teaches; July 12 to 30, Prof. J. Clark Archer teaches; July 26 to 30, two short courses; July 5 to August 13, Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut teaches; July 5 to August 20, training course for Church assistants; August 2 to 20, Dean Shailer Mathews teaches; August 2 to 20, Prof. Luther A. Weigle teaches; August 2 to 20, Miss Chamberlin teaches; August 2 to 20, Sunday School Institute; August 5 to 20, Foreign Missions Institute; August 22 to 27, Foreign Missions Institute and Ministers' Institute.

Some of the Weekly Chaplains will be: Week of July 4, President Lynn H. Hough, Northwestern University; week of July 11, Principal Alexander Grieve, Congregational College, Edinburgh, Scotland; week of July 18, Dr. Frederick F. Shannon, Central Church, Chicago; week of July 25, Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, Fifth Ave. Baptist Church, New York City; week of August 1, Bishop Herbert Welch, Seoul, Korea; week of

August 8, Dr. Shailer Mathews, Chicago.

of Yale will teach daily classes in Missions, especially on The Near East and Christianity, and Mr. Glover will teach the New Testament and Church history. In August Dean Shailer Mathews will give courses on the life of Jesus and the life of Paul, and Professor Weigle will give a course in Religious Education. These are three-week courses.

The six-week courses will be given by Miss Chamberlin on The Use of the Bible, Religious Education, Bible stories and so on, and by Dr. Hurlbut on the International lessons and lectures on the Model of Palestine.

August 22 to 27 will be Ministers' and Religious Workers' week, including Foreign Missions Institute; the council of women for Foreign Missions, and a Ministers' Institute under Dr. Mathews. Daily addresses by

Bishop William F. McDowell, of Washington, D. C.

Visitors drawn to Chautauqua by the attraction of these different items in the Institution's religious work will have the advantage of all the other educational, cultural and recreational opportunities of the summer assembly. The various denominations have headquarters at Chautauqua where social gatherings, both formal and informal, are frequently held. Frequent opportunities are given to become acquainted with distinguished men of the respective denominations who appear on the Chautauqua program.

In personnel, in facilities for study, in organization, and in its atmosphere of inspiration the opportunities at Chautauqua are unsurpassed. A gate fee to the grounds gives admittance to lectures, concerts, entertainments, and athletic events which at any individual charge would total many times more than the concentrated fee. Board and rooming accommodations may be had at various prices and there are special arrangements for ministers and others to give their

full time to religious work.

For full information about Chautauqua, address



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Chautauqua, N. Y.

If Labor Takes the Helm

(Continued from page 316)

Jowett were no longer the advanced men of 1910. They had not gone back, but others had come up and gone beyond.

In the workshops of the Clyde, the Socialists of Marx or of Macdonald has become a back number. Syndicalism, direct action, Soviet government, and the class war were now the doctrines which swayed large masses of the younger men, and made labor politics very uncomfortable for the nominal labor leaders.

The first step of the wild men was to carry a resolution of the Trades Union Congress calling all labor men out of the Government. Before the ink on the armistice agreement was dry, the Labor party had declared a new war, a civil war, a class war, war without truce upon capitalism and all its works.

While the Coalition Government has been tackling the rough jobs, binding up the wounds of war, rebuilding industry, providing for millions of returning soldiers, sapping the mountain of war debt, the Labor party has neglected its Parliamentary duties, has refused to help in the work of government, and has been playing its own party trumpet in the provinces.

As a result the Coalition Government has lost some seats at by-elections and the Labor party has profited—I might say profited.

But the Labor leaders have had to pay a price for these untimely triumphs. Forced on from behind by the wild men, they have had to adopt socialism, or, as they now call it, nationalization, of the means of industry as the first plank in the Labor program.

A great effort is now being made to take them two steps further, and to commit them to the principle of Soviet government, the policy of direct action of the means of industry as the as a purely political weapon.

So far they have resisted. As the pressure on the Labor leaders increases, two results will follow, as the day follows night. First, the Liberal and Conservative electors will be drawn more closely together to defend the constitution and the foundations of British commerce and prosperity from these rash and ill-considered experiments. Secondly, the so-called Labor party will split in pieces.

It is at present a coalition of men and women of most widely differing principles, individualists, Socialists, syndicalists, direct actionists, parliamentarians, with a vigorous tail who preach trust in the Germans, friendship with Bolsheviks, but hatred and the class war at home.

They are temporarily united in a common policy of nationalization, which, when it is understood, will be repudiated by half their followers.

The one thing they are agreed on is that they desire a Labor Government.

It is a thing they are unlikely to get.
London



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ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

I. When the Angler's Reel Begins to Sing. By William E. Brooks.

1. What effect does the article produce on the reader? By what means does the writer produce this particular effect?
2. Select at least five especially picturesque sentences. Read every one of these sentences aloud, reading them in such a way that you will emphasize the beauty of which they speak.
3. Summarize the reasons the writer presents for enjoying the outdoor's world.
4. In what ways does the article resemble Stevenson's "Inland Voyage"?
5. Point out literary references in the article. Why are literary references peculiarly appropriate in an article of this sort?
6. What effect is produced by the abrupt beginning of the article?
7. Make a list of at least a dozen unusually effective adjectives, or adjective expressions.
8. Write a character portrayal of the writer of the article, of "Ned," or of "Pat Garrity."
9. Write an original story that will tell of some imaginary incident in the life of any one of the three persons just named.
10. Point out five examples of the use of figurative language. Tell why the figures are appropriate.
11. Visit the nearest library, and prepare a report on one of the following books: Henry Van Dyke's "Little Rivers"; Izaak Walton's "The Compleat Angler."
12. To what literary type does the article belong? What are the characteristics of that type of writing?
13. Write an original article that will imitate the method and the style of this article.

II. The Labor Court. By Professor John R. Commons.

1. Write a brief for an argument for or against either of the following propositions: The Labor Court benefits employers; The Labor Court benefits employees.
 2. Explain why it would be possible, or not possible, to apply the methods of the Labor Court to the problem of school discipline.
 3. By what means has the beginning of the article been made effective?
 4. Explain the full significance of the last sentence.
- III. A Message from the British Nation to the American People. If Labor Takes the Helm. By the Rt. Hon. C. A. McCurdy, K. C., M. P.
1. Find an example of hyperbole. What advantage is gained by using hyperbole?
 2. Write a series of well-formed sentences, in every sentence telling about a different revolutionary change produced by the World War.
 3. Summarize, in the form of a brief, the reasons the writer gives for wishing, or for not wishing, the Labor Party "to take the helm."

IV. A Message from the United States Government to the American People. The Gate to Riches. By Secretary of War Baker.

1. Explain in full why it is appropriate to call Porto Rico "The Pearl of the West Indies."
2. Write a short outline of the article, showing the principal points around which it has been constructed.
3. What means does the writer employ to make his exposition entirely clear?
4. Draw from the article material that you believe tends to increase one's love for the United States.

V. The Independent National Convention.

1. What is a symposium? What is the advantage of a symposium?
2. Explain how the editors of a school paper could make use of a symposium concerning important school questions.
3. Write a paragraph in which you point out what conclusions may be drawn from the present symposium.
4. Select from the letters presented the sentences that you think most striking or most significant.
5. Draw from the article material for a series of statements of principles in which you believe.

VI. Let the Office Seek the Man. By Charles M. Sheldon.

1. Write an argument for or against the principle in which the writer of the article believes.
2. Explain how the method of "letting the office seek the man" could be applied to the management of school athletics and of school organizations in general.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. The Presidential Campaign—"The Independent National Convention," "Wilsonism as an Issue."

1. Quote those sentences in the published letters which most nearly express your own ideas upon the coming election.
 2. Why, in spite of the evidences that Hoover is a popular favorite, has he so few delegates pledged to his nomination?
 3. Summarize the chief claims of each of six candidates as expressed in the published letters.
 4. Look up the history of the administration of Cleveland, Lincoln and Washington to find evidence in support of Mr. Hapgood's first paragraph.
 5. "The platform and the nominee . . . must agree with him [the President] at least in sharing his vision and his lofty will." Upon what grounds does Mr. Hapgood base this assertion?
- II. Political Conditions in the Near East—"Wilson Urges Armenian Mandate," "Armenia's Big Brother," "The Position of Persia," "The Polish Drive," "Bolshevik Take Persian Port."

1. State the arguments in favor and against an American mandate in Armenia.
2. Review the steps by which Great Britain gained exclusive control of Persian affairs. What is President Wilson's attitude on Persian affairs?
3. Is the Polish drive against the Bolshevik justified? Is the Bolshevik drive in the region of the Caspian Sea justified?

III. Nitti on the Tight Rope.

1. Describe the political conditions which make it possible for Nitti to be a "premier without a majority party to back him."
2. "The Italian army is still kept on a war footing? Why?"
3. "Until recently the Vatican held to the policy adopted by Pius IX." etc. Give the history of the adoption of this policy.
4. "The Chamber is divided into three not very unequal parts." What is the program of each of the three parties?

IV. Mexico's Latest Revolution—"The Murder of Carranza," "The Mexican Tragedy."

1. Describe the social, economic and political conditions in Mexico which make frequent revolutions possible.
 2. How many changes in government has Mexico undergone in the last ten years?
 3. Why was the government of Carranza overthrown? Why was Carranza himself murdered?
 4. What will be the probable attitude of the United States toward the new government?
- V. The Gate to Riches.

1. "The gold-laden Spanish galleons, in hiding from the piratical Morgan." Explain this expression of Mr. Baker.
2. Compare the conditions in Porto Rico under Spanish dominion with those which now exist.
3. What possibilities exist in the island which justify the title of this article?

VI. The Labor Factor in Present Society—"The Labor Court," "If Labor Takes the Helm."

1. Describe the industrial system which is in operation in the factory of Hart Schaffner & Marx.
2. What are some of the problems which come before the "Labor Court" for settlement?
3. According to the author, where does the danger of a breakdown in the present system of industrial organization in the Hart Schaffner & Marx plant lie?
4. "Labor has become a political force of first class importance." What conditions in England justify this statement?
5. What were the original aims of the Labor party in Great Britain? What are their present declared aims?

VII. The Railroads—National Highways.

1. What, according to Dr. Williams, are the chief causes for the decline in railroad revenues?
2. What are some of the reforms in railroad administration advocated by the author?
3. What ultimate solution of the problem does the article suggest?

VIII. The Slump in Prices.

1. What are the chief causes of the slump in prices discussed in this article?
2. "Food prices have not decreased." Why not?
3. Discuss Mr. Hoover's explanation of high prices and the remedies which he suggests.

HAMILTON HOLT
Editor

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Associate Editor

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Managing Editor

PRESTON SLOSSON
Literary Editor

The Independent

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JOHN BURROUGHS—How do squirrels use their toe nails in climbing trees.

EUGENE V. DEBS—I will conduct my Presidential campaign at home in seclusion.

LORD ROTHERMERE—Europe is sinking deeper every month into a financial morass.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN HOMER CUMMINS—And Congress still talks.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—There is enough for the church to do without trying to reform Congress.

MISS MARGARET WILSON—I believe the American woman rather enjoys that seven day breakfast arrangement.

AUGUSTA RUCKER, M.D.—In examining 414 successful business women recently, not one measured up to normal.

SIR J. FORTESCUE FLANNERY—The peace of the world can be maintained only as long as the British navy is paramount.

FRANK B. GILBRETH—Chairs share with lighting the most important place in the problem of eliminating unnecessary fatigue.

HENRY COLLINS—If you prefer high collars to your coat that reach to the ears, you will do well to choose a hat that slopes upward.

W. G. MCADOO—I doubt most seriously that I possess the qualifications required to meet the exacting requirements of the present situation.

HERBERT N. CASSON—Have you not noticed that while a professional man tends to become narrower, a business man tends to become broader?

THEODORE DREISER—I, musing around among religions, philosophies, fiction, and facts, can find nothing wherewith to solve my vaulting egoism.

STEPHEN LEACOCK—It does not do to say that in England all the decent people are opposed to prohibition. So they were in the United States.

REV. J. H. OLMSTEAD—It is conceded now that the greatest optimist in the world is the man who persists in keeping his cork screw on his key ring.

SENATOR CAPPER—Wall Street melon patches continue to be warmed by the sun of privilege, fertilized by the perspiration of labor, and watered by the tears of poverty.

GEORGE LANSBURY—I want to say as emphatically as I am able that within the limits of their means, which are very small, the Bolsheviks are more humane, more civilized in warfare and in their treatment

of prisoners, than any other government I know.

PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE—The Soviets hold the same opinion of the League of Nations as the United States does.

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Pebbles

Bob—You look sweet enough to eat.
Gert—I do eat. Where shall we go?
Orange Peel.

Stage Manager—All ready, run up the curtain.

Stage Hand—Say, what do you think I am, a squirrel?—*Froth.*

She—Do you know why I won't marry you?

He—I can't think.

She—You've guessed it.—*London World.*

Cantrell—I think I'll go to Prom as a stag.

Cochran—Why do that?

Cantrell—I haven't any doe.—*Princeton Tiger.*

The City Guy—Tell me, how's the milk maid?

The Country Lass—It isn't made, you poor mutt, the cow gives it.—*Cornell Widow.*

There was a young man so benighted,
Who never knew when he was slighted.
He went to a party,
And ate just as hearty
As if he'd been really invited.

—*New York Globe.*

The Man of Law—But, my dear madam, there is no insurance money for you to draw. Your late husband never insured his life; he only had a policy against fire.

The Wonderful Widow—Precisely. That is the very reason I had him cremated.—*London Passing Show.*

The lunatic asylums, already bursting with patients who succumbed to the strain of calculating the income tax, may now expect a vast new pressure from the people who have had to make, read and travel by the new spring, conflicting state-law, double-time, railroad time-tables.—*Life.*

"Well," said Farmer Contossel, "I'm glad the railroads have gone back to private ownership."

"What difference does it make to you?"

"I can speak my mind to the station agent without feelin' that mebbe I'll be criticized for showin' lack of respect to a Government official."—*Washington Star.*

A foreman in an Oldham mill noticed one of the machines idle, and asked the next man "Where Bill was."

He didn't know, and after several inquiries Bill was seen returning.

"Where'st bin, Bill?" asked the foreman.

"Bin to get 'air cut," said Bill.

"What, 'air cut in firm's time?"

"Yes; it grows in firm's time, don't it?"
—*London Evening News.*

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The Independent

June 12, 1920

Where the Money Goes

A Message from the United States Government to the American People

By Medill McCormick

United States Senator from Illinois, Chairman of the Senate
Committee for Consideration of a National Budget System

THE United States no longer is the only civilized nation on the face of the earth without a business form of government. Within the last few weeks, by almost unanimous action of the House and the Senate, there has been placed in the statutes a law giving to the United States, in place of its old slipshod, haphazard business system, the most up-to-date plan of business administration of any government in the world.

The reform of the financial methods of the Government, agitated with increasing energy for twenty years, was brought to consummation by the consciousness of the people to the economic burdens resulting from the world war. The French and the British national debts today are, as a result of the war, ten times what they were in the early summer of 1914. The United States, which had been relatively debtless before the war, today owes \$26,000,000,000—or very nearly twenty-five times as much as before we entered the conflict in 1917.

There has been a corresponding increase in taxation. Not only are the taxes levied by the national government five times what they were five years ago, but the cost of the state governments, which played little part in the actual financial support of the war, is five times what it was twenty years ago. The people are not only burdened by the swollen debt and the aggregate taxation, but they are suffering no less from the inflation of the currency due to the increase in debt and the continuing deficit between revenue and expenditure.

In order that the country might be the better able to meet the problem presented by this economic situation, Congress has sought to provide by law for a budget system similar to that which existed under Alexander Hamilton and his immediate successors, and analogous to the systems which obtain in other democratic countries.

It has done so. It has created a system which is



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Housecleaning is a big job when you've put it off too long

better than its exponents ever dreamed of accomplishing two years ago and better even than many of its advocates hoped for last fall when it became apparent that Congress was considering the question seriously with a view to enacting legislation.

In a general sense, a budget is an estimate of revenue and expenditure for the forthcoming year, presented by the executive for the consideration of Congress. But it is more than that. It is an estimate in detail as well as in summary of the proposed expenditures and must be prepared in such form as in itself to institute comparisons between past years, the current year, and the year in prospect for which the estimates are submitted.

It was the judgment of both the House and the Senate that the President should be made respon-

sible for the annual budgets of his administration. For a time there was a difference of opinion between them as to the method of preparing the budget. The House in its bill, sought to set up in the executive office an independent bureau, for the preparation of the budget. The Senate, on the other hand, held to the judgment that the Secretary of the Treasury should be vested with the powers once exercised by Alexander Hamilton; that he should resume the functions of a true minister of finance, and be the President's chief and responsible deputy in supervising the preparation of the estimates.

The conferees, after a most thoro and deliberate discussion of the whole problem, agreed in principle with the view of the Senate. So from this time on, the Secretary of the Treasury not only will supervise the raising of revenues to meet the expenditures, but he will have, as Hamilton had and as Glass demanded, the power to supervise expenditures and to revise them if necessary, as well.

For the first time since the early days of our Government, the executive branch [Continued on page 369

Washington—The City of Disillusionment

Where Everyone Is Hunting a Soft Job and Promotion Comes by the Aid of the Undertaker

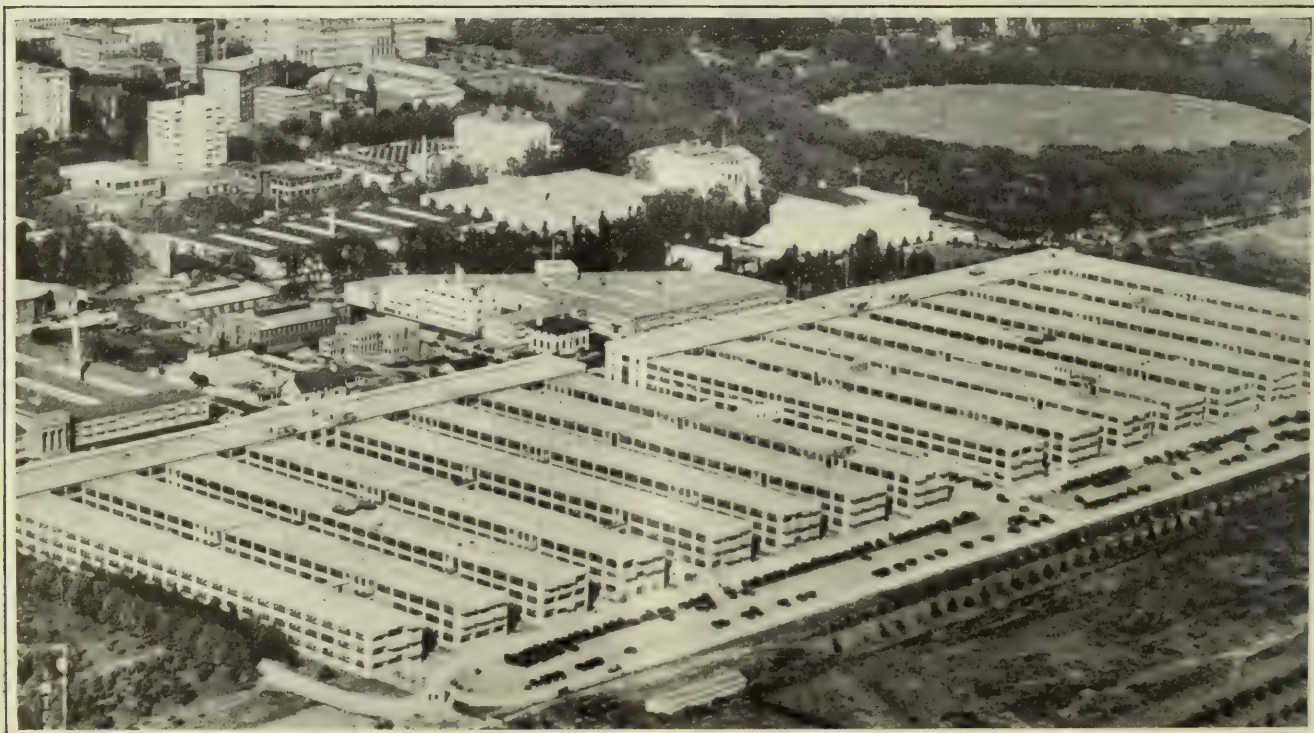
By Chester T. Crowell

WASHINGTON is the most depressing city I have ever seen, I believe it is the most depressing on the North American continent. It has no more in common with the remainder of the United States than some foreign watering resort. There may have been times in the dead and gone years when its tinsel dazzled the eyes of the plain citizen from the brushwood. In fact, I am assured that there have been days when Washington really was the place for a newspaperman or a public man to polish his experience with a certain brilliance to be acquired nowhere else. Today it is a political graveyard and it is not the goal of the best newspapermen. Neither has it much to offer to the scores of professions and trades which it employs in the multifarious Government activities.

I saw Washington for the first time last November and I was comparing it—quite naturally—with Houston, Dallas, San Antonio, Fort Worth, El Paso and other Texas cities, those being the only cities in this country I had seen until 1919. Since then I have failed to see only the Pacific Coast. The Texas cities I have named have better hotels than Washington. I went to Washington expecting to be a poor country boy, standing aside to watch how the city folks behave in order not to make a public show of myself. After a week I felt a

keen desire to call a convention and explain to those people how far behind Dallas they are. Their street car service is poor, their hotels are historic, extremely so as one can readily observe by reading the right hand side of the menu card. The street paving is in a bad condition of repair which may be blamed on the war, but there is nothing notable about it at best. Beautiful trees and large numbers of monuments grow along the Washington streets. The public buildings are marvelous. Otherwise the place is a net loss.

About 80 per cent of the population is engaged in a bitter losing battle with the high cost of living. They appeal pitifully to Congress for help. Most of them are not going to get help. I am in favor of their not getting help. They ought to get out. An enormous number of them are doing things which really need not be done. It isn't their fault. They are innocent victims of a lot of foolish activity which profits no one and is therefore poorly paid. But they have been doing these things—whatever they happen to be—and they are not well paid and they think they ought to have living wages. I think so too. I think they ought to resign and go and get living wages. There is plenty of work in this country. It is an outrage that so many thousands of persons should still be hanging onto their jobs in Washington when they are urgently needed elsewhere to assist in useful



U. S. Army Air Service

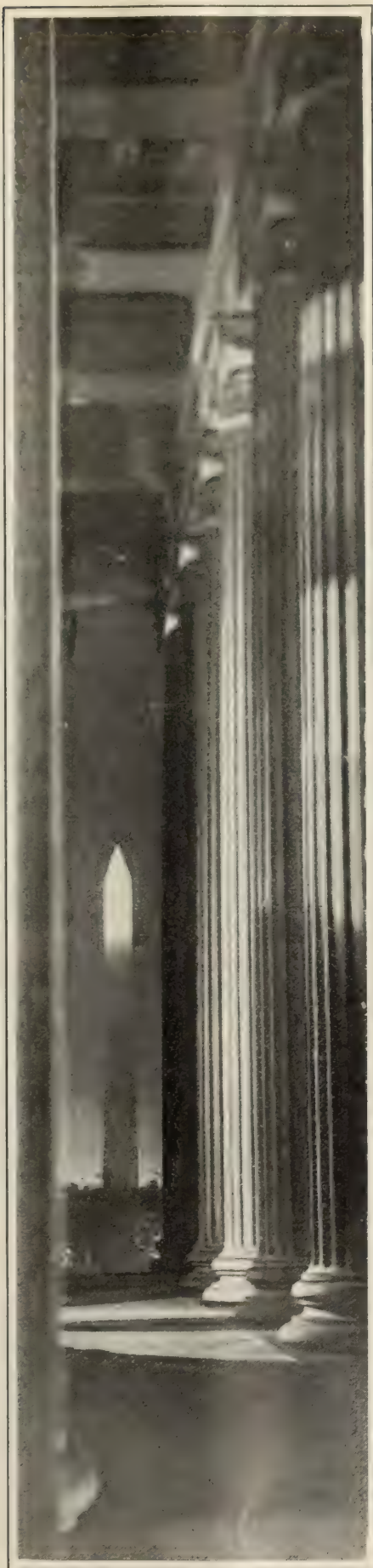
During the war Washington was swamped with stenographers, clerks and experts, many of whom had offices in the munitions buildings or the Navy Department Annex shown above. And now that the war is over some of the routine workers still hang on. Sincere, honorable, hard working men and women, they are not well paid and they think they ought to get better wages.

Mr. Crowell thinks they ought to resign and go into work of their own

production. I do not mean that they ought to go to the farm. But there is a shortage of stenographers nearly everywhere in the United States, while Washington has hundreds of them doing work that is worse than useless. They are good stenographers, good clerks; there is a tremendous amount of potential efficiency among the employees of those Government offices. They are sincere, honorable, hard-working men and women. But they think the Government ought to make some sort of an arrangement by which they could find their reward for years of faithful labor. No such arrangement is ever going to be made under a Government like ours. It is approximately impossible.

Recently I read the comments of the Secretary of Agriculture on the subject of the loss of experts sustained by his department on account of its inability to pay higher salaries. Some of his best trained men have gone to private companies and individuals. That occurs to me as an excellent outcome. Since the Government is not an institution operated for profit its wage scales cannot be shifted up and down to meet changing conditions. There must come periods when private industry will take Government employees. I am in favor of it doing so. Surely there is not such a dearth of brains in this country that the United States Government is going to have to go out of business because of the loss of even half its experts. Private industry trains men. The Government can assist in training men, can search diligently for men to replace those who go.

But there is a peculiar point of view in Washington which does not exist anywhere else in the country. In Washington when the Government employs you it is the correct thing for your backbone to turn to a cotton string and your will power to jelly. You are never going to leave Washington. You are never going to do anything but draw your pay checks on the appointed days. The Government owes you a living. Even Congressmen fall under the spell of it. Instead of going home at the end of their terms some of them try to get Government jobs. The atmosphere is the most poisonous I know in all this country. The people seem to have the same point of view as flunkies at some European court before the war. One never hears anyone speak of going into business for himself. One never hears a group of young men discussing



American Photo Service

The Washington monument as seen thru the colonnade of the Treasury Building is one of the show sights of the Capital

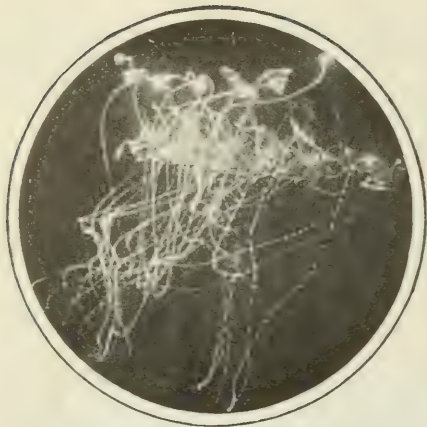
what I have always considered the great American game—getting off the payroll and into something for yourself.

I had often heard of men and women "using influence" and getting "soft Government jobs." Well, they use influence, that is true. The amount of shoe licking and the wear and tear on the knees incident to getting a Government job is something a self-respecting negro boy with his own shoe shine box would consider seriously. But after they have landed the "soft" Government jobs they are not receiving a large amount of money. Neither are the jobs soft, most of the Government employees have hard work. Persons employed by the Government are receiving one hundred to three hundred dollars a month with a heavy accent on the one-hundred-and-twenty-five class. Persons drawing three hundred dollars a month are plutocrats and aristocrats—subjects of unkind gossip. Persons who draw five thousand a year and upwards are simply crooks. No use disputing that—in Washington.

It would seem that no part of the country could be mistaken about the fact that a national capital exists to serve the people of the nation. But that point of view is not accepted anywhere in Washington. Such a statement as that causes an ironic smile. The assertion goes into the bales of propaganda sent out, but no one in Washington believes it. I supposed they believed it, before I went to Washington.

I knew they made many mistakes in Washington. All governments do. But I supposed everyone agreed that the capital city exists simply because the organized nation must have a headquarters. But it is not so. The nation exists in order to pay tribute to the beautiful, the wonderful, the cultured, the intellectual Washington. No other city in America is more fanatically loved by its residents than Washington. New York jokes about itself. Boston considers itself, philosophically, and finds a speck now and then. Philadelphia raves about her faults and curses her politicians. But Washington admits she is the queen of the universe and complacently takes it for granted that all the world bows before her while her own American subjects are delighted to pour out their wealth to do her honor. Just why Washingtonians think such silly things in the face of the brutal facts which they meet day by day I do not know.

In Wash- [Continued on page 375]



Even a super-skilled bricklayer laying four bricks in the old way goes thru all these motions in doing so

How to Increase Production

By Major Frank B. and Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth



The same bricklayer laying the same number of bricks in the new way economizes in motions and conserves his energy

*Starting as a consulting engineer in the realm of things, Major Gilbreth's interest has gradually shifted to people and the problems with which they are confronted in adjusting themselves to industry. He believes that fear, fatigue, apathy play a tremendous part in the inefficiency of workers and must be eliminated before increased production can be secured. Other psychologists place their faith in the curing power of music or of the drama; Dr. Gilbreth, in occupational therapy. He is the inventor of the micro-motion and chronocyclegraph processes for determining methods for fitting crippled soldiers for industrial life. A member of various industrial societies, lecturer, author, he is perhaps best known by reason of books written in collaboration with Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth, his wife, on *Time Study*, *Fatigue Study* and *Applied Motion Study*. Mrs. Gilbreth is also the author of a book on the *Psychology of Management**

THE great problem of today is increased production. This alone can pay up the war debts and make up the war losses. But to secure it, we must conserve and develop the workers. We must not only convince them of the need for more production, but must place and promote them to those positions where they can make the most production, must teach them *how* to make it, and must provide the incentive that makes the work satisfying.

During the war, a new type of specialist came into widespread public attention—the psychiatrist—the man trained in recognizing and curing mental diseases. He acted as an adjuster, and did this so successfully that those interested in industry, and especially in management, realized that he would be a valuable asset in the industries. The leader among these psychiatrists was the late Dr. E. E. Southard, Director of the Psychopathic Hospital in Boston, who threw himself into the work both in this country and abroad. Thanks to his broadmindedness and practicalness, the importance of psychiatry—a new thing to the average man—as a means of bringing the abnormal back to the normal, was made clear.

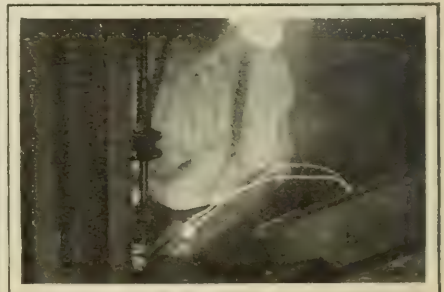
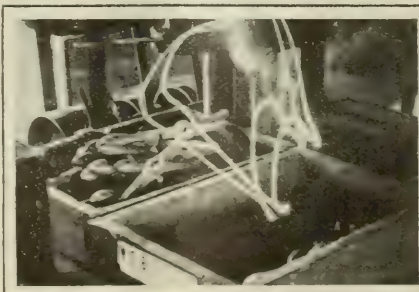
Even before the start of the great war, we had been

conferring with Dr. Southard as to the possible work that the psychiatrist could do in industry. At first he felt that this work would lie in the field of handling complaints only, but after we had outlined the Three Position Plan of Promotion, and its relation to minimum labor turnover and increased stability in industry, he agreed with us that the psychiatrist could well advise in the field of promotion.

In the summer of 1919, he gave a course of lectures for a group in training as employment managers. At that time we brought to his attention various types well known in industry, and not constantly in our Three Position Plan of Promotion, who are not properly utilized and fitted for their best opportunities. These twelve by no means cover all such types, but they are types constantly met by every manager that he does not understand and cannot handle properly, yet that we can all see have not been helped to fulfil the best of their possibilities.

In the death of Dr. Southard industry as well as psychiatry has suffered a great loss. But his fellows in his profession are ready and willing to carry on his work.

It remains for industry, and especially for man-



This cyclegraph record of work at a drill press indicates the different motions made when the work is new, after it has become habit and when it has been reduced to its fewest possible elements. At the left, the newcomer records indecision, fumbling and awkwardness. After he has been on the job a while (center), the curves tend to become smooth and almost identical. While if the operations are studied, the method improved and the apparatus standardized (right), the same work is found to involve only these two motions and great speed is made possible on the part of the worker

agement, to recognize its value, and to welcome this new group in the industrial field.

We shall describe in a few words the twelve types of misfits mentioned, in order to make plain the problem and the need.

First, the apparently unambitious employee, who refuses the opportunity to advance, tho apparently capable of advancement. Is this employee really unambitious, or is he simply modest and afraid to assume responsibility? Again, is he really capable of advancement or only apparently so? Dr. Southard told us of many cases in his experience that showed that, where responsibility was *forced* upon those who unwillingly assumed it, the individual upon whom it was imposed often could not rise to that which the new work demanded of him. On the other hand, we have not, in our experience, many cases in the industries that show that, when a person has been gradually given more responsibility, and has been properly trained to assume it in accordance with our standard practice of the Three Position Plan of Promotion, the results are satisfactory. Often what has seemed to be lack of ambition turns out to be timidity, over-conscientiousness, or a feeling of unpreparedness for the new duties.

Who is to decide whether the employee is right in declining advancement, or whether the manager is right in urging certain placement? Only an expert in diagnosing and understanding states of mind and analyzing causes and results of experience can make an adequate decision.

Second, the inquisitive employee, with an exaggerated curiosity incapable of sustained attention, who is apparently bored by standardized methods, and refuses to try them. Such curiosity shows itself in many ways, the distraction of attention if anyone pauses thru the room, or at the slightest new happening or even new noise, or if the desk of the foreman or other person in charge is in a location behind the worker while at work.

The dislike of standardization and everything pertaining to it may show itself in a decided tendency never to do things twice alike. We have met cases where this applied even to so simple and elementary a matter as the form of checking mark used in checking off items on a list. The attitude of the worker toward the principle and practice of standardization is one of the most interesting and valuable tests of fitness and of need of special training. Sometimes this aversion to or hatred of standardization is conscious. Sometimes it is a misguided conception of the relation between standardization and monotony. Very often it is unconscious, and the worker seems to find it impossible to do anything twice alike. We have had cases where inability to do work twice the same way was the first indication we noticed of a mental defect that was later recognized as insanity.

Perhaps no one thing will do so much to interfere with one's progress, yet in most cases can be cured so easily, as an aversion to or lack of habits of standard-

ization of methods in small as well as large things. Demonstration of the benefits of standardization and its relation to the One Best Way to Do Work and teaching of efficient methods will show whether there is anything seriously wrong with the worker or not.

Third, the worker who is constantly making valueless suggestions and inventions, or inventions downward in the path of cumulative improvement. This type is apt to tire even of his own inventions as soon as they are made, to such an extent that he is loath even to "try them out" himself, as he often has a new invention or at least a change, ready to suggest before his previous suggestion is even tried. His interest lies not at all in the result or improvement embodied in the suggestion or improvement, but simply in a desire to make changes from accepted standards, and in many cases he cares little or nothing for any changes with *which his name as suggester is not identified*. This type is very common. It is by no means confined to those occupying humbler positions. It often includes a type high up, and particularly those

thought of as "System Pests." One will realize how numerous are those of this type when one is engaged in installing management and finds how many people will suggest changes and new methods before they understand the method being installed, which is the "design from practice."

Fourth, the ambitious employee

with a strong desire for a specific job, for which he apparently is not suited. This type is very common, and our own experience has been that if a desire is *strong enough*, the worker will, in a surprising number of cases, overcome the apparent unsuitability, and will usually make good at the work he specially desires. It may be that he is therein gratifying a "suppressed desire." This is for the psychiatrist to find out. Countless examples of this type can be found among the crippled, and the number who have made good in spite of their apparent unsuitability has taught the manager and the psychiatrist that they must use the utmost care in making their decisions, as they may themselves be the ones who prevent the apparently unsuitable from fitting for his *best opportunity*. A safe rule to remember is that the man who has sufficient desire for a specific job, and who is willing to utilize his spare time in studying and fitting himself to fill it, will almost always make good at whatever he sets his heart on.

Fifth, the young in years, who have apparently stopped learning. To stop learning is the great tragedy of life. If the psychiatrist does nothing but discover why this type stopped learning and enable them to start again, he will have done a wonderful piece of work for the individual involved and for industry as a whole. We hear of blind alley jobs. These are usually misunderstood. A *blind alley job is not so frequently one that has no apparent line of promotion as one that makes it easy to stop learning*. How shall this mental inertia be overcome? That is for the psychiatrist to say.

Sixth, the restless, nomadic [Continued on page 376



Motions characteristic of an expert, showing decision, speed, grace and smooth curves are here being registered by Dr. Myrtelle Canavan, expert pathologist, in a motion study conducted under the direction of the late Dr. E. E. Southard, of the Psychopathic Hospital in Boston. Notice the photographer, and the table top and wall laid off in squares

Thinking in the Open

Some Personal Impressions of Chautauqua

By Edwin E. Slosson

THE system of intensive training in camp, which proved so useful in getting our impromptu army into shape for the Great War, was worked out nearly fifty years ago at Chautauqua, New York. Bishop Vincent—who completed his life's labors a few weeks ago—was confronted with the same problem as our preparedness people, but he had no precedent to help him. He had an army of Sunday School teachers to train—volunteers, eager for service, willing to do anything but not knowing how, ignorant of the art of teaching, not too well-informed on what they wanted to teach, altogether lacking in *esprit de corps*, unpracticed in team work. Dr. Vincent, realizing these defects, devised a plan to teach the teachers by giving them a short course under the best Biblical scholars and Sunday School workers of the day. He proposed it to his friend, Lewis Miller, a manufacturer of Akron—where the tires come from—to hold the institute in his city, but Mr. Miller told him to take it to the woods. This was a startling suggestion, seeing that there were in Akron as elsewhere plenty of churches and schoolrooms already built and equipt for such purposes, and plenty of hotels and homes for lodging the students. The camp meeting for religious revivals had formerly been a popular American institution, but its aims were emotional rather than educational. But altho the outdoor idea shocked conservative minds at first and some refused to have anything to do with such foolish business, it was adopted and in the summer of 1874 the tents were set up on the shore of Chautauqua Lake. Every year since increasing throngs have gathered there for study and recreation and the queer name of the place—which can be misspelled in more ways than most any other—has been applied and misapplied to various forms of education and entertainment throughout the land.

Now that we see how Chautauqua succeeds we can explain why it succeeds. There are, it seems to me, four factors in its success: first, the getting away; second, the getting together; third, the formal study, and fourth, the informality of the place. As to the first it does one good merely to get away from home even tho like Touchstone in the forest of Arden he gets into a worse place. All travel is educational wherever the journey may lead. Second, the mere association of people of similar interests from various places is of mutual advantage even if they do nothing but sit around under the trees and talk. When several thousand folks who want the same thing live together for a week something is going to come out of it. Chautauqua has always been a forcing frame for seedling thoughts. On the instructional side the chief contribution made by Chautauqua is the introduction into reputable educational practice of that unjustly condemned but surreptitiously employed method of mental culture known



A corner of the Chautauqua Parthenon

as "cramming." Under its new name of "intensive training" it is now recognized as based upon sound psychological principles and producing the best results. Years ago Professor Harper discovered to his surprise that his students at Chautauqua who studied nothing but Hebrew got more of the language in six weeks than his students at Yale did in a year when they took it along with three or four other studies—and avocations. He gave them a stiff dose of Hebrew in the forenoon and another in the afternoon before they got over the first. The doctors do that now. They inject typhoid serum into you a second time while your arm is still sore. When Harper became president of Chicago University, he tried to make the rule that no student should be allowed to take more than two studies at a time, and that he should recite twice a day in one of them.

The faculty would not stand for such a violent departure from custom, but the effort did result in a wholesome cutting down of the multiplicity of courses and concentration on a few. It was demonstrated at Chautauqua that the camp meeting method of training was applicable not only to religious training, but to secular subjects as well. I find in the catalog of the Chautauqua Schools this summer no less than two hundred courses given, including such as automobile operation and typewriting, French fiction and artistic dancing that I'm sure were not included in the Chautauqua course of 1874.

But when I go to Chautauqua this summer I shall take none of these two hundred hard work courses, for I could get them in New York City, but I shall take full advantage of what you can get free at Chautauqua and cannot get elsewhere at any price. I shall not lay out any plan of prescribed work, but shall wander about the grounds, as I delight to browse about a library, picking up whatever seems attractive at the moment. That is the nice thing about Chautauqua, you can do as you please, unless you carry around with you one of those old fashioned New England consciences that will not allow you to neglect any opportunity for edification. This is a peculiar inconvenience at Chautauqua, where there is something worth while going on every hour of the day and generally several simultaneously. It is more distracting than a three-ring circus.

But if you have a tractable and desultory conscience such as will let you enjoy yourself, at least on vacation, you can have a fine time at Chautauqua watching the thoughts flying around among the trees. Occasionally one will light on your head if you keep still. The atmosphere is full of what Shelley calls "unpremeditated art," the best kind, I think. You stroll about and drop in or hang around any building where something attractive seems to be going on. It may turn out a song; it may turn out a sermon. [Continued on page 377]

The Most American Thing in America



This big "hall without walls" at Chautauqua indicates the informal and at the same time educational atmosphere of the Institution. Chautauqua people all have one thing in common; belief in Bishop Vincent's motto, "Education ends only with life." Out of the Chautauqua Idea have grown university extensions, correspondence schools, and the host of itinerant or planted "chautauquas" that have, unchallenged, appropriated the name of the institution. Vigorous vitality gave birth to the Chautauqua Idea; vigorous vitality is still, after half a century, Chautauqua's dominant characteristic. And in Chautauqua is reflected all that is best in America



The president of Chautauqua Institution, Arthur E. Bestor, leading a Recognition Day procession. Behind him is the founder of Chautauqua, the late Bishop John H. Vincent, who in 1874 organized his assembly at Fair Point on Chautauqua Lake for the mental nutrition as well as the spiritual revivification of church workers. Then, the Chautauqua Idea employed education as an instrument for the expansion and direction of religious leadership. Now, it makes religion a part of the broad popular education which is its purpose. The Chautauqua Institution enlists thousands upon thousands of persons, year by year, in its Home Reading Course—the C. L. S. C. Four books are selected each year, and the reading goes in cycles—next year it will be chiefly on Modern Europe. With the books go a Topical Outline, The Independent magazine for current events, and the Round Table, a monthly bulletin



The outdoor beauty of Chautauqua Lake establishes an ideal atmosphere for the Chautauqua Summer Schools, a second important phase of the Institution's work. Here are schools of languages and literature, science and domestic science, arts and handicrafts, physical education, music and business. More than 200 courses are given; more than 5000 students attend. School-teachers of progressive tendency find here a dynamo of new energy. Then there is a third branch—the Assembly. Thru July and August the best speakers of the world fill a program of wonderful richness and variety; the best musicians render the best music. There is also the Open Forum, and open air measuring of mental powers in the Hall of Philosophy. Nor is it recreation for the mind and soul alone. There is boating and swimming and fishing, play for the kiddies, golf for father, tennis for the girls, and whatever she likes for mother



The New York Symphony, which is now making the first European tour ever undertaken by an American symphony orchestra, is to be a notable feature of the Chautauqua Assembly this summer. Beginning July 5 the famous orchestra, conducted by Walter Damrosch, will be at Chautauqua for six weeks, giving a series of classical concerts on Monday evenings, matinee concerts on Wednesday afternoons and popular concerts on Saturday evenings. On Thursdays and Fridays it will give twilight concerts out-of-doors. There will be a special Music Week, August 9-14

Presidents, Primaries and People

By Talcott Williams

THE one invariable, inevitable remedy for the shortcomings of democracy is more democracy.

The presidential primaries have failed in the past three months at three points: (1) Not enough votes polled out of the total party strength to be effective. (2) The party line has not been respected, and Democrats, with men of all parties, voted as in California, for a Republican candidate for whom they did not intend to vote. (3) The cost of reaching 15,000,000 voters in the Republican party has, taking all the candidates, led to the expenditure of \$3,000,000. This is inexcusable since it gives the rich man a power popular institutions can never permit without ruin. General Wood's friends, who spent \$1,200,000 for him, injured him. So has Lowden's \$500,000 hurt him.

These are serious faults, but they are remediable faults. Elections and primaries are an evolution. A century or more ago only half the voters in New York state came to the polls at all. Education, agitation, evolution, now bring eight out of ten. Even now in France and Italy only half the votes are cast. Where a state vote is all one way, not over half vote. In the South, where there are white primaries, the election often calls out less votes than the primary.

The present state-wide uniform primary is only thirty years old. In many states it is only five, ten, or fifteen years old. In some states, like Connecticut, it does not exist. A few years will create a primary habit, just as the election habit was created for the English-speaking race by fining shires and boroughs who sent no members to the House of Commons, before America was known.

Party regulation for the presidential primary already exists in New York state, but on a poor plan, far removed from the actual conflict. If registration at which a party preference was recorded came after the second Tuesday in May and not last November, and the primaries the last Tuesday in May, every voter would turn out. So for the Fall elections, the party registration should come with the election registration and the state-wide primary, the last Tuesday in September, instead of the first.

This would bring party registration when voters were interested in parties, and nominations when men were interested in nominations. Interest brings the psychological moment for decision. The shorter the period the more vivid the attention. The present plan in this and other states damps personal interest, delays political action, and prevents public opinion from doing its full and perfect work—and this is the reason why the politicians have arranged the present system.

In Oregon, which has on the whole the best primary law, provision is made by which the state gives every candidate a certain number of words in which he can describe himself and give his platform at primary and election. This goes to every voter in the state.

In a presidential election all these matters should be regulated by Federal law. Party registration once in four years should come within sixty days of the convention. The election of delegates should come within thirty days. Both on the same day for all states. This would be ill for the politicians; it would be good for the people.

Every Republican and every Democrat voter went to the presidential primary in New York state last April feeling that he was degraded and deprived of his rights as a citizen because in nearly all the other states in the United States his fellow citizens were expressing their personal opinion and he had none.

Politicians are of two classes, those who live in politics and those who live by politics. The first are often high

minded, the second are nearly always high paid. About twelve hundred men in each of the two parties manage the politics of six millions of people in New York city. They constitute a close corporation into which it is about as difficult to get as to get a seat in the stock exchange, and the men who know how to use the power they have in contracts, make it almost as lucrative. The overwhelming majority are honest and make nothing. These twenty-four hundred men are pretty close together and between them they decide once in four years who six million people with 700,000 voters who vote, shall name in order to nominate presidential candidates for them in the National Convention. This system is not as corrupt as the one existing in the days of the "caucus," but it is as undemocratic.

Uniform presidential primaries on the same day for all the states a month before the conventions, with party registration two months before the conventions and the National Post Office used to put a concise record supplied by each candidate, into every voter's hand—this would bring the primary and the choice of the candidates close to the people, prevent this criminal outlay by limiting expenditure and prevent the hand-picked "uninstructed" delegates who meet at Chicago.

Chorus of Politicians

I had rather be Right than Vice-President!

Democratic Timber

By Norman Hapgood

MR. Balfour at a small lunch asked Theodore Roosevelt what he thought of Mr. Bryan. "Mr. Bryan," the Colonel said, "has a brain of three guinea-pig power." He paused. "And when I say three"—his fist descended—"I exaggerate!"

Mr. Bryan is perpetually virtuous. He might perhaps have been President long ago had his genuine political idealism not been parochial, and had he been able to solve problems as well as to raise issues. He seems likely to oppose some of the strongest planks that his party ought to build on, and some of its most fully equipped men. When there is danger of reaction, as at Baltimore in 1912, at St. Louis in 1908, Mr. Bryan is a hero. But there is no chance at San Francisco for Palmer, Underwood, or Clark; the real possibilities are all more progressive than Mr. Bryan knows how to be. When he opposes McAdoo on the ground of close relation to the Wilson record he gives the measure of his own inadequacy.

Let us look at some prominent figures in the inverse ratio of their probability. Mr. Baker has undoubtedly lost ground. A year ago he was watched hopefully by some distinguished leaders, as it was expected that the tendency to over-criticize him would run its course, leaving his qualifications free to be considered: his progressiveness, his oratory, his residence in Ohio, his holding of a high office in a victorious war. If the rebound has not begun it is due to two causes: the active liberals, formerly his staunchest friends, do not think he has done enough for the restoration of liberty, and his department is not generally held to have been conducted with the degree of executive mastery shown by those who held the highest places in war work, by Hoover, Crowder, McAdoo, and Wilson.

Carter Glass has done large things recently, and done them well. He is too thoroly a Southerner to be a probability.

Mr. Davis is one of the most distinguished lawyers in

America, brilliant and cultivated, but what he has done has been essentially the work of a lawyer, whether actually in the law, in the legislature, or abroad. It has not been an executive test.

Governor Cox lacks the finish of these men, but he has been three times elected to the chief office of a big doubtful state, he has promoted modern legislation, he has administered with honesty, courage, and judgment, his recent expressions on national and world policy have been good-tempered and firm. I presume he is not a "wet" in the sense of wishing to take any responsibility away from the Supreme Court of the United States.

There remains McAdoo. It is indeed remarkable that as many as five men of such quality are under consideration. McAdoo, however, meets as severe a test as all of them combined. The attacks on him have carried silliness to the limit. The gist of his supposed disqualifications is that he was part of the administration, that he is related by marriage to the President, that Tammany is against him, and that a reporter for a Hearst newspaper said that some unnamed person told him that somebody was raising money for a campaign fund. The folly of these attacks speaks loudly for the former secretary and director-general. I know something about the growth of the McAdoo sentiment: nothing is clearer than that this growth is the steadily increasing realization that he is the outstanding Democratic possibility, by reason of tested ability, courage, adroitness, and experience. The recent history of private operation on the railroads has undoubtedly helped McAdoo. Our financial fears and problems have recalled the extraordinary degree to which his management of the treasury was successful.

As a possible candidate in a trying position he has conducted himself with a discretion that has annoyed his opponents. When others have shown alarm over the President's unpopularity, McAdoo has boasted of Wilson's mighty accomplishments. He is no more afraid of difficulties than was Julius Caesar. The questions that have been put to him he has answered. Even on a matter that sends most politicians to the cellar McAdoo says: "We can embargo commodities but we cannot embargo ideas. Russia has the absolute right to live under any form of government she chooses." On the industrial question he says: "Efficiency rests on coöperation and contentment. It cannot be produced by compulsion. . . . In the future it must be the test of statesmanship that it shall bring about social justice and make unnecessary violent paroxysms within the industrial fabric."

Size is McAdoo's characteristic: size of understanding; size in the scale on which he acts; the vivid certainty of genius in seeing his goal; practical judgment and courage in selecting his route.

Dives and Lazarus

THE financial stringency in this country is at least doing one good thing in showing to everyone the fallacy underlying such phrases as "favorable exchange," "favorable balance of trade" and the like. The notion that one country can prosper the more because of the economic prostration of a rival has been scouted by students of economic science for a century, but it still lingers in the popular mind and in the mind of politicians, which is often subpopular. But we are all learning now that the bankruptcy of a nation is a menace to all its creditors; that the financial collapse of a commercial rival is also the financial collapse of a customer, and that the best thing which could happen to the United States, from the most purely selfish point of view, would be to have the franc, the pound, the lira and the mark quoted at par and to have European industry revived in full vigor. The increased prosperity of any nation should be a cause for rejoicing to all its neighbors, for some of the wealth is certain to overflow the ar-

tificial boundaries of the map. Economically, at least, we are all members one of another.

Wanted—A Better Congress

SUPPOSE that, as in England and most other European nations, our cabinet was selected from members of the legislative branch of the Government. How many of these ten positions could be competently filled? How many Senators and Representatives are of cabinet quality?

Fair Play for the Interchurch World Movement

By Shailer Mathews

IF discriminating sanity were ever needed it is in the present discussion of the Interchurch World Movement. The movement has given the world a succession of amazements, but none relatively greater than that wrought by the disclosure of its financial management and condition. By June 1 the total expenses will be approximately \$9,000,000, with the total income from gifts amounting to less than \$3,000,000. The balance must be paid by the denominations that coöperated, or raised by subscription. And the movement was supposed to be run on business principles by business men!

Our first impulse is to shout for legislation against blue-sky financeering in the name of the Kingdom of God. But second thought brings pause to hasty words.

The fact that the movement has not been as successful as was hoped does not justify the belief that it was a mistake. The contrary is true. The movement has been of incalculable value and has been worth all its cost. It has strengthened denominational treasuries while gaining little for itself. The Northern Baptists, for instance, could not be expected to raise \$100,000,000 in 1924 for general denominational work, if it were not for the publicity given by the Interchurch World Movement.

The very denominations who declined to go into the movement shared in its benefits. There has never been a time when religion and the work of the Church have been more in evidence, where the attention of men has been more turned to vicarious causes, or where the Church has so understood the problems of its day. The Interchurch World Movement has helped produce this condition by the enormous amount of information it has put at the disposal of friend and foe. If there has been waste and over-free expenditure, there has also been atmosphere.

Some religious denominations are likely to pull out from the Interchurch World Movement. Possibly this may be the only method to reestablish confidence in coöperative religious work. At all events, there should be rigorous retrenchment and complete reorganization. Protestant coöperation has suffered a serious setback, but it is not impossible.

The next great Protestant coöperation must so organize itself that waste will be stopped and amateur leaders will learn not to be indifferent to the uninspirational details of book-keeping. The Kingdom of God will certainly never come by financial plunging. Nor can efficiency on a large scale be extemporized. Methods may be justifiable and risks may be taken in a closely organized denomination like the Methodist, which are impracticable and undesirable in a joint movement of different denominations.

It is no time for mutual recrimination. The churches have done a wonderfully big thing. Every argument for coöperation which led denominations to enter the Interchurch World Movement a year ago is as strong today as it was then. The movement has failed in management, not in ideals; in control of expenditure, not in plans; in underestimating denominationalism, not in its discovery that de-

nominations can cooperate. As it is, it is better to have attempted the cooperation which the Interchurch World Movement proposed than to have refused to cooperate with Christian brethren. If the Interchurch World Movement is in debt today to the banks, the Christian Church is in debt to the Interchurch World Movement. It is no time for men who a year since had visions of a cooperative Protestantism to deny their faith.

Ambition Is My Middle Name

WHY is the first name so objectionable to great men? This question may be referred to a committee consisting of Gaius J. Caesar, George B. Shaw, Alexander M. Palmer, Hiram U. S. Grant, James Beauchamp Clark and Thomas W. Wilson.

There Is No Royal Road

By Franklin H. Giddings

THE article "Why It Can't Be Done" which was published in The Independent of April 17, has called forth a richly variegated lot of letters, ornate in style and expansive in thought. They all upbraid us for our little faith, or, worse, our unbelief; and each one maps the royal road to abundance which we have so blindly missed.

Most of them are from cranks, of course, but cranks are sincere, and by that sign are different from politicians. What is more, every letter-writing crank speaks for thousands of convinced believers who vote, agitate and sometimes strike, without bothering to write much or to make speeches. Crank letters, therefore, are not to be despised. They reveal important forces at work in democracies; forces of misunderstanding and waste which, of themselves, would knock out the millennium even if there were no other prohibitionist influences on the job.

Look at a few examples.

One writer tells us that we can bring production back to normal only by restricting credit and contracting our monetary circulation. Another one, by the same mail, advises us that misery can be made an end of by cutting the "currency" loose from the cause of all poverty, namely, the "gold basis," and letting everybody make all the money he wants on other security, preferably land. To our disappointment this man neglects to explain why the inflation of the paper money of the world from \$7,000,000,000 in 1914 to \$56,000,000,000 in 1920 has not filled up a bigger hole in the bottomless pit of indigence. An anti-profitteer sees how to raise all the revenue needed for abolishing poverty by "swatting" the "brigand corporations" with excess profits taxes; but a single tax friend who neither slumbers nor sleeps while there remains opportunity within free speech limits to present his argument warns us that "unscientific" taxes on production are driving us head on to destruction. A syndicalist has brought together all the economic statistics that are left after "capitalistic lies" have been weeded out, and triumphantly points to their "irrefutable" demonstration that under "the revolution" the proletariat will create "necessaries, comforts, education and recreation" for everybody then left alive by four hours' work a day, but unhappily a disciple of Lenine butts in and proclaims that nobody will work those four hours unless "the dictatorship" of the "working millions" "militarizes" industry and "shoots up" the slackers!

So there you are. These are only samples. But even so, they serve to sharpen the essential point made in the article that called them forth. Suppose it were admitted that mankind could create wealth enough to put everybody on easy street "if only we could agree" how to go about it. Plainly we don't agree, and who and where is the person able to argue, or persuade, or fool us into agreement.

On one thing we do agree. Poverty can't be abolished by individual effort only. Working at cross purposes with our neighbors won't take us far. Only thru unity of plan and effective cooperation can the mighty task be achieved, if at all, and unity of plan appears to be about the last thing we are ready for. This was the chief contention of the editorial, and every letter writer has either missed or ignored it.

Won't one of our correspondents tell us just how he proposes to get all the rest of us to accept not our own but his particular way of making a new heaven and a new earth.

Thrift Note

RESOLUTIONS of sympathy may be sent to the Armenians as substitutes for food and weapons. If you have no new resolutions a second-hand one, previously used in behalf of Ireland, will serve.

Not So Black as They Are Painted

MANY Francophobe "Liberals" could scarcely conceal their chagrin when the French troops actually evacuated Frankfort after promising to do so. They had assured everyone that France was quite as militaristic as Prussia and sought only an excuse to extend her boundaries for all time. The French have their faults, but they are not incapable of understanding the "point of honor."

The Coming Food Shortage

By L. Wayne Army

THERE seems to be no doubt as to the probability of a food shortage in the immediate future. Men close to the production end of the food business have been sounding warnings for several months past, but in most cases these warnings have fallen upon the ears of an incredulous public which feels that the present high prices for foodstuffs are sufficient guarantee against any repetition of the food situation as it was during the war. It has been difficult for the man on the street to divorce from his mind the idea that the farmer has been making large profits from the present exorbitant food prices. He has had, therefore, but little sympathy with the farmer in the latter's recent complaints against the injustice of present economic conditions.

Unfortunately, however, there are some very good reasons for discontent among farmers and it is very probable that the point of actual food shortage will be reached sooner than is generally realized. The immediate trouble is a labor problem, for the farmer faces a situation in which he is expected to produce more food with less help. He is naturally becoming seriously discouraged over the prospects of accomplishing it. Labor, in turn, is scarce because the farmer is unable to meet industrial competition; it is impossible for him to pay the wages that are being paid in the cities.

As an illustration, it has been found that the labor income of a group of farmers in a good agricultural community was \$420 last year. Ten years ago it was \$337. The advance has not been great enough to parallel the general rise in price level of other commodities and, as a result, the number of farmers in that community decreased from 266 to 156 in the ten year period. It has been predicted that 1000 farmers will go out of business in New England this year.

This situation is gradually becoming known. Senator Arthur Capper, in a recent speech before the Senate said: "Unless substantial rewards are given for farm work a food shortage is inevitable—and it will not be long in coming." In the same vein, a leading farm paper has published an editorial in its last issue which begins: "There can be



Thomas in Detroit News

PIRATES

The make-up is different, but the results are the same



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

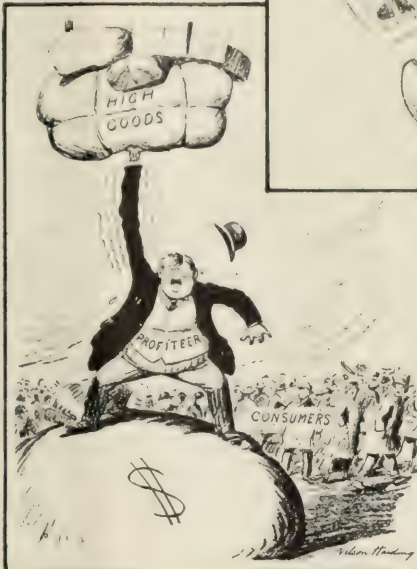
THE WORM BEGINS TO TURN



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Have the poor fish stopped biting?

False Profits



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

WEAKENING UNDER THE STRAIN

Leave 'em alone and they'll come down



Knott in Dallas News

CONFIRMATION BREATHLESSLY AWAITED

It is persistently rumored that the backbone of old Hi Price has been broken in one or more places. G. H. Public is said to be the man who struck the blow. Acted in self defense, it is claimed. News creates sensation all over the country



John Bull, London.

He tracks the little profiteer—
His eyes glued on the ground—
But he'd find a bigger culprit near,
If he'd only look around!



Stimson in Dayton Daily News.

HOT SUNSHINE IS RUINOUS TO MUSHROOMS

The sunbeams spell "tightening of money market, no more inflation of credit"; and they are making it rather warm for the speculator



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Hunting the profiteer

no question about the shortage of food that is due for next winter. The situation is worse in some respects than during the war." Reflecting the general discouragement among farmers, the following letter written by a farmer that has been successful after a lifetime of hard work on the farm, is significant:

My last boy of five boys has just left me to go to work in the village at about \$25 per week. Can't blame the boys much, but this is more than I can pay on the farm and get by. Those cursed village chaps are not satisfied with \$4 to \$6 a day, but want \$1 an hour and short days are driving us farmers all back to the wall, and now they want to stick on daylight saving as they call it. I hope those fellows will see the time when they stand in the bread line and have to pay 40 cents per loaf for their bread and \$6 per bushel for their potatoes, and it is fast coming to that. I have not decided whether I will sell out the farm or just stay and raise enough for myself and family.

The facts in the case are these: the farmer is perfectly willing to work long hours and for prolonged periods in order to produce food. He has not as yet been turned aside by the general demand for shorter working hours, and it is doubtful if he ever will. He is trained for hard work, but unfortunately he cannot produce the food that must feed the country without adequate help. Farm labor has come under the influence of city conditions and is following the lure of exorbitant wages; wages that are utterly beyond the reach of even the most prosperous farmers at this time when the margin of profit in food production is so near the ragged edge of zero. The result, of course, is alarming and accounts for the present migration from the farm to the

city not only by the men who were formerly content with the conditions of the farmhand, but also by farm owners who are giving up a life that appeals to them and for which they are by training best fitted to pursue, for one that has little more than high wages to commend it.

One farm paper that caters to rural advertising of the "help wanted" classification printed in its last issue sixty-three appeals for farm help, but only sixteen for positions wanted. The latter group consisted mostly of inquiries for such positions as estate superintendents, managers, and "bosses" of various kinds. Not one, however, seemed anxious for a job as a plain, hardworking farmhand. Those who advertised for help offered, on an average, \$50 per month and board, which represents probably the wage limit under present conditions. It is equivalent to about \$23 per week, a wage that almost any competent clerk can command for eight or less hours a day, in comfortable working environment and with an absolute freedom from the business risks of the farmer. The whole situation results in a labor competition that is working disastrously for the farmer and one that must inevitably develop serious economic conditions which will be costly to adjust.

The adjustment, based upon the experience in the past, must come from a food scarcity sufficiently serious to cause prices for food to advance to a point where the farmer can make sufficient profit to enable him to pay wages that will compete fairly with the industries. He will then get the labor and produce the food. Until that time comes, however, the unsatisfactory conditions of today must continue.

Wilson Vetoes Peace of Dishonor

I return herewith, without my signature, House Joint Resolution 327, intended to repeal the Joint Resolution of April 6, 1917, declaring a state of war to exist between the United States and Germany, and the Joint Resolution of December 7, 1917, declaring a state of war to exist between the United States and the Austro-Hungarian Government, and to declare a state of peace. I have not felt at liberty to sign this resolution because I cannot bring myself to become party to an action which would place ineffaceable stain upon the gallantry and honor of the United States.

The resolution seeks to establish peace with the German Empire without exacting from the German Government any action by way of setting right the infinite wrongs which it did to the peoples whom it attacked and whom we professed it our purpose to assist when we entered the war. Have we sacrificed the lives of more than 100,000 Americans and ruined the lives of thousands of others and brought upon thousands of American families an unhappiness that can never end for purposes which we do not now care to state or take further steps to attain?

The attainment of these purposes is provided for in the Treaty of Versailles by terms deemed adequate by the leading statesmen and experts of all the great peoples who were associated in the war against Germany. Do we now not care to join in the effort to secure them?

We entered the war most reluctantly. Our people were profoundly disinclined to take part in a European war, and at last did so, only because they became convinced that it could not in truth be regarded as only a European war, but must be regarded as a war in which civilization itself was involved and human rights of every kind as against a belligerent Government. Moreover, when we entered the war we set forth very definitely the purposes for which we entered, partly because we did not wish to be considered as merely taking part in a European contest. This Joint Resolution which I return does not seek to accomplish any of these objects, but in effect makes a complete surrender of the rights of the United States so far as the German Government is concerned.

A treaty of peace was signed at Versailles on the twenty-eighth of June last which did seek to accomplish the objects

which we had declared to be in our minds, because all the great governments and peoples which united against Germany had adopted our declarations of purpose as their own and had in solemn form embodied them in communications to the German Government preliminary to the armistice of November 11, 1918. But the treaty as signed at Versailles has been rejected by the Senate of the United States, tho it has been ratified by Germany. By that rejection and by its methods we had in effect declared that we wish to draw apart and pursue objects and interests of our own, unhampered by any connections of interest or of purpose with other governments and peoples.

Notwithstanding the fact that upon our entrance into the war we professed to be seeking to assist in the maintenance of common interests, nothing is said in this resolution about the freedom of navigation upon the seas, or the reduction of armaments, or the vindication of the rights of Belgium, or the rectification of wrongs done to France, or the release of the Christian populations of the Ottoman Empire from the intolerable subjugation which they have had for so many generations to endure, or the establishment of an independent Polish State, or the continued maintenance of any kind of understanding among the great powers of the world which would be calculated to prevent in the future such outrages as Germany attempted and in part consummated.

We have now, in effect, declared that we do not care to take any further risks or to assume any further responsibilities with regard to the freedom of nations or the sacredness of international obligations or the safety of independent peoples. Such a peace with Germany—a peace in which none of the essential interests which we had at heart when we entered the war is safeguarded—is, or ought to be, inconceivable, as inconsistent with the dignity of the United States, with the rights and liberties of her citizens, and with the very fundamental conditions of civilization.

I hope that in these statements I have sufficiently set forth the reasons why I have felt it incumbent upon me to withhold my signature.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, May 27, 1920.

The Story of the Week

Knox Resolution Fails

PRESIDENT Wilson's veto message, stigmatizing as dishonorable the Knox resolution for a separate peace, has sealed its fate. The House of Representatives sustained the veto on May 28; 220 Representatives voted to override the President's veto and 152 voted in the negative. The vote was very close to party lines and to former test votes on the Knox resolution. Two Republicans, Representatives Kelley of Michigan and Fuller of Massachusetts, supported the President, and seventeen Democrats, a majority of them being from Tammany constituencies, joined with the Republicans. The debate was a keen one and the Democratic leaders repeatedly challenged the Republicans to repeal the war-time legislation if all they sought was a restoration of normal process of law within the United States. Representative Porter of the Foreign Affairs Committee charged the President with designing "to retain and continue to use these drastic war laws as a means of compelling the Senate of the United States to surrender its prerogatives."

The failure of the House to override the veto of the Knox resolution means that the United States will remain in a nominal state of war until the Treaty of Versailles is resubmitted to the Senate and the conditions of ratification are agreed on between the President and the Senate. This may not occur until after the November elections if the Treaty issue goes into the campaign.

Busy Congress

THE last days of a Congressional session are always congested with urgent business, and this is particularly the case when a Presidential campaign is in prospect and Congressmen begin to wonder how much of a record of achievement they can show to the voters and praise in the party conventions. In addition to the consideration of foreign affairs, of the soldier bonus bill and of the revenue measures which might make a bonus possible, Congress has also had before it the regular program of appropriations. The House and Senate reached agreement on the Naval Appropriation Bill, carrying about \$436,000,000 and noteworthy for an appropriation of \$20,000,000 for naval aviation, mainly for the purpose of protecting the Pacific coast. The Senate desired still heavier appropriations, but agreed to a compromise in conference. The Army Reorganization Bill was also readjusted. The Senate proposal for federalization of the National Guard was abandoned and the National Guard left in practically its pre-war status. The size of the regular army was limited to 297,000 officers and men.

A Congressional Commission representing both Houses has recommended an increase in the salaries of the men in the postal service. The initial increase in the postal budget under the new salary scale would amount to \$33,000,000 the first year and rise to \$43,000,000 in the third year after the increases go into effect. Postal clerks and letter carriers would receive increases of \$150 to \$250 annually and supervisory officers, earning less than \$5,000 a year, an annual increase averaging \$400. The eight hour day and reasonable periods for vacation and sick leave with pay are also recommended. Bills will be introduced embodying these recommendations. There has long been complaint that with doubled prices for everything the old rates of pay in the postal service could no longer attract competent men and that in

consequence there had been a marked falling off in the efficiency of mail deliveries in all parts of the United States. Until after the armistice this deterioration of service was ascribed to war conditions, but with the restoration of peace complaints have become even more numerous and it is no longer questionable that there has been an administrative breakdown.

Perhaps the most constructive achievement of the present Congress, the McCormick-Good bill providing for a modified form of the Federal budget system, is described by Senator McCormick himself in the present issue of *The Independent*.

Bonus Bill Passes House

THE House of Representatives has gone on record by an overwhelming majority, tho perhaps with some mental reservations due to the uncertainty of action by the Senate, in favor of a bonus to veterans of the Great War. The debate and the roll call showed that neither party is entitled to the credit or discredit arising from a consistent record for or against the measure. Party lines vanished for once in an intensely partizan session; 174 Republicans, 112 Democrats and three independents supported the measure, and forty Republicans united with fifty-two Democrats to oppose it. Altho the measure was principally of Republican authorship, Representative Mann, former party leader in the House, and Representative Cannon, former Speaker, were among the forty members of the party who opposed it.

In order to get speedy action on the bonus measure, its advocate secured a special rule suspending the rules of the House for six legislative days. This motion was hotly contested as a "gag law" to shut off debate and make amendments impossible. The rule suspending the rules, curtailing debate and preventing amendments was finally carried by 220 votes to 165 after an unsuccessful attempt to have it declared out of order. Debate on the bill itself was limited to forty minutes, but owing to the fact that the bill was being jammed thru under a suspension of the rules a two-thirds vote was necessary to pass it. The brief period of debate allowed contributed little to the discussion of the question and was chiefly notable for the excitement and disorder which prevailed. The final roll call gave a majority of 289 to 92 in favor of the bonus, which was far above the necessary two-thirds. The bill was therefore sent at once to the Senate where it will probably encounter much more difficulty and delay than it did in the House.

The Wilson Platform

MUCH light is thrown on the policy of the Administration in the coming San Francisco Convention by President Wilson's emphatic endorsement of the platform adopted by the State Convention of Virginia. President Wilson informed Senator Glass of Virginia "that the sentiments expressed in this notable document are in full accord with my own views, especially the statements which set forth the attitude of the party on the League of Nations and the pressing problems of peace, finance and reconstruction."

The Virginia platform, which the President desires to have taken as a model and precedent for the national platform of the Democratic party is a lengthy, dignified and well-expressed defense of the achievements of the Adminis-

tration in peace and war. The League of Nations is commended as "the surest, if not the only, practicable means of maintaining the permanent peace of the world and terminating the insufferable burden of great military and naval establishments." Prompt ratification of the Treaty "without reservations which would impair its essential integrity," is urged, which indicates that President Wilson, who commended the platform without qualification, is still willing to agree to purely "interpretative" reservations. The Democratic tariff, currency and banking laws and war taxation are commended as having made possible the sound financing of the war. The Democratic record on labor legislation is commended and strikes and lockouts deplored. The Republican Congress is accused of extravagant expenditure and failure to readjust taxation to a peace-time basis. "An indiscriminate bonus" is opposed, the generosity to disabled veterans is urged. Merchant vessels constructed by the Government should be sold "as soon as practicable to citizens of the United States." President Wilson is commended for his support of woman suffrage; which is the more remarkable since Virginia has failed to ratify the equal suffrage amendment. As Virginia is largely agricultural great stress is laid on the development of the farm loan system, the Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension Act, the expansion of the rural mail service and the parcels post, whereas the Republicans "have failed utterly to propose one single measure to make rural life more tolerable" since they gained control of Congress. From start to finish it is a "point with pride" platform, 100 per cent satisfied with the accomplishments of the Democratic administration since 1913.

The High Cost of Politics

THE Senate, on motion of Senator Borah, has ordered a sweeping investigation of all pre-convention campaign budgets. The aspirants for the Presidency and their campaign managers are pursued by an inquisitive committee which demands to know, in the language of the Senate resolution, "the campaign expenditures of the various Presidential candidates in both parties, the names of the persons, firms or corporations subscribing, the amount contributed, the method of expenditure of said sums and all facts in relation thereto, not only as to the subscriptions of money and expenditures thereof, but as to the use of any other means or influence, including the promise or use of patronage and the providing of funds for setting up contesting delegations, and all other facts in relation thereto that would not only be of public interest, but would aid the Congress in any necessary remedial legislation relative to this growing evil." Point is given to the reference to "contesting delegations" by the fact that of the 984 votes in the Republican Convention, 137 are contested by rival delegations. Nearly all of these contests are between factions in the states of the "Solid South," where the Republican party exists merely as an outline sketch of an organization. Most of the southern delegations are unpledged and of uncertain allegiance, but General Wood and Governor Lowden are interested in some of the contests.

Governor Lowden's campaign, it was learned, had cost about \$415,000, of which the greater part was contributed by the Governor himself. Major General Wood's managers, on the other hand, had received heavy contributions. According to the testimony of Mr. Sprague, treasurer of the Wood campaign, over \$1,180,000 had been raised to secure his nomination. Most of this sum was spent in publicity work, as General Wood, unlike the other candidates, had carried the campaign into nearly every state in the Union instead of concentrating on a single state or section. Colonel Proctor personally advanced over \$500,000 to the Wood campaign.

While the Wood and Lowden campaign funds were the

largest, vast expenditures were admitted by the representatives of other aspirants. Even Senator Johnson, the "poor man's candidate," was supported by a \$200,000 fund, according to Mr. McCabe, treasurer of the Johnson campaign. The National Hoover Republican Club raised \$62,000 and there were self-supporting local clubs also in various states. No single contribution of over \$1,000 was made to the Hoover movement. Governor Edwards of New Jersey had a campaign fund of \$12,900; Senator Owen of Oklahoma, \$9,410; Senator Sutherland of West Virginia, \$4,280; Governor Cox of Ohio, \$22,000; Senator Poindexter of Washington, over \$60,000; Attorney General Palmer, \$59,610; Senator Harding of Ohio, \$113,100; Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts, \$68,375; President Butler of Columbia, \$40,550; Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, \$3,300. Difficulty was found in discovering any campaign fund for Mr. McAdoo, as he is not connected with any organization and has refused to make an active campaign. Mr. Baruch denied the rumor that he had financed the publicity movement for Mr. McAdoo. More money has been spent already by various Republican aspirants to secure the nomination at Chicago than has usually been required to secure an election and finance an entire national campaign. The Democrats, with their comparatively moderate budgets, see great political capital in the Senate investigation, tho the Republicans hint that the Democrats spent less on the primary campaign only because their nomination is not so much sought after as the Republican.



Keystone View

Aerial photography is giving us a new and a more comprehensive view of the instance, gives an unusual impression of the beauty of its landscape and first time on

Ohio Amendments Upheld

THE Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the provision of the Ohio state constitution which extends the referendum to the ratification of Federal constitutional amendments is invalid. In its decision the court declared:

The framers of the Constitution might have adopted a different method. Ratification might have been left to the vote of the people, or to some authority of Government other than that selected. The language of the article is plain and admits of no doubt in its interpretation. It is not the function of courts or legislative bodies, national or state, to alter the method which the Constitution has fixed. . . . Ratification by a state of a constitutional amendment is not an act of legislation within the proper sense of the word. It is but the expression of the assent of the state to the proposed amendment.

This decision involves the fate of the eighteenth amendment, establishing Federal prohibition, and of the projected nineteenth amendment for Federal woman suffrage. Altho the eighteenth amendment was formally declared to have been adopted, the liquor interests hoped to prove its unconstitutionality in the courts. As one method to this end they made use of the Ohio law and asked to have the courts nullify the ratification of the amendment by the Ohio legislature on the ground that as no popular referendum had confirmed the action of the legislature ratification was incomplete. The Supreme Court of Ohio had confirmed this view and the "wets" were hopeful that the Supreme Court of the United States would agree. But the present

decision apparently removes the last hope of destroying the eighteenth amendment in the courts.

The Ohio law was also relied on by the anti-suffragists. The Ohio legislature has ratified the equal suffrage amendment, but no popular referendum has confirmed this action. Had the decision of the court sustained the Ohio law the number of states which have ratified the amendment would be reduced from thirty-five to thirty-four, or, in other words, it would be necessary to capture two more states instead of one to establish equal suffrage. As it is, there are suffrage contests on foot in Louisiana, North Carolina, Vermont and Connecticut and if favorable action can be secured in any one of these states before November the nineteenth amendment will become a fact. The Republican National Committee has passed a resolution demanding immediate action by Governors and Legislatures in Republican states. The party state convention in Vermont has taken similar action. The Governor of Connecticut has definitely refused to call a special session of the state legislature on the question. The Delaware Senate has been won to the cause of equal suffrage, but the House was more obstinate. In North Carolina and Louisiana the politicians who are in touch with President Wilson and the national administration are favorable, but the sentiment of "states rights" keeps the legislatures resistant to pressure from Washington.

Presbyterians Leave Interchurch

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia has voted to withdraw from further active participation in the Interchurch World Movement. The resolution offered by Mr. John Willis Baer and adopted by the Assembly provides:

That the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church decline to incur any further financial obligations for the Interchurch World Movement, as now organized and controlled; that it terminates its relationship with the said movement and withdraws any representative it may have therein.

The resolution further provides that the Church pay promptly any "amount already underwritten in behalf of the Interchurch World Movement" and that an additional sum of \$100,000 be granted for the year 1920-1921, but only on condition that the Movement "has been organized so as to insure an efficient and economical administration of its affairs and the adoption of a budget for the year 1920-1921 not in excess of \$1,000,000."

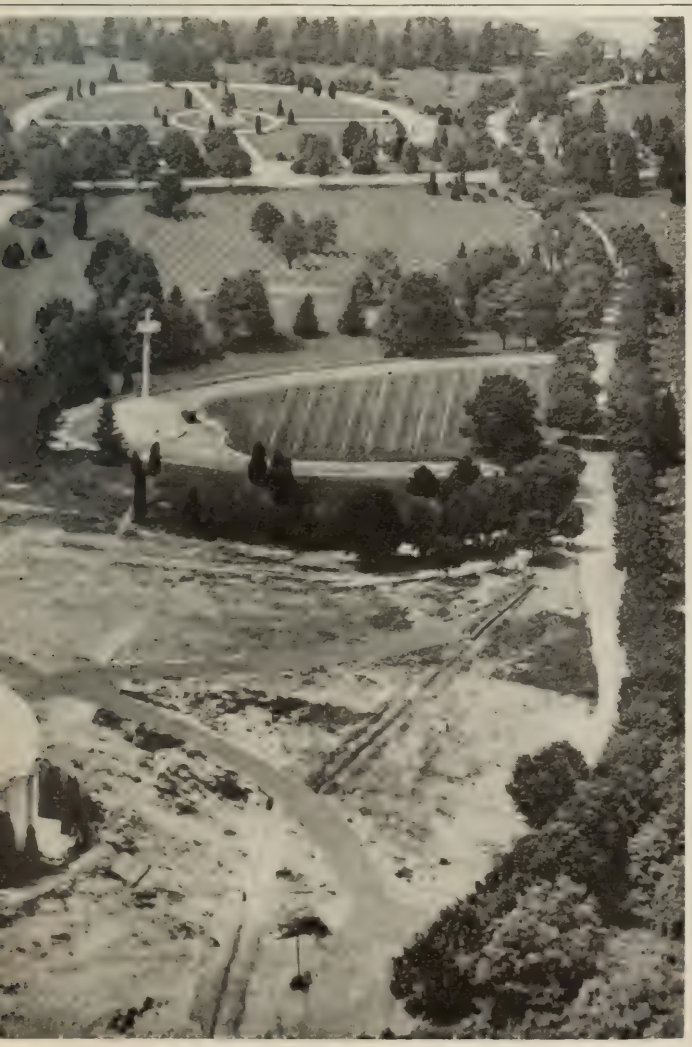
The General Assembly went on record in favor of the League of Nations. The failure of the Senate to ratify the Treaty was condemned and immediate acceptance of the Covenant without reservations or with "reservations to which no righteous man could find objections" was urged. American financial aid to Armenia was recommended.

Senate Blocks Armenia Mandate

THE Senate Foreign Relations Committee has taken a definite stand against an American mandate for Armenia. Only four members of the committee, Senators Williams of Mississippi, Hitchcock of Nebraska, Smith of Arizona and Pittman of Nevada, opposed the resolution, which was offered by Senator Brandegee:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) that the Congress hereby respectfully declines to grant to the Executive the power to accept a mandate over Armenia as requested in the message of the President dated May 24, 1920.

Senators Lodge, McCumber, Borah, Brandegee, Knox, Harding, Fall, Johnson, New and Moses, Republicans, and Senator Shields, Democrat, voted for the Brandegee resolution of rejection and Senator Lodge so reported to the Senate. The apparent opposition between the President and the Republican majority of Congress on the question



familiar places. This photograph of Arlington National Cemetery, for the amphitheater and chapel in the foreground were used for the Day, 1920

of an American mandate in Armenia may add another issue to the campaign of 1920.

On June 1, the Senate voted its approval of the report of the Foreign Relations Committee, rejecting the Armenian mandate. On the final test vote the Republicans voted as a unit against accepting a mandate and were joined by thirteen Democrats, Senators Beckham, Chamberlain, Dial, Gerry, Harris, Myers, Nugent, Pomerene, Reed, Shields, Smith of Georgia, Thomas, and Walsh of Massachusetts. Twenty-three Democrats only remained loyal to President Wilson.

The Bourgeois Bolshevik

THE Soviet Government has shown itself shrewd in selecting Gregory Krassin as its first commercial envoy to the outside world. For he is not a politician, but an engineer, not a revolutionist but a business man, not a believer in Bolshevism but an open advocate of capitalistic methods of industrial management. He was born of a bourgeois family in the province of Tobolsk, Siberia. He studied first at the Modern School of Tiumen and then took his engineering course at the St. Petersburg Technological Institute. While a student at the capital he was converted to Socialism and became a friend of Lenin, who was studying law at the University. Krassin took the side of the Duma in its conflict with the Czar and was arrested by the Government at Viborg in 1907, but was subsequently released and amnestied.

When he entered the service of the famous electrical firm of Siemens-Schuckert at Berlin he became a German subject. Later he was sent back to St. Petersburg to take charge of the Russian branch of that firm. During the war he rendered notable service to the Czar's Government in the management of a munition factory and in the consolidation of large financial corporations.

He was opposed to the Bolshevik revolution of November, 1917, and refused Lenin's offer of a Government post because he put no faith in communism and foresaw that the hasty nationalization of railroads and industries would prove ruinous. It turned out as he feared or worse, but when he saw that Russia was being attacked on all sides by the Allied Powers and that universal famine and pestilence would result from the ill-timed experiments of fanatical theorists and incompetent committees he consented to enter the service of the Soviet in the hope of bringing some sort of order out of the chaos. He accepted the position of Commissioner of Transport on condition that he be allowed to restore discipline on the railroads and repair

shops. He gradually eliminated the political Bolsheviks from the management and replaced them with technicians regardless of party. He forced the local committees of employees into subordination to central expert control. He permitted no interference with the running of trains. When the employees of the Nikolai station at Petrograd requisitioned a provision train he had it recovered and four of the men shot. As President of the Committee for Supplying the Needs of the Army he has speeded up the manufacture of ammunition and shoes and kept the Soviet troops sufficiently supplied to hold their own against the armies, which were furnished with all they needed from the surplus stocks of the Allies. It is said to be thru his influence that Lenin and Trotzky have abandoned their plan of equal pay and the control of industries by local committees of the workingmen and have substituted instead pay by piecework and high salaries to competent managers.

In spite of Krassin's frank criticism of their most cherished dogmas the Bolsheviks have not been able to dispense with his services. They realized that however little he might like their system he was doing his best to make it work and that it would not be possible to find so efficient an industrial engineer to take his place. He is reported to have said to one of his friends: "Who still believes in Socialism in Russia? In any case, not I nor Lenin." In a recent report to the Popular Economic Council he said: "I must say that life has shown itself stronger than communistic doctrines and until we recognize as absolutely impossible the establishment of economic life under our régime as it exists at present we can do nothing."

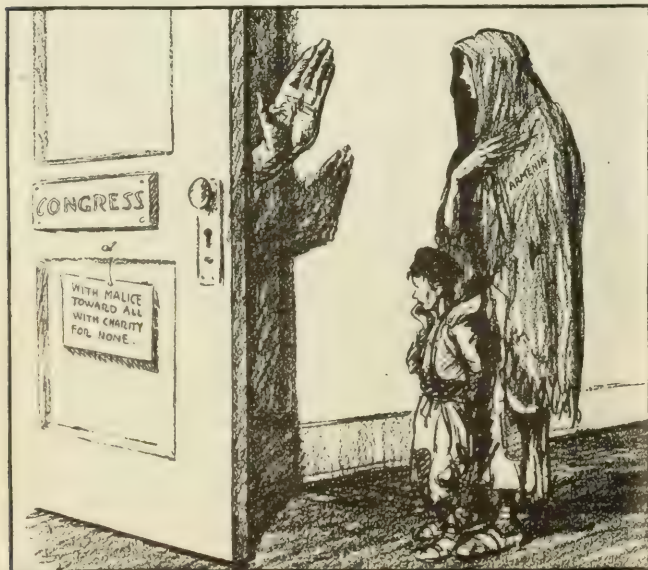
Krassin is now about fifty and his black hair and full beard are turning gray. He is active and alert, enthusiastic and indefatigable at work, quick to grasp details and prompt in decision.

London Receives Soviet Envoy

GREGORY Krassin, commercial commissioner of the Russian Soviet Republic, is now in London with a staff of experts to arrange for the restoration of trade relations. He was invited to a cabinet conference at 10 Downing Street, where he had a long talk with Lloyd George, the Prime Minister; Bonar Law, leader of the House of Commons; Earl Curzon, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Sir Robert Horne, Minister of Labor, and Cecil B. Harmsworth, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Later Krassin and his colleagues will confer with the premiers of France and Italy, since he has come over at the invitation of the Supreme Council, not of any one government in particular.

Ostensibly his mission is restricted to commerce and does not involve recognition of the Soviet Government, but since all of the trade of Russia, external and internal, is controlled by the Soviet and since all the financial and commercial questions considered have a political aspect, it will be impossible to keep the conferences to the specified field. Premier Nitti of Italy is openly in favor of full official recognition of the Soviet Government and Premier Lloyd George has for more than a year been working toward that end tho prevented from taking any active steps because of the opposition of the Tories, on whom he relies for support. The Labor party and Asquith wing of the Liberals urge recognition. The Labor leaders have served notice on the British Government that if they come into power they will not be bound by any secret agreements to support the Poles or any other people in a war against Russia. The London dockers have refused to load ships with munitions bound for Poland, thus siding with the Soviet Government.

After the conference of Krassin with Lloyd George it was announced that the Soviet trade commission would



Kirby in New York World

Go away!

open headquarters in London for carrying on commerce between Russia and Great Britain. The office will be under the supervision of the Overseas Trade Department of the British Government. Parliament has voted an extended appropriation to the Overseas Department in order to guarantee British engaging in Russian trade from loss due to insecure credits, uncertain exchange and other impediments to commerce. These securities may be extended to other members of the League of Nations, but since the United States remains outside the League and still refuses to permit trade with Russia, American merchants will not share in these privileges. A delegation of British trade unionists, coöperatives and labor leaders is now, by authorization of the British Government, in Moscow to investigate conditions in Russia and to see how commerce can be carried on under the new régime.

Russian Trade Opportunities

KRASSIN claims that Russia is now prepared to export timber, tar, turpentine, flax and hemp to the value of \$250,000,000. Since the Soviet has captured Baku it will be able to supply petroleum. The conquest of the Ukraine and the Caucasus puts the Soviet in possession of the chief grain and coal fields of Russia. The Soviet also has now control of Turkestan, which can produce more cotton than is needed for home consumption. But the chief advantage of Russia in this bargaining is the possession of nine-tenths of the platinum deposits of the world. Since platinum is indispensable for many scientific and industrial processes and much in demand for jewelry and photography, the world at large has suffered for the lack of it since the Russian supply has been shut off. The store of platinum that has accumulated may now be used to pay for the machinery and manufactures that Russia needs. It is further intimated that the Soviet Government is willing to grant a monopoly of the Ural platinum mines to some outside corporation for a billion dollars. The anxiety of Italy to make peace with Soviet Russia is in order to open up Odessa, from which used to come a large part of the Italian cereals. The British governmental Board of Trade reports that the world's food supply next fall will be only 65 per cent of the normal. Since England is chiefly dependent upon outside sources for her food supply, such a scarcity would mean higher prices, causing unrest in labor circles probably worse than would result from raising the barrier against Bolshevik propaganda. Before the war England imported annually from Russia wheat to the value of \$10,000,000, barley \$9,000,000, butter \$17,000,000 and eggs \$23,000,000, and the lack of these has been severely felt.

On the other hand, it is questioned whether Russia could now supply any great amount of food or other products even if the embargo is raised. The Ukraine, which is the richest part of Russia, has been overrun by various armies and ravaged by marauders for the last three years. The Russian peasants refuse to raise more than they need themselves and decline to sell to the Soviet since its money is worthless and it cannot supply them with the goods they need. The chief cause of the destitution in the Russian cities is doubtless the breakdown of the transportation system. Sixty per cent of the locomotives are now continuously out of repair. But even if new rolling stock and agricultural machinery were immediately supplied it would not suffice to relieve the food shortage before next year.

But if Russia is short of goods to exchange she is abundantly able to pay cash for whatever she wants. The Soviet is better supplied with gold, and, what is more than equivalent, platinum and precious stones, than any other government, for it has virtually abolished money for internal circulation and has confiscated the treasures of the imperial family and the Orthodox Church. The Soviet is said to have \$500,000,000 in gold now on hand.



Marcus in New York Times

Germany's opportunity

But the French protest vehemently against Krassin's proposal to pay in gold for what he is trying to buy in England. Their objections are three: that the gold is stolen by the Bolsheviks; that if locomotives are supplied they will be used for the transportation of troops to crush out Poland and Ukraine; and that the gold should be first employed to pay Russia's debts to her Allies. French loans and investments in Russia amount to over five billion dollars and the French Government is opposed to restoring any kind of commercial or diplomatic relations with Russia until guarantees are given that all the debts of the old régime are to be paid in full. The Soviet Government has several times intimated its willingness to assume the imperial indebtedness in exchange for official recognition, but perhaps it would not be quite so ready to do so now in view of its recent military successes. Washington dispatches, however, state that our Government is convinced that Bolshevik rule is on the verge of collapse and will be shortly overthrown on account of the ruin which it has brought upon the Russian people.

The Two Turkish Governments

NOW that the Turkish peace treaty is ready the difficulty is to find any responsible Government to sign it. The Sultan still reigns in Constantinople, but his writ does not carry east of the Bosphorus nor west of the Chatalja line. Even in his capital he is openly flouted and secretly thwarted. For Anatolia, the homeland of the Turks, is under the sway of the rebel Nationalist Mustapha Kemal Pasha, who regards himself as the true protector of Islam. An extraordinary court martial at Constantinople summons to be tried for treason Mustapha Kemal and his colleagues in the Nationalist Government, Ali Fuad Pasha, former commander of the Twentieth Turkish Army Corps, and Rustem Bey, former Turkish Ambassador to the United States, and when they do not appear in court solemnly condemns them to death. But the condemned men reply that the Sultan is a prisoner in Constantinople and his Government the tool of the British, whose troops now hold the city. He may still be the Sultan of Turkey, but he cannot be Caliph of Islam unless he is free.

The two Governments, that of Constantinople and that of Angora, have only one thing in common, their opposition to the proposed peace terms. Mustapha Kemal says:

The aim of the Nationalists here is to keep the Turkish lands for the Turks, maintaining the integrity of Turkey as it stood when the armistice was signed. The Nationalists act by resisting execution of the terms of the treaty where they conflict with our ideas. This is a people's movement. Without their support it will die. We are depending, too, upon the aid of all Islam. The

Turks are the last of the Moslem races to remain free, and Islam will strive to keep them free. We have ample assurances from the Moslems of other lands that they will do their share to hamper the enemy. Most of them live in countries conquered by the British, and now it is the British who want to crush us. We have come to the last of their crusade against Islam, and today Islam is aroused to the danger.

Why was the principle of self-determination applied to the Armenians and Greeks in Turkey and not to the Turks. Where is the fair play of civilized Europe, which condemns the Turk? The peace terms were conceived by imperialists, without regard to the principles of justice.

In Constantinople a mass meeting of five thousand Turks was held in a park adjoining the mosque of St. Sofia and, marvelous to relate, an unveiled woman addressed the crowd. This was Fatima Hanem, who said:

We shall never consent to be separated from Thrace and Smyrna, with their historical monuments. The cross shall never be raised over our mosques. We believe in the Wilsonian principles and are confident that adequate application of them will be made eventually.

These threats are being backed with some show of force. In Adrianople the Turkish commandant, Jafar Tayar, is said to have an army of 40,000 Turks and Bulgars ready to resist the Greeks when they shall attempt to take possession of Thrace, which was assigned to them by the peace treaty. On the Asia Minor side the Greeks may have a worse time for the Nationalists are gathering about Smyrna in sufficient force to drive out the Greeks unless they get support from the Allies.

The French are withdrawing from Cilicia, leaving the Armenians of that district defenseless before the Turks. But on the other hand a French column has fought its way up from the Syrian coast to Aintab, which has been besieged by the Turks for two months.

D'Annunzio Seizes Durazzo

CAPTAIN Gabriele d'Annunzio, who has held Fiume for eight months, seems now determined to extend his power down the Adriatic coast. He has sent an expedition southward by sea and taken possession of Durazzo, the chief seaport of Albania. Albania is one of the unsolved problems of the peace. The Greeks claim the southern part of it. The Serbs claim the northern part of it. The Italians claim all of it. The Albanians claim independence. The secret treaty of London provided for the partition of Albania among the Powers. Italy was to get Avlona (Valona), the port nearest the Italian peninsula so as to give Italy command of both sides of the entrance to the Adriatic Sea. Italy also was to have a protectorate over the rest of Albania not otherwise appropriated.

But President Wilson held that the United States was

not bound by secret treaties which had not been communicated to the American Government when America was asked to come into the war and which were incompatible with the peace terms publicly accepted by the Allies. Accordingly he questioned the right of the Allies to divide and dispose of the Albanians without their knowledge and consent. In the midst of the war and apparently without the approval of France and England, Italy declared Albania an Italian protectorate. Recently it has been rumored that the Italian troops were being withdrawn from all parts of Albania except Avlona.

Fiume was by agreement of Italy, France, England and Russia in the treaty of London assigned to the Croats (Yugoslavs) as their seaport. In the city proper Italians predominate, but the surrounding country is strongly Slavic. The working class of Fiume is largely Slavic, but they mostly live in the suburb of Susshak, which is separated from Fiume by a small stream and connected with it by a bridge. Fiume is held by d'Annunzio's forces, but Susshak is occupied by regular Italian troops. A barrier on the bridge divides the opposing forces, but they frequently fraternize.

Recently it has appeared that numerous Fiumans and Dalmatians were in Italy stirring up trouble. In some cases the Government troops fired upon the mobs raised by the agents of d'Annunzio and at Rome the chief of police arrested seventy of them, but was ordered to release them by personal intervention of the King in their behalf. In Fiume the news of the arrests caused great indignation and a crowd of 10,000 gathered in front of d'Annunzio's palace. The poet appeared on the balcony and made an impassioned speech. He concluded by hurling his hat and his handkerchief into the crowd, which, with these as their insignia, marched to the Susshak bridge and tore down the barrier.

On the night of May 26 d'Annunzio led his men in attacks upon the neighboring villages, which are occupied by Yugoslavs. His object is apparently to start a war with the Yugoslavs in the hope that the Italians will support him in spite of the Italian Government. Foreign Minister Trumbitch of Yugoslavia and head of its Peace delegation, has lodged a complaint with the Powers against these unprovoked attacks by d'Annunzio's forces and also against their continued occupation of Fiume, which has for eight months deprived Hungary and Yugoslavia of an outlet to the sea and caused great misery to these peoples. In case the Allies do not suppress d'Annunzio's depredations the Yugoslavs will feel justified in taking measures of self-defense.



Wide World

Camping on the old tent ground is the city of Newark's answer to the high cost of renting. The Government has furnished 200 tents, the city has appropriated \$25,000, and evicted tenants have already begun to establish themselves comfortably in the tents for the summer. The camp has electricity, water, and so forth. Meals are to be served to the whole camp from a community kitchen

Where the Money Goes

(Continued from page 351)

is charged with the responsibility of economizing wherever economy is consistent with good service, and the principal financial officer of the administration will find it incumbent upon him firmly to control the demands of the departments for moneys to be expended.

In my estimation, the budget law just agreed upon, while probably nowhere near perfect in all its details, will stand out as one of the truly constructive pieces of legislation adopted by Congress in the present decade. Under its terms the President in conference with his cabinet, must hold a preliminary conference upon the sums needed to carry on the routine business of the Government, and to carry out the administration's economic, political and social program.

The budget, of course, must be a political instrument. It can be nothing else, for presidents are elected on political platforms and must fulfil pledges made by political parties intrusted with responsibility by the voters.

After the President and his advisers have agreed upon a program, it will be up to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Budget Bureau to work it out, and allocate to each department and each bureau of the Government its proper share of the appropriations to be sought from Congress. When the Secretary of the Treasury, as director of the budget, completes this work, the President must either approve it, or change it, and then on the first day of each regular session of Congress he must send the budget to Congress with his approval.

There is no way, under the law, by which any President in the future can dodge responsibility for the financial demands of any department or establishment of the Government, outside of the Supreme Court and the legislative branch.

Congress, in turn, will have to consider the budget in whole, as well as in part. It must reform its committee system to this end. And in case of a difference of opinion between Congress and the President, the people will have the opportunity, every two years, of deciding the issue.

The present Congress, working under extreme difficulty, has made a notable record in reducing appropriations sought by the executive departments. In all probability, when the record is summed up, the people will find that a saving of a billion dollars has been made. But Congress has done all of the economizing.

In the future, the process of saving will begin in the departments themselves, and while Congress will still be charged with the responsibility of cutting appropriations down, the President and his advisers will be charged with equal responsibility, for which they will be clearly accountable to the people. This they have not been in the past.

Washington, D. C.



Fares, please!!

The word "fare" has slipped and skidded from its older, warmer, truer meaning.

In stage-coach days, the driver was "host" and the travelers his "fares." Now "fare" has come to mean money.

In fact, for the last 20 years it has become the car rider's equivalent for a nickel.

From a clean seat in a modern electric street car, in its warmth, speed and cleanliness, we may dream back to dustier, colder days, when stout \$2.50 shoes nestled on a straw-strewn flooring. Then any ride was uncertain in time. Cars came each hour instead of every five minutes, and puffing steam dummies unerringly shot cinders between father's neck and his inflammable collar.

But this is all gone—all except the tradition that "fare" is unfair when it strays from its old crony, the five-cent piece.

There was a time when a good cigar or a railway track spike could be had two for 10 cents.

Once copper wire and beef steak cost 12 cents a pound; a dollar bought a good hat, a real shirt, a hotel room or a day's work in track labor.

Nothing is left of all this — except the habit of thinking of "fare" as money, instead of in its old meaning—one who is cared for by a host for pay.

Let us remember that a penniless host must needs be a poor one.

Let us think about the relation of electric railways and ourselves as mutual—each with definite obligations.

When adjustments are made, let's make them on the basis of a reasonable return for the service rendered—the old true basis of host and fare.

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Here Are Books—and Books

Our Turbulent Neighbor

Recent events in Mexico have called forth a considerable number of studies of the present régime in Mexico from which the reader may draw an answer to the question as to whether the United States should or should not intervene in the affairs of the distracted republic. In most of these works the author plainly tells the reader what conclusions he should

mic and social conditions now prevailing. The articles of the much-discussed new constitution which bear on economic issues are given in the text. The author has sympathetic confidence in the ultimate emergence of the Mexican people from their present difficulties.

"Mexico is the richest undeveloped accessible country in the world," is the text of P. Harvey Middleton's *Industrial Mexico, 1919 Facts and Fig-*

The modern world will accept no dogmas upon any authority; but it will accept any dogmas upon no authority. Say that a thing is so, according to the Pope or the Bible, and it will be dismissed as a superstition without examination. But preface your remark merely with "they say" or "don't you know that?" and the keen rationalism of the modern mind will accept every word you say.

The modern man wants to eat his wedding cake and have it, too.

The innovators have as much sham optimism about divorce as any romanticist can have had about marriage. Such a reformer is quite sure that when once the prince and princess are divorced by the fairy godmother they will live happily ever after.

The Superstition of Divorce, by Gilbert K. Chesterton. John Lane Co.

"Life in the Old Dog Yet"

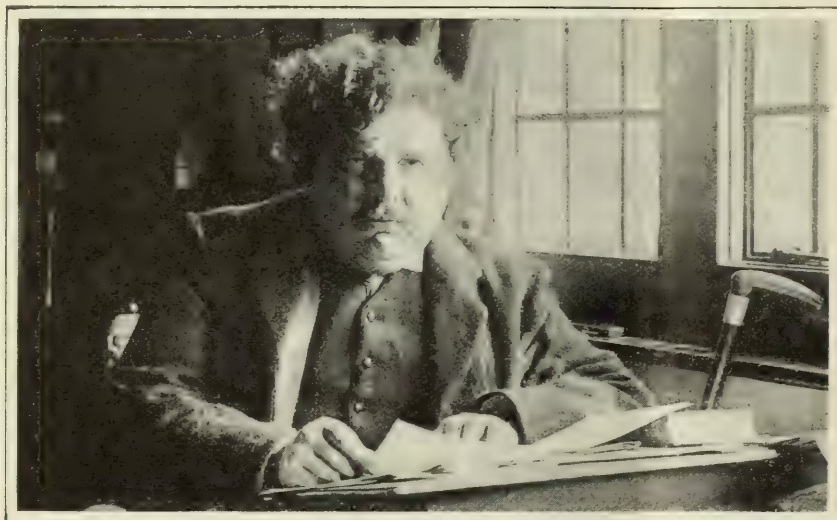
Romain Rolland says that he wrote *Colas Breugnon* in a reaction from *Jean-Christophe*, a sort of mental vacation. He wrote it before the war, he wrote it very evidently for the pure joy of the thing, in fact he says that he had no idea of "transforming or explaining the world either politically or metaphysically"; but if he had set out to give the world just the mental stimulus it needs he could not have done it better, probably not half so well. For *Colas Breugnon* has that joy in life which we have almost forgotten. He savors life, he holds it up to the light and lets the sun shine thru it, he drinks it slowly, tasting every bit of its sweetness down to the last drop, and if he finds some of it bitter, he laughs. He takes life easily, and that is almost a lost art!

Colas lived in Burgundy back in the time of Marie de Medici when society was perhaps a little less complex than it is now, but when they had pestilence, battle and sudden death even as today, when any modern would have had nearly as many excuses for tearing his hair as he does when he contemplates the present political situation in the United States. But don't read the book for moral uplift, read it because you will thoroly enjoy it. It has picturesque scenes, amusing incidents, dramatic moments, warm, sound philosophizing. The style is delightful—running, sparkling, bubbling over, breaking suddenly into little rimes, just for the fun of it. The English translation keeps the spirit very well tho it must be admitted that some of the sparkle is lost in transit.

Colas Breugnon, by Romain Rolland. Henry Holt & Co.

The Right to Know

Walter Lippmann's *Liberty and the News* is a plea for the establishment of impartial news agencies, capable of giving one hundred per cent information, uncolored by opinion and propaganda. "There can be," he shrewdly points out, "no liberty for a community which lacks the information by which to detect lies." Mr. Lippmann believes, as every reader of *The New*



Press Illustrating

The point of divorce reform, says Gilbert Chesterton, the English satirist, in his book "The Superstition of Divorce," is that the rascal should not only be regarded as romantic, but regarded as respectable. He is not to sow his wild oats and settle down; he is merely to settle down to sowing his wild oats. They are to be regarded as tame and inoffensive oats; almost, if one may say so, as Quaker oats

reach. *Mexico Under Carranza*, by Thomas E. Gibbon, insists that the Mexican people, demoralized by ages of misrule, are incapable of democratic self-government and that the Mexican Government is waging relentless war against the property rights of foreign residents. In the appendix there is a chronological list of outrages on American citizens.

Intervention in Mexico, by Samuel Guy Inman, is, on the contrary, avowedly pro-Mexican in spirit. Mr. Inman chronicles economic and social progress, wise laws and administrative measures, educational advance, the growth of a real public spirit and increasing friendliness to the United States; Mr. Gibbon has heard of nothing but oppressions and outrages. It is not for the stay-at-home American to say which is the true picture, but it is due to Mr. Inman's work to say that it seems very sympathetically in touch with the Latin American people and their viewpoint so that he can discuss as from the inside national institutions and characteristics which a less friendly critic could relate only from the outside.

Mexico, Today and Tomorrow, by E. D. Trowbridge, is a work of somewhat broader scope and less bent on propaganda. It gives a brief summary of Mexican history but is mainly devoted to a presentation of the econo-

ures. He expands it in chapters on railways, oil, mines, agriculture, timber, trade opportunities, sugar and coffee plantations, credit, banking, the national debt, the constitution of 1917, and government institutions. His information, gathered on the ground, is interesting. The volume is a reference book for the business man who is looking for new fields; it is distinctly not for the casual reader.

Mexico Under Carranza, by Thomas Gibbon. Doubleday, Page & Co. *Intervention in Mexico*, by Samuel G. Inman. Association Press, New York. *Mexico, Today and Tomorrow*, by E. D. Trowbridge. Macmillan Co. *Industrial Mexico*, by P. Harvey Middleton. Dodd, Mead & Co.

The Case for Marriage

Punch's advice to those about to get married was "Don't!" Equally concise is Gilbert Chesterton's advice to those about to get divorced. In *The Superstition of Divorce* he argues that if divorce is permitted even for unhappy marriages it will strike a fatal blow at the institution of marriage, which is based on the permanent sacredness of the vow. Such is the thesis, but most readers will be more interested in the embroidery of wit and wisdom with which it is embellished. A few quotations, necessarily too few, will give some idea of the tone of the book:

While free love seems to me a heresy, divorce does really seem to me a superstition.

Republic knows, in the greatest possible liberty of opinion, but he regards this as the lesser half of full liberty of the press. "When freedom of opinion is revealed as freedom of error, illusion and misrepresentation, it is virtually impossible to stir up much interest in its behalf. But people, wide circles of people, are aroused when their curiosity is balked. The desire to know, the dislike of being deceived and made game of, is a really powerful motive, and it is that motive that can best be enlisted in the cause of freedom."

Liberty and the News, by Walter Lippmann. Harcourt, Brace and Howe.

A Poet Who Thinks

It is restful to find emerging from the welter of impressions and records of personal emotion which constitute most of our modern verse a poet who is occupied primarily with ideas and with arresting methods of presenting them. He is not impersonal, but he is interested in his emotions not because they are his but because they are human. Verner von Heidenstam, who was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1916, has just been presented to Americans in a volume of translations by the editor of *Contemporary Verse*. Charles Wharton Stork by his introduction, by his selection of poems, and by the manner and spirit of his translations gives a definite picture of an unusually interesting personality. To quote von Heidenstam is the best way to explain him, but the best poems are too long to quote entire and too closely knit to be divided. "Starting on the Journey," however, is fairly typical.

Already I'm upon the bridge that leads
From Earth unto a land beyond my ken.
And far to me is now what once was near.
Beneath, as formerly, the race of men
Praise, blame, and forge their darts for
warlike deeds;

But now I see that true and noble creeds
Even on my foemen's shields are blazoned
clear.

No more does life bewilder with its riot.
I am as lonely as a man may be;
Still is the air, austere and winter-quiet:
Self is forgot and I go forward free.
I loose my shoes and cast aside my stave.
Softly I go, for I would not defile
With dust a world so pure, all white as
snow.

Beneath, men soon may carry to a grave
A wretched shape of human clay, the while
Mumbling a name—'twas mine once long
ago.

Most of it is not musical poetry but the vividness and originality of simile and phrasing do much by way of atonement. Sweden honors him primarily as a patriotic poet, an angle from which he will also appeal to Americans, tho he is really more fascinating in his less noble moods.

Sweden's Laureate: Selected Poems of Verner von Heidenstam, translated by Charles Wharton Stork. Yale University Press.

First Steps in the Fourth Dimension

Last November when the British eclipse expeditions brought back evidence to prove the predictions of Dr. Albert Einstein of Berlin as to the bending of light rays by gravitation



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ALVAN E. DUERR, Headmaster



one of the editors of The Independent was assigned to the task of putting into plain language the startling theories of the new Newton. This journalistic effort to explain to the non-mathematical reader what few professional mathematicians claim fully to understand met with such favor that the numbers of The Independent containing the articles were soon out of print and there was a demand for their publication in book form. This has been done and the neat volume of 120 pages contains not only the original material but extensive additions by the same author as well as an article in which Einstein explains his own theory. A bibliography of over a hundred references to Einstein's writings and to popular and technical articles and books on the subject is appended. There are numerous illustrations, even one giving directions for drawing a diagram of a four-dimensional figure. The author is so afraid that somebody will buy the book on the assumption that it is mathematical that he has prefaced it with the following:

PREFATORIAL DIALOG

Scene: A street car in uniform movement of translation in any direction.

Time: The present.

The Reader (looking over the top of a morning paper): Here's something queer—a whole page taken with a new discovery in physics—"Eclipse Observations Confirm Einstein's Theory of Relativity." Anything about it in your paper?

The Author: Yes. Here's a cartoon on it by McCutcheon.

The Reader: Must be something to it then. McCutcheon always knows what's news. (Reads on with audible fragments.) "Most sensational discovery in the history of science"—"Greatest achievement of the human intellect"—"Upsets Galileo, Newton and Euclid"—"Revolution in philosophy and theology." It looks as tho I ought to know something about this, doesn't it?

The Author: I think you will have to some time. And you might as well do it now and get it over with.

The Reader (running down the column and hitting the high spots): "Parallel lines meet"—"a man moving with the speed of light never grows old"—"gravitation due to a warp in space"—"length of a measuring stick depends upon direction of its motion"—"mass is latent energy"—"time as a fourth dimension"—why, the man is crazy, isn't he?

The Author: Well, definitions of insanity are so uncertain that it is not safe to say who is crazy. But it seems there's method in his madness—otherwise how could he have hit upon the exact extent of the sun's attraction on light?

The Reader (picks up his paper and reads aloud with concentrated attention): "Postulate I. Every law of nature which holds good with respect to a coördinate system K must also hold good for any other system K', provided that K and K' are in uniform movement of translation." Say, do you know anything about this business.

The Author: Well, yes, a little. I have followed the controversy—at a safe distance—for a number of years.

The Reader: Can you tell me in plain language what it is all about?

The Author: Yes. Just that. I can tell you what it is *about*, tho I can't tell you what it *is*. Einstein says that there are only twelve men in the world capable of understanding his latest paper.

The Reader: Are you one of the twelve?
The Author: No, nor the thirteenth.
 But without plunging into the mathematics of it, we might talk over some of the interesting aspects of the theory of relativity and in the end I could put you on the track of the twelve so you could read up on the subject if you liked.

The Reader: All right. That's fair. This is a slow car anyhow. Go ahead.

Easy Lessons in Einstein, by Edwin E. Sloan. Harcourt, Brace & Howe.

The Man Who Fed the World

Everyone concedes that Herbert Clark Hoover deserves a good biography. Thanks to Vernon Kellogg, his associate on the Commission for Relief in Belgium, he now has one. *Herbert Hoover, the Man and His Work*, is a biography as adequate as it is readable and contains exactly what the reader wishes to know. In it you can find out who the Hoovers were, how young Herbert finally managed to vanquish the bug-bear of "English composition" at Stanford University, how he learned typewriting between a Friday and the next Tuesday, his adventures as an engineer in the waterless interior of Australia and during the Boxer uprising in China, how the Belgian Relief Commission came to be organized, how Hoover wrung concession after concession from an unfriendly German Government on behalf of the Belgian civilians, how he handled the Food Administration in the United States, and how his efforts after the war saved from famine and Bolshevism the great belt of famished nations from the Baltic to the Adriatic. It is a magnificent picture of the most truly American figure of our time.

Herbert Hoover, the Man and His Work, by Vernon Kellogg. Appleton.

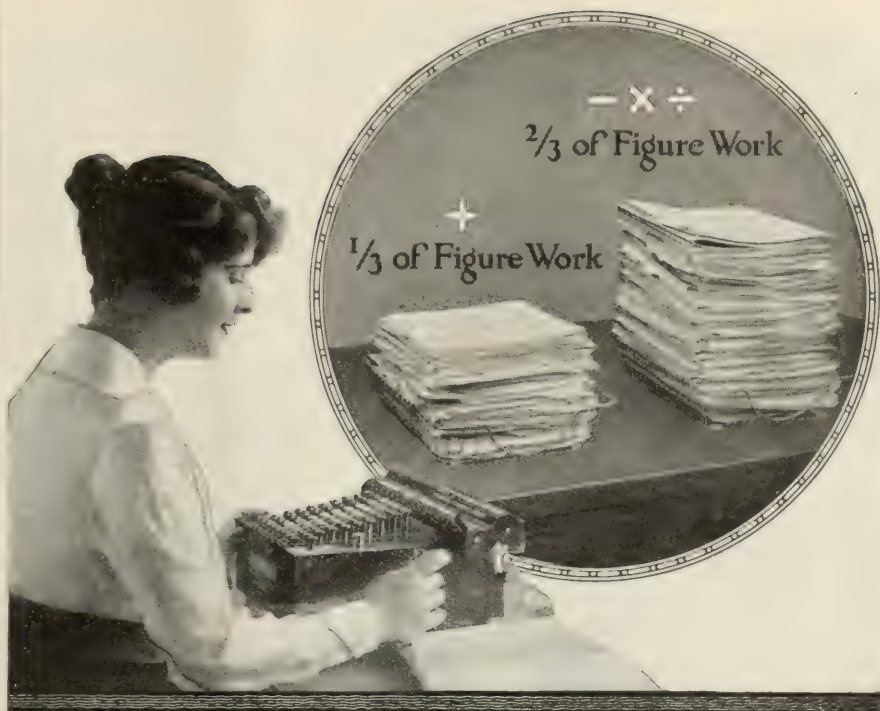
Bedouins

James Huneker's writing is full of sound and fury but it signifies a good deal. His criticism is backed by a real knowledge of most of the arts in most of the centuries and he tosses off quotations and allusions so rapidly that an attempt to place every one in any given essay is like trying to qualify in one of Dr. Crane's What-Do-You-Know tests. *Bedouins*, to judge by Mr. Huneker's last volume, are almost anything, but especially Mary Garden. They include thoughts on the "Artistic Temperament" and "Painted Music" and "Caruso on Wheels" and Chopin and Debussy and other interesting people. It is high-speed, colorful, fascinating writing which leaves you with vivid if somewhat tumultuous impressions.

Bedouins, by James Huneker. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Digestible Mince Pie

Mince Pie is an excellent name for Christopher Morley's miscellaneous collection of essays, poems, skits and character sketches; none of the ingredients have any relation to each other, some of them are much better than others, but the conglomeration is delicious. Mr. Morley mixes his metaphors a little by urging you to read the book in bed, as a soporific, which



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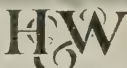
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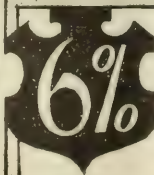
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is surely not the mission of mince pie, but any way it is worth reading, at least most of it is. The good parts are so very good that one resents the inclusion of an occasional forced and commonplace bit. Mr. Morley has not only a sense of humor but an original sense of humor. He is really whimsical, a characteristic much rarer in human nature than publishers' announcement would lead you to believe.

Mince Pie, by Christopher Morley. George H. Doran Co.

Dingy Pictures from Life

From poetry, sometimes sentimental, Margaret Widdemer has turned to writing unescapably realistic fiction. Her latest book, *The Boardwalk*, is a collection of stories about the winter life of an Atlantic coast resort.

The feverish, tawdrily gay summer, when you couldn't do a thing with the children, alternated with the empty idle winter, when there wasn't a thing for the children to do. If our people had any money they sent us to boarding-school. If they hadn't, or didn't worry, we spent fourteen hours a day and all available change on the boardwalk in summer, and made precocious love to each other there in winter after school.

It is with that precocious love making that most of the stories begin. It is a sordid, tawdry, unwholesome atmosphere, the sort of atmosphere that one would shun if the ideas back of the stories and their psychology, for they are primarily stories of character, were not really interesting. In some of them the people are stronger than their background and manage to break away from it entirely, and those stories are as good, often better, than the others. Which raises the question of the place of the sordid in art. Is the skill with which it is done a sufficient excuse for painting dead fish and tinsel?

The Boardwalk, by Margaret Widdemer. Harcourt, Brace & Howe.

The Newer Composers

Most of the guide books to the realm of music fail us just when we need them most, that is when we want to know something about the younger set who are claiming our attention. Here Paul Rosenfeld comes to our aid in a volume of criticism which may be called a postscript to any encyclopedia for he devotes most of his attention to the composers with whom we have had the opportunity to become acquainted only in recent years. The chief interest of the book therefore lies not in the essays on Wagner, Liszt and Berlioz, appreciative as they are, but in what he tells us of Ornstein, who comes from the ghetto; of Rimsky-Korsakoff, who as a lieutenant in the Russian navy came to our rescue in the Civil War; of Sibelius, who voices Finland; of Debussy, whose music is as ethereal as Maeterlinck's prose; of Stravinsky, who has "minted music anew"; of Mousorgsky, who represents the old religious Russia; of Scriabine, who has enlarged the scope of the piano; of Schoenberg, "the great troubling presence of modern music."

Musical Portraits. Interpretations of twenty modern composers. By Paul Rosenfeld. Harcourt, Brace & Howe.

Washington—The City of Disillusionment

(Continued from page 353)

ington I always have to go to church because some relatives reside there and recently I whiled away the time by looking at the feet of the people in the row ahead when they kneeled to pray. I solemnly assert that every shoe of man, woman and child that I saw in church in Washington was mended. Those people are bitterly, pitifully poor. Only stern necessity prevents them from being overdressed. They have always dressed first and eaten afterward. They boast of it. They are nice people. They are struggling hard to keep up that appearance of gentility to which they are accustomed. They are proud people—foolishly proud. I am sorry for them. In fact, I am so sorry for them I would like to take an axe handle and lay open the scalps of about two thousand, as there seems to be no gentler way of impressing them with the utter futility of their lives.

Still out of two thousand casualties it might be possible to save fifty or sixty persons and lead them into places where something useful is done—places where the boss would be all smiles some day and give a bonus or put an extra gold piece in the Christmas envelope. Places where initiative counts, where one can advance without the aid of the undertaker. Those poor benighted heathen in Washington don't know what it means to be associated with a company that had a good year. Every year is a bad year in Washington and the plaintive howl of the taxpayer pleading for economy brings from them an answering howl for living wages. The old game of making jobs is still played in spite of the fact that men and women are needed everywhere. And the silly dream that there are good jobs in Washington persists. It probably always will. How can the dream be shattered when the persons with the mended shoes hang on year after year, accumulating nothing but years? They could take lessons in one phase of Americanism from the East Side immigrants in New York. They lack the spirit of do and dare that seems to me to be an essential element of Americanism. It is only a part of Americanism, to be sure, and it is not the most vital part. But to me it is a part of Americanism to feel that all this country is yours and that nothing but you can keep you poor. To me it is Americanism to dislike doing a thing that you cannot put your heart into because it is tremendously worth while doing.

Washington seems to me to be saying: "Lord, give us jobs; any old jobs. Let us live here in this city all of our days. Lord, inspire Congress to order a census of the phonographs or establish a bureau for the prevention of red bugs and chiggers. Thus may we hang on and howl thru the happy years."

Washington, D. C.



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How to Increase Production

(Continued from page 355)

type who wants to "go somewhere," though given high wages and as good a chance for advancement as he could expect. Here we have the typical "floater," capable and desirable from the employer's standpoint, but dissatisfied with any fixed occupation and always sure that his real opportunity lies in some other place. Possible advances in pay or promotion seem to have little or no effect upon this type. It seems as natural for this type to float as for birds to go south every winter.

The type is not new. History has long recorded the wanderings of the journeyman, the gypsy, the tramp, the tourist, the explorer and the pioneer. The younger one is, and the less responsibility one has, the stronger this fundamental "go somewhere" instinct is. We all have it in some degree. But in the case of many of this type it is so strong and its call is so imperative that it interferes with progress, since the desire for travel has no definite industrial, vocational or promotion aim in view, and is not gratified for the sake of acquiring valuable experience.

Seventh, the "fixed idea" group, with immovable opinions concerning capital, labor, employer, foreman, other workers, etc. These differ from those who have stopped learning in that they have very definite ideas on many subjects that prevent or postpone the revision of ideas and the acquiring of additional knowledge. This type is often fond of arguing, but no matter upon what subject they speak, are sure to arrive at one of their fixed ideas. They hold themselves impervious to new ideas. Unfortunately, these fixed ideas are often extremely radical, and the worker may become dangerous to himself, to his family, to the industry and to the entire community.

Eighth, the type who refuse to take advantage of Safety First, and who think that it is smart to disobey or defy or evade rules for the practice of safety. These are not limited to the young, altho recklessness is usually thought to be a characteristic of youth. In the days when Safety First was new, and recklessness was fashionable, it was more or less excusable. The man who did "safety-first" stunts to amuse himself and his fellow workers was looked upon as a "regular feller," as "good company" and as a man "not scared of anything." Today, when Safety First is an established part of job and shop routine, and when recklessness is no longer fashionable or desirable, there is no excuse for it. However, the type still remains, and is at present a menace.

Ninth, the self-centered type, who refuse to recognize the social side or to coöperate with either fellow workers or with the employer. This is a type which brings much more suffering to itself than to others, and is one of the types to which the attention of the psychiatrist can be immediately directed with profit. It seems obvious that there is something decidedly

wrong here, which is causing much unhappiness, and which the success of the psychiatrist in treating similar types out of industry, leads one to believe can be easily helped.

Tenth, the timid or over-fearful type, who dread even remote and improbable accidents, from being struck by lightning to falling down stairs. Industry itself is doing much to help this type by provisions for and evidences of safety, provisions for health and hygiene, by a definite plan for promotion and satisfying advancement, and by otherwise eliminating causes of possible fears. In the extreme of this type, however, there is found constant fear of things that are never likely to happen, and it is this type of fear with which the psychiatrist must cope.

Eleventh, the indecisive type, who waver and hesitate over the simplest decision. In industry we cope with this type by so standardizing the work that the required decisions of their work cycles can be reduced in number, separated and individually explained, and their proper handling taught. It is, however, a slow and difficult problem to advance the indecisive type far without carefully planned methods of adjustment.

Twelfth, the over-decisive type, who are carried away quickly by a partial knowledge of an idea, but who have little power to evaluate evidence as distinguished from testimony, and no regard for the value of actual measurement in guiding decisions. These have some relationship to the self-centered, but are in many ways very different. The "fixed idea" people may have come to their ideas slowly. These over-decisive people rush into things without proper deliberation. They are the type that makes the ideal mailing list for promotion of fraudulent advertising, and are the most intolerable in religion, politics, and matters pertaining to fraternal orders and secret societies.

As has been said, these twelve types are by no means the only such types to be found in industry. Neither must it be thought that these types are always in the extreme forms that we have outlined here. Nor, again, must it be thought that such types are receiving no attention at present, for in fact managers are doing their best in many cases to understand and advance them, and many cases now are under the care of psychiatrists, but not thru industry itself. What we are pleading for is the discovery and treatment of such types in the early stages, thru the initiative of industry.

It must be apparent, as the late Carleton Parker so clearly realized and said, that the underlying cause of industrial inefficiency lies in instincts that have been suppressed or diverted. Most of those who propose remedies for industrial unrest have this in mind, tho they cannot or do not always make this clear. Any successful remedy must have it in mind.

It must also be apparent that this is not a new method of inspection to be forced on the worker. On the contrary, it is an opportunity to be available to every member of the organization and the management.

The psychologist will find waiting for him in progressive industry many new measuring methods and devices.

In the Motion Study laboratories he will find records of behavior; of progress in learning; of decision and indecision; of skill and awkwardness; of habit and automaticity; of transference of skill and experience from one kind of work to another; and of other variables that will be permanently useful to him in making accurate records, in estimating characteristics and in establishing norms in all fields.

For example, we have thousands of timed records showing skill of different types of executives, professional men, workers, champions, experts, inexperienced, supernormal, normal, subnormal, morons, epileptics, etc., at different kinds of work. Many of these show pitiful conditions of hesitation and indecision, even to the point of fumbling. We have also hundreds of records showing that the hesitation has been helped or cured by showing the worker his record, and teaching him the one best way to perform the activity involved.

The psychiatrists are, more and more, becoming interested in the possibilities of work in the industries. They are training groups of women to serve as Psychiatric Social Aids. This training, planned primarily to meet a war need, is well adapted to meet the everyday need of the industries, and will be further adapted as the needs are more fully realized.

It is for those in industry and especially those in management who stand for maintenance of what is best, for progress, and for definite plans of assistance to workers, to secure and hold their best opportunity, to prepare the industrial world for these new scientific workers, to invite them into the field, and to extend to them the heartiest coöperation. In this way, alone, can the psychiatrist enter industry with most profit to all concerned, and with the highest degree of conservation of the human element.

Montclair, N. J.

Thinking in the Open

(Continued from page 356)

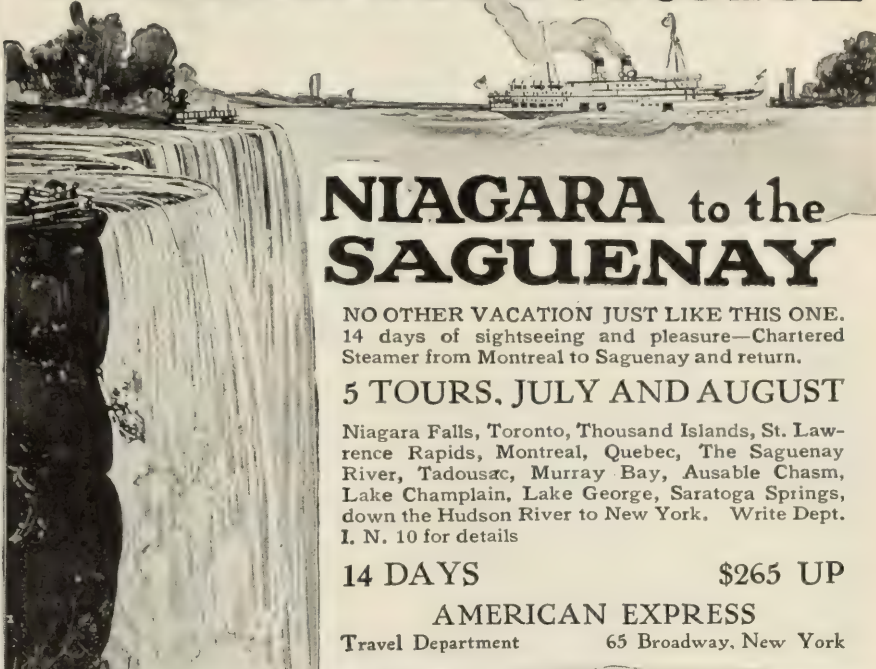
Either is likely worth listening to. If not, you do not have to listen longer.

The Chautauqua buildings are so constructed as to cater to casualness. The amphitheater spreads out to the walks on all sides. There are no walls and every aisle leads to the open. It is therefore easy to slip into a seat—or slip out of it. The distribution of a Chautauqua audience on ordinary occasions when the vast amphitheater is only partly filled is curious and characteristic. In the pit, right in front of the platform, is the compact body of those who know what the lecture is and are determined to hear every word of it. Then there is a widening semi-

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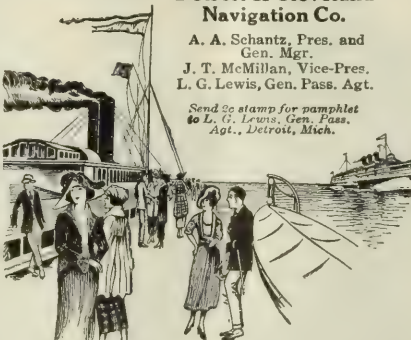
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circle of empty or scantily filled seats and finally around the upper edges of the bowl the crowd again thickens. This outer ring is composed of those who have just dropt in from curiosity. They are unwilling to commit themselves to an hour's hearing, but will give the speaker fifteen minutes in which to interest them. If he does he may see them gradually slipping down into the center. If he fails he will find his audience dissolving away on the edges like a lump of sugar in a cup of coffee. It is dangerous for a dull speaker to use a lantern, for when the lights are turned on again he may find himself talking to himself.

The Chautauqua platform is the best "tryout stage" in the country. Chautauquans will give any man a hearing—one hearing. If he gets another it is because he deserves it. That is why all the isms in their infancy make their first appearance before a Chautauqua audience. The future student of the genesis of American political, social and religious movements will find the files of the daily *Chautauqua Herald* his best source book for such disturbances of the intellectual atmosphere generally originate in the cyclone centers of the mid-continent and sweep eastward thru the Chautauqua circuits.

The amphitheater is misnamed for it is really not amphi at all, but is modeled after the single Greek theater, which is the best form ever invented for speaking and hearing. This was the universal form during the thinking period, but when the Romans went in for spectacular athletics they doubled the theater and made a circus out of it. The same transition from the mental to the muscular has taken place in America within a generation and our universities are naturally building amphitheaters instead of theaters.

Chautauqua is not unaffected by the spirit of the age and every year its calendar gives increased space to sports. But it differs from other educational institutions in that it still holds the head higher than the legs. Its architecture therefore tends more to the Greek than the Roman. The heart of Chautauqua is what is officially styled the Hall of Philosophy, but commonly called "the Hall in the Grove." This is a primitive wooden Greek temple, a square colonnade resting on a platform and supporting a roof. I saw a supercilious school ma'am, probably a classical teacher, tap one of the pillars with her hard knuckles and then turn up her sharp nose at an angle of forty-five degrees as she said in a voice matching her knuckles and nose: "Wood! And they call it a Greek temple. How I hate imitations!"

"My dear Madame," I retorted—or as I would have retorted only I never can think of retorts in time—"how you must hate the Parthenon!" For the Parthenon was a palpable imitation of an earlier wooden building. Its stone pillars were cut round, and tapered toward the top to represent logs of wood. The marble triglyphs above were

cut to look like the ends of what were once wooden beams, with six little square knobs (*guttae*) conscientiously carved beneath to stand for the heads of the wooden pegs which a thousand years before used to hold the rafters in place. I see that Chautauqua is putting in more brick and stone buildings every year and I am afraid that it will eventually become petrified. A living thing must be embodied in ephemeral material. But doubtless those who saw the canvas tents on the Chautauqua shore give way to comfortable bungalows looked to the future with the same foreboding as I do now.

The olive grove of Academe where Plato taught—no, talked—was the mother of all academies. That is, this most informal way of learning, the academic, became in the course of centuries a synonym for whatever is most conventional. The word "forum," that sounds so academic now, meant originally "out of doors." It was the open market place, what we call "the curb." And in the days when the Forum Romanum was the focus of the world's thinking it was not free from the taint of commercialism most abhorrent to our Latin professors. As Professor Robinson says, no two people in the world are so different as an ancient Greek and a modern classicist.

But Chautauqua keeps a lot of the old Greek spirit. The Chautauquans are as eager as were the Athenians to "hear tell" of some new thing. They will flock to the Hall in the Grove at any hour in the day to hear the latest novelty in poetry, philosophy or religion. They sit around on the floor, on the railing, on the steps, on the sod in groups reminding one of that picture by Alma Tadema, "Reciting Homer," that is hung in all the college studies. On the outskirts of the crowd are semi-detached auditors who feed the squirrels with one hand while they listen with the other.*

One reason why Chautauqua is restful is that you do not have to plan for the future, and do not have to do what you do not want to do when the time comes because you have planned to. You can wait till ten minutes before the hour to decide whether you will take in the lecture or the lake, whether you will go to church or go to sleep or both, whether you will watch somebody play tennis or hear somebody play the piano. It spoils the pleasure of any entertainment to fix a date for it far in advance without knowing what your mood will be, as you have to do when you engage seats. How can I tell that at 8:30 two weeks from tonight I shall want to listen to Tchaikowsky's Sixth Symphony? I may be so happy then that I cannot endure this most miserable of music. Or I may be so unhappy that hearing it will add another to the list of crimes which have given it the name of "the Suicide Symphony." You want what you want when you want it and you generally can get it at Chautauqua—unless you oughtn't to.

*Yes, that's all right. If you are on the outskirts of the crowd you have to hold one hand to your ear in order to catch the speaker's words—unless it is Vachel Lindsay, who can be heard anywhere on the grounds.

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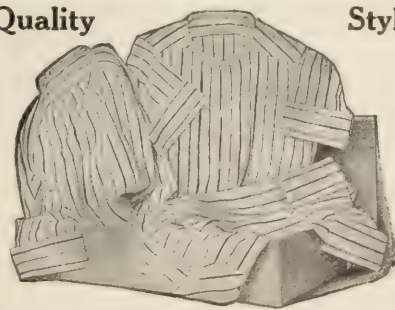
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DIVIDENDS

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Thursday, July 15, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, June 19, 1920.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.

New York, June 2, 1920.

PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK

DIVIDEND NO. 85

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1 3/4%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Thursday, July 1, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business Tuesday, June 15, 1920.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DE LANO, Treasurer.

H. C. WICK, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.

New York, June 2, 1920.

COMMON CAPITAL STOCK

DIVIDEND NO. 71

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Thursday, July 1, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business Tuesday, June 15, 1920.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DE LANO, Treasurer.

H. C. WICK, Secretary.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.

Allegheny Avenue & 19th Street.

Phila., June 2, 1920.

The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of Two and One-half Dollars (\$2.50) per share from the net earnings of the company on both common and preferred stocks, payable July 1, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 14, 1920. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE COMPANY.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 18, 1920.

DIVIDEND 98.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on June 30, 1920, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on June 5, 1920. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

JOS. T. MACKEY, Treasurer.

MEETING NOTICE

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING

The stockholders of the American Car and Foundry Company are hereby notified that the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at its offices, No. 243 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, June 24, 1920, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

H. C. WICK, Secretary.

How to Study This Number

The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

I. Here Are Books—and Books.

1. You have been asked to select for your school library one of the four books on Mexico. Write a letter, address to the principal of your school, naming the book you select, and giving your reasons for believing that book will interest students more than any one of the others would do.
2. Explain the following terms: appendix; a chronological list; a brief summary; a bibliography; unescapably realistic fiction.
3. Explain the meaning of the following sentence: "The modern world will accept no dogmas upon any authority; but it will accept any dogmas upon no authority." What rhetorical principle does the sentence illustrate? What is the rhetorical name for a sentence of this kind? What is the advantage of using such a sentence?
4. Draw from any of the books read in your school course in English material that will illustrate the following: a picturesque scene; an amusing incident; a dramatic moment; sound philosophizing.
5. Explain the meaning of the verse given under the title, "A Poet Who Thinks." What two attitudes toward life does the poem emphasize?
6. Tell in full, with illustrations chosen from books read in English, what is meant by the expression, "Vividness and originality of simile and phrasing."
7. Write "a prefatorial dialog" to be used as an introduction to any book studied in your school course.

II. A Message from the United States Government. Where the Money Goes. By Medill McCormick.

1. Write a short outline of the article.
2. Show how the writer makes use of the principle of definition as a means of increasing the clearness of the article.

III. Thinking in the Open. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. What spirit characterizes the article?
2. Write a circular, or letter of announcement, to be used in calling attention to the work at Chautauqua.
3. Write an argumentative composition for or against the proposition, "No student should be allowed to take more than two studies at a time."
4. Write a serious, or a humorous, composition in which you narrate the events that took place at a school that adopted the Chautauqua method in full.
5. Explain the following allusion: "Like Touchstone in the Forest of Arden he gets into a worse place."
6. Prove that the following statement is true or is not true: "All travel is educational, wherever the journey may lead."
7. Write for your school paper an editorial article in which you present reasons for believing in, or for not believing in, "The introduction into reputable educational practice of that unjustly condemned but surreptitiously employed method of mental culture known as 'cramping'."

IV. How to Increase Production. By Major Frank B. and Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth.

1. Explain the plan on which the article has been written. What are the advantages, and what are the disadvantages, of referring so noticeably to the "twelve types of misfits?"
2. Give a short talk in which you explain the value of the work of a psychiatrist.
3. Explain the advantages of applying the principle of standardization to class work in composition.
4. Write an original short story in which you make use of characters that will illustrate one or more of the "twelve types of misfits" named in the article.
5. Imagine that you are an efficiency expert who has given especial attention to the study of English. Point out what you think "The One Best Way" to prepare a lesson in literature, and "The One Best Way" to prepare written work.

V. Washington—The City of Disillusionment. By Chester T. Crowell.

1. The writer says, "Washington is the most depressing city I have ever seen." Draw from the article material for a description of a city that the writer would call "The most exhilarating city I have ever seen."
2. What type of character does the article indicate that the writer most admires?
3. Write a paragraph of contrast on "The Advantages and the Disadvantages of a Government Position."

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. The Presidential Campaign—"Democratic Timber," "The Wilson Platform," "The High Cost of Politics."

1. According to Mr. Hapgood, what influence will Mr. Bryan probably have on the coming Democratic convention?
2. Who is Mr. Hapgood's first choice for the nomination? Do you agree with him?
3. Name five things which the Democrats will probably emphasize in their platform. How will the Republicans meet the same issues?
4. What do you think of the disclosures made before the Senate committee? Will these disclosures affect the presidential campaign?

II. Where the Money Goes.

1. What are the essential elements of a budget system? Does the government of your community provide such a system?
2. Describe briefly the system of raising and spending money as it has worked in the United States up to the present time.
3. "A budget system similar to that which existed under Alexander Hamilton." What are the facts which justify this phrase?
4. How will the new system described by Senator McCormick work in practice?

III. Washington—The City of Disillusionment.

1. "Today if [Washington] is a political graveyard," etc. What does Mr. Crowell mean by this statement?
2. Assuming that his description of physical conditions in Washington is true, how do you account for such conditions?
3. What impression of the United States civil service do you get from this article?
4. Can you suggest any method for remedying the conditions described?

IV. Ohio Amendments Upheld.

1. What are the exact provisions of the constitution in reference to amendment? What method of ratification was provided in the case of the eighteenth and nineteenth amendments?
2. What question concerning the Prohibition amendment still remains to be settled?
3. What is the present status of the suffrage amendment?

V. Recognizing Russia—"London Receives Soviet Envoys," "Russian Trade Opportunities."

1. What is the purpose of Krassin's visit to London? If the British Government approves of trade relations with the Soviet Government what will be the political effect?
2. What trade advantages has Russia to offer to the various countries of Europe? What limitations will there be on this trade for the present?
3. Why are the French opposed to opening trade with Soviet Russia?

VI. How to Increase Production.

1. What is meant by Scientific Management as applied to industry? What contributions have Major and Mrs. Gilbreth made to the subject?
2. Make a list of the twelve types of industrial misfits mentioned in this article. Do you recognize yourself as belonging to any one of these types? What remedies are suggested to you?
3. Define the work of a psychiatrist. How does his work fit into industry?

VII. The Coming Food Shortage.

1. What are the facts upon which the author bases his prediction of a food shortage next winter?
2. Is there any reason why farm labor should be less well paid comparatively than city labor?
3. "The adjustment . . . must come from a food scarcity," etc. Discuss this statement with the laws of supply and demand in mind.

VIII. The Interchurch Situation—"Presbyterians Leave Interchurch," "Fair Play for the Interchurch World Movement."

1. How can you explain the statement, "The movement has been of incalculable value and has been worth all it cost," when there is said to be a deficit of \$6,000,000?
2. What other religious denominations besides the Presbyterians "are likely to pull out from the Interchurch World Movement"? Would you imagine the Northern Baptists to be among them?
3. How, in the author's estimation, has the movement failed and how succeeded?
4. "... the Christian Church is in debt to the Interchurch World Movement." Please explain.

HAMILTON HOLT
Editor

EDWIN E. SLOSSON
Associate Editor

HANNAH H. WHITE
Managing Editor

PRESTON SLOSSON
Literary Editor

The Independent

FOUNDED 1848

Including Harper's Weekly

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Advertising Director

Just a Word

This double number of The Independent, combining the issues of June 19 and June 26, is made necessary by the present shortage of white paper. This emergency is one which most of the magazines published in this country are being forced to meet; in some cases it has resulted in a temporary suspension of publication. It is our expectation, however, that by one combination of two issues in one we shall be able to get past the immediate difficulty and continue unbroken the regular weekly publication of The Independent. In this double number we have included the news of two weeks. We have also achieved a remarkable record of timeliness in publishing the full account of the Republican convention, the platform adopted and the picture of the candidate.

Pebbles

Sunday School Teacher—Johnny, can you tell me who built the ark?

Johnny—Naw.

Sunday School Teacher—Correct.—*Punch Bowl.*

"Yes, said the Boston girl, "I am going to marry him to reform him."

"Huh! What is there left to reform?"

"Well, he occasionally splits his infinitives."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Reporter (interviewing centenarian)—To what do you attribute your great age, then, Madame?

Madame—I can't say at present, sir. Y'see, I'm still bargainin' with several patent-medicine companies.—*Sydney Bulletin.*

"I hope that the young man you met on the golf links never kisses you by surprise," said the mother, who was wintering at the fashionable resort, to her daughter.

"Nay, nay, mother. He only thinks he does," returned the minx.—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

The shirts I sent to thee, dear heart,

Are of no further use to me;

The collars are all torn apart;

My Laund-ery! My Laund-ery!

In vain my underwear I seek;

My socks in shreds appear to be;

And still I send you more each week:

Oh Laund-ery, you'll ruin me!

—*Yale Record.*

Talking about the Prince of Wales, who is being used as the suffering bird to try to save the English monarchy system. He was at a rest-camp in France one raw morning, and coming on a group of soldiers playing two-up, blew into the game. He was losing steadily, when a big Queenslander pushed into the school, and after watching the play for a while said in a tone of concern: "Say, Prince, what'll they say to yer if yer go 'ome broke?"—*Sydney Bulletin.*

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By Edwin E. Slosson

Remarkable Remarks

MISS J. B. CRANFILL—Hell hath no fury like a woman's corns.

SENATOR HIRAM JOHNSON—The climate of California is not debatable.

REV. JOHN ROACH STRATON—Dancing Christians are dancing corpses.

W. J. BRYAN—It is not wine and beer that the wets want—it is alcohol.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS—Charlie Chaplin is always sleeping in my best bedroom.

FRANK H. GILBRETH—All surfaces of all factory workrooms should be painted white.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE REPORTER—At 4 p. m. Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks washed her curls.

BRUCE BARTON—A politician with his ear to the ground can't keep his eye on the ball.

DR. GRAHAM LUSK—No family of five should buy meat until they have bought three quarts of milk.

GOVERNOR CALVIN COOLIDGE—We need more of the Office Desk and less of the Show Window in politics.

PUBLISHER THOMAS B. MOSHER—Is there any reason why a man with a milk route should not read Shelley?

SENATOR PENROSE—The League of Nations occupies an obscure place in the political cemetery of dead issues.

REV. DR. I. M. HALDEMAN—This Inter-church Movement deceives men, telling them that they are the sons of God.

BERTRAND RUSSELL—I am one of those who, as a result of the war, have passed over from Liberalism to Socialism.

NEAL R. O'HARA—The French 75's are now silent on the battlefields but the perfect 36's are busy on the boulevards.

M. L. BLUMENTHAL—Probably the most thankless and least remunerative job is that of being brother to a great man.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—I will take my chances on the forgiveness of a living God rather than the capers of a ouija board.

DE LA HUERTA—Mexico invites and enjoys the visits of foreigners, but we do not wish to make our country a place of dissipation.

BLASCO IBANEZ—General Obregon, with his short thick neck, broad shoulders and small eyes, which on occasion emit fierce glints, reminds you of a wild boar.

JOHN R. MOTT—We need more men and women who have sunk a shaft down deep into the great thought of God, have uncovered hidden streams, and have set gushing great vital fountains.



Graced! She, who in the business of this brisk day is a persevering and now really tremendous power—"the second in command"—is quick to stamp with her unrestrained approval those things which best help to lighten the burden of her work. A new order! Because the Mimeograph is particularly a woman's implement—neatly doing in hours the work of days—its importance in the world of commerce has kept pace with the remarkable growth of woman's influence in business. Today the Mimeograph is duplicating, at the remarkable speed of five thousand well-printed copies an hour, all kinds of form letters, bulletins, blanks, designs, maps, diagrams, etc., in unnumbered thousands of institutions throughout the world. And thereby it is cutting costs and tedious labor down to minimum. Booklet "E-6" will tell you how this is done. Send for it now. A. B. Dick Company, Chicago—and New York.



The Independent

June 19 and 26, 1920

The S. O. P. Pussyfoots Into Action

By Harold Howland

ON Tuesday of last week the Republican party went into session in Chicago and on Saturday night it came out the Same Old Party. Twenty years had fallen from its shoulders. It was happily, comfortably, complacently back in the year Nineteen Hundred. For it there had been no Twentieth century, no Roosevelt, no progressive movement, no great war. It was the Same Old Party. I wonder what will happen if it wakes up in November—or sometime—to discover that this is not the Same Old World.

On the surface it was a harmonious convention. Every decision made on the floor was smilingly acquiesced in by everybody. No one threw any monkey wrenches or other hardware into the works. Behind the scenes it is true there was heated altercation on a single point, the Covenant and the League. Johnson and Borah, snickersnees in hand, were all ready to run up the jolly Roger and put to sea with their hands against every man if they could not have their way. The reservationists, strict and mild, of the Senate had no intention of letting them have it. For three days "they fought and they bit, they scratched and they fit," when suddenly some master of illusion produced a plank that had the magic property of looking to each of them just like the one he wanted. So all the animals, even the wildest of the wild and the mildest of the tame, lay down together. The twin lions of California and Idaho began to eat straw with their brethren of the East—and all was harmony and brotherly love.

They say that young Will Hays, the flowery-tongued, glad-handing national committee chairman, had that mesmeric plank in his pocket all the time and that it was written by Elihu Root weeks or months ago. I wonder if Mr. Root over there in Europe is proud of the job. As a keynote it rings with all the clear, bell-like tone of an unbaked earthen pot struck with a lump of putty. But it produced harmony, which is what the party wanted, and it has prevented that most dreadful of party catastrophes, a bolt. It has the further advantage from the public point of view, if it is not blasphemous to introduce that point of view in considering a party platform, that it leaves every Republican Senator, present and prospective, free to act on the Treaty and the Covenant when next they come up for action precisely as he pleases.

The rest of the platform was as dull as a Chicago sky. Wherever possible it substituted words for ideas. It did its best to reassure the conservatives without annoying the progressives, to mollify the progressives without alarming the reactionaries. It contained such magnificent challenges to thought and action as these: "The farmer is the backbone of the nation," "Without obedience to law and maintenance of order our American institutions must perish," "We favor a liberal and generous foreign policy founded upon definite moral and political principles," "We hold in imperishable remembrance the valor and the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of America who fought in the Great War for human liberty," "The supreme duty of the nation is the conservation of human resources thru an enlightened measure of social and industrial justice. We pledge the Republican party to the solution of these problems thru national and state legislation in accordance with the best progressive thought of the country," "Republicans are not ungrateful."

We have held our presses in order to publish in this issue of The Independent the complete story of the Republican Convention, wired from Chicago by the former Associate Editor of The Independent. Mr. Howland will also attend the Democratic Convention in San Francisco as the representative of The Independent, and we hope to make another notable record of timeliness in presenting his article and the news of the convention there.

The platform straddles everything that had two sides. Its favorite word was "But." The subjects about which there could be no controversy were smothered in untentiousness.

The platform was adopted unanimously except for the usual protest from the Wis-

consin La Follette delegates, who presented a radical platform as a substitute amid catcalls, hisses, groans, and hoots.

Then came the proceedings which fell naturally into three parts—oratory, deadlock, landslide. The outcome was a victory for the professionals over the amateurs. It was demonstrated once more that a little, compact group of old political hands who know their own minds and the weaknesses of their fellowmen can have their own way against anything but a revolution. It was something like two months ago that a visitor to Washington used to come back and tell me that Harding was the candidate of the "Senatorial crowd" and warn me to watch him when the time came. But meanwhile so much had crowded into the foreground of the picture that his big figure in the background had become indistinguishable. Neither I nor anyone else was watching Harding as the oratory surged and beat about our heads and the deadlock strained and groaned before our eyes. Except the little "Senatorial" group who were

running things. They had him in mind all the time, I suspect, and only awaited the appropriate moment to trot him out. Not that they could have made the convention nominate Harding if it had not wanted to. The convention was unbossed. It was as free as any convention of politicians can ever be. But it was ultimately controlled with great success by past masters in the political game.

The oratory of the nominating speeches was as sultry as the weather. Speech after speech dragged its flaccid length along, each one galvanizing into the time-worn activity the supporters of its subject and leaving the rest of the audience bored and impatient.

Midway of the parching expanse of words something like a little cooling wind came to woo the senses of the crowd. The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Congressman Gillet, nominated Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts with splendid brevity and absence of bombast. Then a slim figure in refreshing white with a smart sailor hat on her head came forward and made the best speech of the day. She was Mrs. Alexandria Carlisle Pfeiffer, until recently a popular actress. Her simplicity and directness of manner, her effective delivery and cameo-like enunciation and the freshness and vigor of her thought put to the blush all the experienced spellbinders who ramped and roared before and after her. Other women made good speeches, but none so good as hers.

Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, T. R.'s sister, supported General Wood's candidacy with vigor and effectiveness. In fact this first advent of women into a national convention as spokesmen for candidates was a triumph for themselves and a lesson to the men. Next time they would do well to make all the speeches. There would be more matter in them and less oratory.

The speeches rumbled on till eleven candidates were in the field. Then came the first ballot. It revealed Wood first, Lowden second, and Johnson third, with the highest more than two hundred votes from the goal. Four ballots were taken that day and none of the three made appreciable gains. Then the delegates went out from the Coliseum to think it over and the managers of the different candidates started to rustle for votes.

It was anybody's race and probably nobody's so far as the leaders were concerned. They had shot their bolts. The convention would not have any one of them. The question was, who would the convention have. The next day was Saturday. In a political convention there is nothing like imminence of Sunday to break a deadlock. Delegates want to go home.

Life in a convention city is expensive and most delegates cannot spare more than a week from their home affairs. So Sunday is the best ally of those who would bring off a *coup d'etat*. It was the Senate's hour. In a hotel room long past midnight, the story goes, the final plan was made. Harding it was to be. However that may be, that was the way things went when the morning came and the convention met. For three ballots Wood and Lowden held their own on level terms. But each ballot saw Harding creeping steadily up. Sixty-one votes he had the night before. Now the tale was seventy-eight, eighty-nine, one hundred and five, one hundred and thirty-three and one-half. The eighth ballot found Wood and Lowden slipping. Johnson had already

lost nearly half his votes. There came a demand for a recess. It was hotly contested. An excited group argued and shouted on the platform. Even the Brahmin-blooded Lodge lost his imperturbability and waxed gesticulatory. A newspaper man invited to the platform was seized by a clerk and almost hurled back into the press box. Myron Herrick, leader of the Ohio delegation, excitedly protested against the recess. He was apparently afraid that it might halt the steady progress of the Harding slide. But the Senators on the platform calmed his fears.

The question was put and the chairman declared it carried. The recess was ordered. At five o'clock the balloting began again and the end came swiftly. The ninth ballot saw the Lowden delegates flocking to Harding with one-fifth of the Wood men. Harding's vote was 347½. The tenth ballot ratified the choice and Harding with 692 1-5 votes became the nominee.

And who is Harding? Former Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, present Senator from Ohio, tall, handsome, dignified, "stalwart," who asserts that his Republicanism is the Republicanism of McKinley. He is a regular of the regulars. He hates any divagations from the true faith, such as T. R. and his followers indulged in in 1912, as the devout Catholic hates apostasy. With his nomination the wheel has come full circle. We are back in 1900 again.

A tepid demonstration occupied the next half hour. Then the delegates named Coolidge as candidate for the vice-presidency and went out to scurry for trains and home. So ends the Roosevelt era of the Republican party. The party has slipped back into its former state of self-satisfaction and turned again to its worship of prosperity and conservatism and "regularity." It has put a "regular" candidate on a "regular" platform. It will wage a "regular" campaign and trust to win a "regular" victory. It was probably inevitable. In any human organization or community great leaders do not follow one another without a break. Human progress is like the sea. There are troughs between the waves and only every seventh wave is a giant.

The Republican party is naturally the party of the contented, the prosperous, the static. When its leaders are mediocre its weight is all thrown on the side of the existing order. It then looks inward not forward. It sees itself as the guardian of what is, not the eager quester for the things that are to be. But it has the merits as well as the defects of its quality. It is efficient. It gets things done.

It only needs strong leadership by men of vision to make it a mighty force for good in the nation and thru the nation in the world.

That leadership it lacks today. A great opportunity confronted the party at Chicago, but it made the great denial. It chose to pussyfoot.

There is just one ray of light in the murkiness. For the second time in many decades the Republican party has nominated for the vice-presidency a man worthy to be president. *Absit omen*. But perhaps the germ of the new leadership is to be found in the young man who said "there is no right to strike against the public safety by anyone, anywhere, at any time," and awoke to find himself famous.

Chicago



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Women and children first—if they step lively



A well built hair pin curve on Pike's Peak Highway, the highest motor road in the world, which represents an unusual achievement in road building, for it has eighteen miles of broad, smooth boulevard rising at an average grade of 6 per cent with a maximum of only 10 per cent. The road leads to the summit of Pike's Peak, almost three miles above sea level

When Uncle Sam Goes On the Road

A Message from the United States Government to the American People

By Thomas H. MacDonald

Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads

ON July 11, 1916, President Wilson approved the measure generally known as the Federal Aid Road Act, under which the Federal Government is now coöperating with the states in the construction of highways.

Nearly a century before, the Congress had put an end to federal activity in road building when it failed to continue the appropriations necessary for the completion of the Cumberland Pike, the great national road which was to connect eastern tidewater with the frontier along the Ohio. This early activity in road work by the Federal Government was abandoned because of the development of the railroads which quickly replaced the stage coach for the long overland journey, and relegated the highways to the position of feeders which they have ever since occupied.

There followed nearly three-quarters of a century during which the public roads went from bad to worse under the care of local overseers and poll tax labor. A few of the main roads controlled by toll companies were kept in passable condition with the revenue collected from travelers at the pikes or barriers; but in the main the country roads of this period were best avoided by all who could.

New Jersey was the first state to redeem itself from this condition by the establishment of a state highway department in 1891. The results, in this state, of the substitution of scientific road construction for the mismanagement of the local road builders were so quickly demonstrated, that Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and other eastern states followed with the establishment of highway departments in rapid succession. State control with consequent application of engineering principles to highway construction proved to be the solution of the road problem in these states. Under that plan were built up the splendid road systems which they now possess.

But, notwithstanding the success of the state-aid plan, there remained in 1915 seventeen states which had failed to adopt it, in a workable form, and which were still opposing to the forces of road destruction the weak arm of local control.

To encourage the establishment of adequate and efficient highway departments in all the states was one of the principal objects of the Federal Aid Road Act. It specifically provides that each state, in order to share in the distribution of federal aid funds, must have a state highway department, adequate, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, to take charge of the scientific design and construction of roads; and that these departments must have direct supervision over the construction on which federal funds are to be expended. To make sure that these departments will have sufficient money to carry on their work, the act further provides that the allotment of federal funds shall be met in each state by the appropriation of at least an equal amount of state money.

The effect of these provisions of the act was felt immediately. In the first year after its approval by the President more constructive state highway legislation was placed upon the statute books than had ever before been enacted in the history of the country in a similar period, and a condition was brought about which otherwise would not have been reached in five or ten years.

The conditions laid down operated most powerfully to bring about the establishment and strengthening of state highway departments, the placing of road construction under skilled supervision, the standardization of road construction methods, the creation of large funds for construction and maintenance, and the establishment, in many states for the first time, of definite provision insuring the maintenance of highways from the date of their completion.

The Secretary of Agriculture is named to administer the provisions of the act, and he, in turn, has delegated the details of administration to the Bureau of Public Roads.

The appropriation made by the Act of 1916 was \$75,000,000, which was made available in five annual installments, beginning with \$5,000,000 for the first year, and increasing annually by \$5,000,000, the last installment of \$25,000,000 becoming available on July 1, 1920. By a subsequent [Continued on page 418

The Amazing Progress of Aviation

A Message from the Italian Government to the American People

By Colonel Alessandro Guidoni

The author of this article is himself a pioneer in aviation; in 1911 at Spezia, Italy, he tried the first Italian seaplane ever used; in 1913 he was the first airman to drop a 700-pound torpedo from a torpedo plane. During the Italian-Turkish war Colonel Guidoni was wounded in an aeroplane landing at Tripoli. He was with the seaplane squadron "San Marco" at Venice during the Great War. Among his foreign decorations are the D. S. M., the Legion d'Honneur, and the B. E. Cross. Colonel Guidoni is the first attaché for aeronautics from Italy to the United States

OCTOBER 20, 1911, has been perpetuated as the date when an Italian aeroplane took the air from the shores of Tripoli to execute on the Turkish lines the first aerial reconnaissance ever recorded in the annals of history. Airplanes of this type were then equipped with 50 horsepower motors, and could not fly higher than 1800 feet above ground. The useful load was barely sufficient for one person, so that the pilots were compelled to fly alone. Tripoli, however, had not been occupied a month, when two hangars for the two 350,000 cubic feet P1 and P2 dirigibles were erected; these dirigibles afterwards made more than eighty flights in the interior of Tripoli.

Italian aviation began thus its glorious course, supplementing the scarce and unsatisfactory means of that time with the devotion and prowess of its personnel. As in the automobile field our firms had secured an enviable position among European constructors, so for the production of aircraft there sprang up numerous organizations which by their endeavor and sheer

ability made possible not only the emancipation of our aviation from foreign production, but even the supplying of a great number of planes and motors abroad.

At the beginning of the great war Italy, altho possessing a nucleus of aircraft and motors, was not in a position to successfully face the risks of war above the ground. The remaining nations of the Entente were not, however, in much better shape. The speed of Italian aircrafts was at that time a trifle more than eighty miles per hour; the motors were only 100 horsepower and the load of bombs could not exceed sixty-five pounds. At this stage Italian enterprise began to create with great enthusiasm, bettering that which existed and producing that which was needed. On the other hand Italian aviators did not for a moment hesitate to

throw themselves into aerial encounters, tho they well knew that they were facing with imperfect planes a trained foe, hardened and rendered expert by a year of pitiless war. It is no mystery that many of them gallantly paid with their lives for their temerity.

With a supreme effort

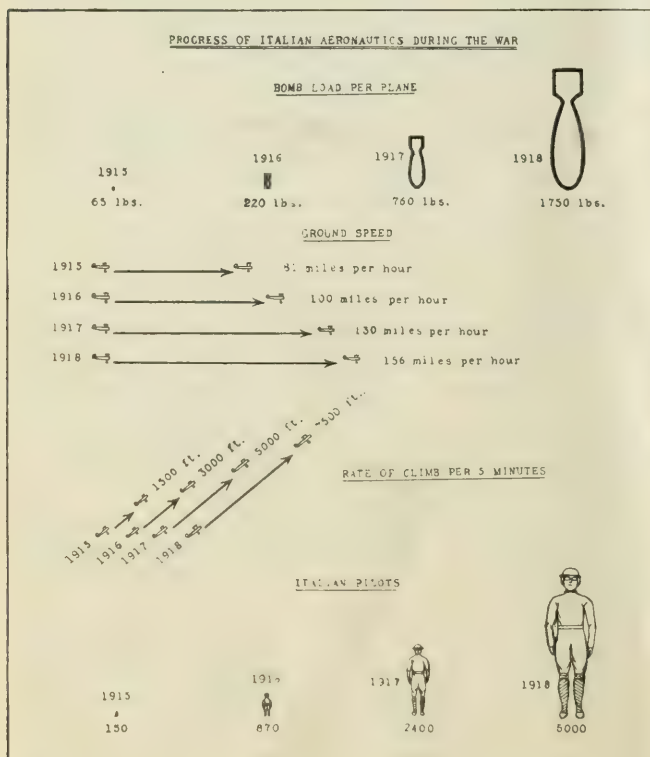
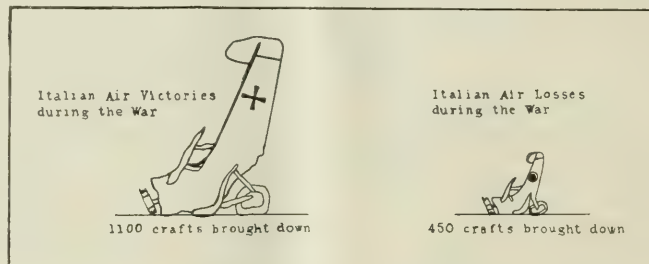
Italian aviation obtained, in 1916, the absolute mastery of the sky; the number, speed and power of its aircraft and the daring, skill and valor of Italian aviators proved insurmountable obstacles for the Austrians, who were forced to give way to their conquerors.

The very enemy paid a tribute to our aviation, when, in June, 1918, the Austrian official bulletin gave an account of the unsuccessful offensive on the Piave:

Squadrons of Italian chasing and bombing planes opened a deadly machine gun fire on our front line detachments and reserves, but above all they damaged the bridges, thus contributing to the Italian command a priceless activity. During the last days of the battle, owing to our air losses and the deficiency in reserves, the Italian aviators were able to reconnoiter almost undisturbed, continually harassing our troops, especially the infantry.

It is only necessary to look at the drawings on these pages to appreciate the tremendous growth of Italian aeronautics. Aircraft in 1915 numbered 400 planes; in 1918 it had jumped to 6500. The number of motors originally 600, reached 15,000. The weight of aircraft, 1700 pounds, became 15,000 pounds, and the power of the motors became 700 horsepower when it was previously 100 horsepower.

In October, 1918, when the Italian army and navy with an irresistible and impetuous attack rushed the enemy positions, demoralizing their senseless and ferocious resistance and completely routing the enemy and taking 500,000 prisoners, hundreds and hundreds of



Italian eagles took part in the victorious fighting, discharging 150,000 pounds of bombs on the enemy in flight. Simultaneously, on the sea, from Venice to Brindisi, our speedy pursuit seaplanes were protecting our coast cities, while more powerful planes brought the offensive to the coasts of the enemy.

In the Tyrrhenian Sea navy airplanes, sea-planes and dirigibles kept a diligent, efficacious look for the insidious submarine monsters, tirelessly protecting our steamers transporting food for our men and coal for the machinery of our country.

Italian eagles, likewise, were the first to bring fraternal greetings to the Italian cities wrested from the long, barbarous rule of the enemy, even before our soldiers could enter them.

Forty Italian aces have to their credit from forty to five enemy machines; some two hundred others brought down from four to one. Five hundred and sixty pilots, observers and machine gunners paid with their generous life their debt to their country.

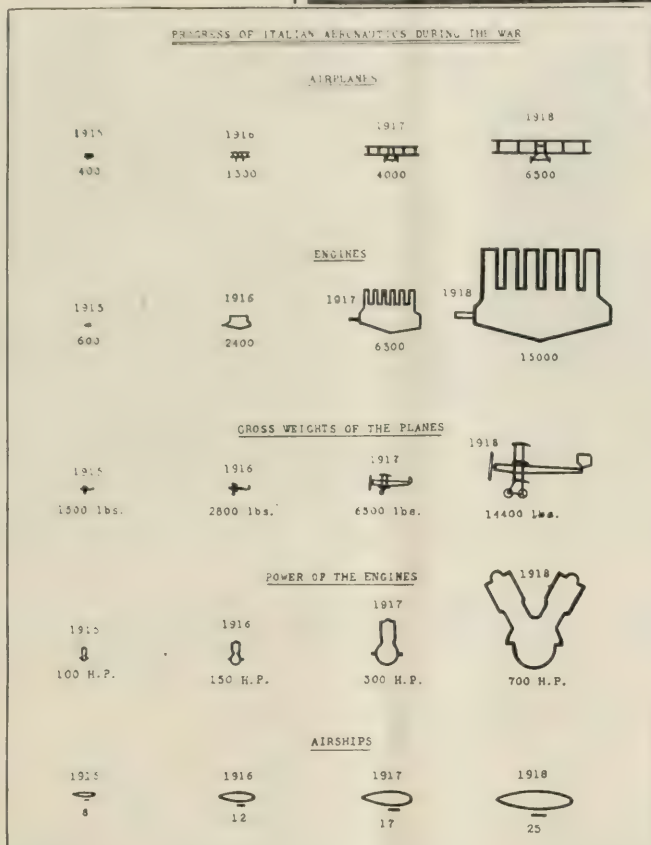
Hostilities had hardly ceased when Italian aviation quickly deflected its activities to the field of civic and commercial aeronautics. Since 1917 airships from the northern part of Italy have had to be dispatched under their own power to all parts of the peninsula. This rendered imperative the establishment of a veritable net of aerial routes, binding the entire country, and consisting of airplanes and emergency grounds at about fifteen or twenty miles from one another. This arrangement guarantees an almost sure flight, inasmuch as, should trouble develop an aircraft can always glide to an emergency field. Such a network of air routes, which again puts Italy in the lead, was not possessed by any other country.

At the termination of the war Italy, owing to her very favored position in international aeronavigation, soon turned her attention to perfecting the existing air routes. The peninsula is as a great natural bridge thrown between Central Europe and Africa and Central Europe and Asia. Any English, French or German airplanes which are going or will go to Egypt will have to fly thru Italy to reach their destination.

Our aviation was quick to realize that this air traffic was to be given all possible incentive and coöperation. Not only are foreign crafts at complete liberty to cross Italy, but they are sure to find there the best possible air routes, both in the interior and on the coast, numerous landing fields and all that is needed for the



The Italian dirigible "M" has a huge two story nacelle capable of carrying thirty or more passengers



upkeep and supplying of their planes. Aerial navigation in Italy is nowadays as possible as maritime navigation. This branch of civic aeronautics is admirably headed by Colonel Marengo.

After the signing of the armistice the Italian aeronautics evolved into a new organization, which can be said to occupy an intermediary position between the French and English services. This new Central Body of Production and Experimentation (Italian State Aeronautics) is charged to provide aircrafts and motors to the army, navy and mail services and to organize commercial air traffic. This organization is presided over by Lieut. Col. Carlo Berliri Zoppi, an energetic young man who enthusiastically is giving his labors to the de-

velopment and future of our civic aeronautics.

It cannot be said that the advent of peace has diminished the Italian aerial activities. An entire squadron of Italian planes is nearing the goal in the Rome-Tokio 10,000 mile raid, after journeying over inhospitable regions and facing every imaginable peril and difficulty.

Some time ago the T34, a great 1,000,000 cubic foot dirigible, made her first trials in a most satisfactory manner. This dirigible represents an altogether new type, and, without possessing the inconveniences inherent in the rigid-type German airships, has all the advantages and leading features of the Zeppelins. It has a useful load of nineteen tons and can navigate 8000 miles without having to stop en route for supplies.

Furthermore the great engineer, Caproni, has nearly finished his mammoth twenty-five ton seaplane, leading all others by far. This monster of the air can safely undertake the transportation of 100 passengers at once, and, propelled by its eight engines, can attain a speed of ninety-five miles an hour.

It is then with justifiable pride that the Italian aviation recalls today its glorious war exploits and the not less noble achievements which are blazing the trail to a peaceful victory in this growing field of aerial locomotion.

Rome

Master Workshops of America

A Series of Monthly Articles Written from a First Hand Survey of Big Business Enterprises That Have Given the United States the Name of the Foremost Industrial Nation of the World



The Wanamaker stores in Philadelphia and New York are each the biggest of their kind in their respective cities. The first day's sales that John Wanamaker made in his store amounted to \$24.67; the present record is \$1,000,000 in a single day

The Store with the Right Idea

By Edward Earle Purinton

ASK the first person you meet to define a modern "store," as for instance, "department store." He will probably call it a place where goods are bought and sold, branding it a commercial proposition.

The brother guesses wrong. He is twenty years behind the times. The great merchant of today puts the matter of sales last, not first. And the great store of today is, just as much, a school, a library, a laboratory, a household, a bank, a restaurant, a publishing office, a playground, a reception room, a battlefield, a workshop, a council meeting, a brain factory, a social center, a community of idealists, and a score of other institutions *not* concerned in the mere selling of merchandise.

The old-fashioned store, a grim place of barter, was doomed on the day John Wanamaker was born. You can't buy a thing on a basis of money exchange, in a Wanamaker store. You get values of heart, mind and spirit, that no millionaire can buy with his gold, and that the stated price never includes. A hearty solicitude, a genial service, a delightful candor, a deft skill, a quiet manner, a trained intelligence, a clear knowledge, a clean atmosphere, a quick motion, a smiling face;—these things cannot be bought, yet they should accompany every sale as a part of the thing sold.

President Charles W. Eliot once made this remark: "Business will eventually be properly classed as among the learned professions." He didn't put it strong enough. The kind of business founded by John Wanamaker should be classed not among, but above, most of the learned professions;—it takes more knowledge and

higher wisdom to run it than a professional man ever needs to make a success.

The founder of the Wanamaker stores is a teacher, a preacher, a philosopher, a writer, a banker, a scientist, a statesman, a reformer, a worker, a pioneer, a manufacturer, a publicist, a patriot, a philanthropist. How many lawyers, doctors or teachers have to be a dozen professional men, all in one? How many could be?

While John Wanamaker is too practical, and too modest, to call himself a professional man, he does say that "in this age of the science of business, the merchant must be a close student of protection, free trade, factory systems, banking, currency, coöperation, contract, import and tariff laws, consular and shipping laws, textile machinery and education, architecture, social service, fire and marine insurance, origin and production of raw materials, new processes of manufacture, new openings of countries like Japan, China, Russia, Korea." Furthermore he declares that "the field of influence and beneficence of merchants, manufacturers or foundry master creates parishes larger than those of the lawyers, doctors and the vast majority of clergymen."

It is a new idea that a business head should create and conduct a parish. Why not? Isn't a great man's *life* the best sermon he can offer? And doesn't he have to preach this sermon all day, six days in the week? And with ten or twenty thousand employees not only hearing his words but watching his every move, he holds a ministerial position that would test the character of a saint.

As a former teacher, descended from a line of teach-

ers and preachers, I frankly confess that Wanamaker the man, able to instruct and inspire a countless host of employees, customers and friends, appeals to me far more than does Wanamaker the merchant, able to build and operate the world's largest retail store. He himself, opening the first mammoth store building at Philadelphia, by a ringing challenge to the best in his vast audience of fellow-workers, proclaimed that "a man may be immensely greater than the greatest granite structure that can be built."

Such a man is John Wanamaker. Let us go back to the foundations of his life, and spend a few minutes analyzing the first deep, human sources of his later commercial supremacy. Viewing with admiration a powerful business machine, a thinking person always asks, "What made the *man* that made the machine?"

The first business experience of John Wanamaker was turning bricks and doing odd jobs around the yard, his father being a brickmaker, with seven children to support. John was the oldest; he had to stop school at thirteen and commence to earn money, so he found a job as errand boy in a publishing house at \$1.25 a week. Later, as a clerk in a large Philadelphia clothing store, he put so much personality into his work, even tho a boy, that the customers would ask on entering the store, "Where is John?" and they had to have him wait on them. The proprietor, the famous Colonel Bennett, often told his friends, "John is the most ambitious boy I ever saw. He declares he is going to be a great merchant, and he is always organizing something."

Every boy has it in him to do and be something great. The first job of parents, teachers and ministers ought to be to find that great something in each boy, and help him to live it out. A college graduate should know precisely what he can do best, and where and how he can do it quickest. Otherwise he knows less than John Wanamaker taught himself; for by the time he was



Wanamaker employees get education and recreation along with employment. This drill is part of the Commercial Institute's work at the Philadelphia store

twenty-one, after outgrowing the various positions he had mastered by toil and study, John opened his first store, with \$1,900 he had saved, with a young friend as a partner.

The floor space of the first Philadelphia store was 16 by 80 feet, and the first day's sales were \$24.67. The present Philadelphia store occupies a six million dollar steel-ribbed, granite-walled, fireproof building containing forty-five acres of floor space, reaching 247 feet in the air and thirty-four feet below the street, and covering the largest business block in the city; while the New York store, consisting of two mammoth buildings, comprizes the largest retail business plant in the business center of the world. The twin stores now have a record of more than \$1,000,000 for a single day's sales; the total volume of distribution of quality merchandise has equaled more than a billion dollars; the total number of employees has been about 150,000, the store in each city having the biggest payroll of that city; and the name and fame of Wanamaker have gone to the ends of the earth. Young John's fixed purpose led to sizable results.

Only glimpses of the man are possible in so brief a sketch. But the traits of character that underlie the whole business may perhaps be indicated thus, and a knowledge of principles ought to precede a knowledge of tools and methods.

He concentrates. He puts every job right thru—and thru right. Also, the harder it is, the closer he sticks. When he was a lad studying arithmetic, problems would arise that could not be solved in school hours. The other boys left their problems in the middle, to run off and play. John kept the teacher in, working till they had the solution. And of course he led the class. Many a poor scholar has been "kept in" by the teacher, but did you ever hear before of a good scholar who kept the teacher in!

He smiles at obstacles. He sees thru them, and climbs over them or batters them down. Tuberculosis threatened him as a young man—he had studied and worked too hard in boyhood. He opened his first store with such a handicap, and turned the handicap into a help! How? By learning how to live so as to conquer and prevent disease. Fifty years later, when he was seventy-one years old, he began work one morning at 7 o'clock, went over all sections of the New York store in the two great buildings, examined thousands of samples of merchandise, kept on the job till 1:30 the next morning—and was fresher at the close than the young fellows whom his energy had tired out. People who think they have some incurable disease may learn from Mr. Wanamaker that what they have is likely to be incurable ignorance or incurable idleness. [Continued on page 412]



John Wanamaker went to work when he was thirteen years old and at the age of eighty-two he is still actively at it

One Day's Work at St. Mihiel

The First Complete Story of Our Combat Operations

By Captain Joseph Mills Hanson

IN the taking of the St. Mihiel salient there was a quality of grandeur which will ever commend it to thoughtful Americans as one of the most stirring episodes of our history. Perhaps no other event, either of war or of peace, in all our national existence, has demonstrated, at once so swiftly and with such awe-inspiring power, the concentrated might of America. In the previous May and June a few of our divisions had taken a valiant share in halting the drives of the Germans toward Paris; in July a larger number had figured as decisive factors in hurling him back from the Marne to the Vesle. But on those occasions our forces were scattered under French higher command, unable as yet to present a united American front to the enemy. In late September, October and early November a vastly greater American army than fought at St. Mihiel was to engage in the battle which would end only with the capitulation of Germany. But in this case the struggle was to be so protracted that its very length and intensity would deprive it of that aspect of abrupt finality which marked, like the stroke of a mighty sword, the suppression of the St. Mihiel salient. The latter was an achievement which thrilled alike the people of America and of all the Allied nations, which sent a shudder thru the fabric of the Central Powers and which confirmed in the American army a confidence in its own strength not to be shaken by any future events.

At the time when the Aisne-Marne counter-offensive came to an end and the battle front temporarily stabilized along the Vesle, that is to say about August 9, 1918, it had become evident that the situation on the Western front had altered in two most important particulars. First, by the operations just concluded the enemy had been thrown definitely upon the defensive and, second, owing to the rapid arrival of American troops the weight of numbers was at last in favor of the Allies. In these circumstances the immediate concern of Marshal Foch was to assure to his armies the retention of the initiative which they had gained by allowing the enemy no chance to recover from his recent reverses. Such an object could only be achieved by continuing the offensive without interruption and a most potent weapon for its continuance would be a purely American army, fresh, strong, subject to constant reinforcement and expansion, and able to strike powerful blows in a sector exclusively its own.

By August 9 the magnificent efforts of the United States had placed in France no less than 1,300,000 troops and during the month of August 705,000 tons of supplies for the use of these troops were delivered at the ports of France under American control. We had twenty-eight combat divisions in line, in rest or in

Seicheprey

*A handful came to Seicheprey
When winter woods were bare;
When ice was in the trenches
And snow was in the air.
The foe looked down on Seicheprey
And laughed to see them there.*

*The months crept by at Seicheprey,
The growing handful stayed,
With growling guns at midnight,
At dawn, the lightning raid
And learned, in Seicheprey trenches,
How war's red game is played.*

*September came to Seicheprey;
A slow-wrought host arose
And rolled across the trenches
And whelmed its sneering foes,
And left to shattered Seicheprey
Unending, sweet repose.*

training areas, of which seven were in the region of the recent Aisne-Marne operations and we had four Army Corps staffs, those of the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Corps, available for use with an American army. Under these conditions a plan was arranged between Marshal Foch, General Pershing and General Petain, Commander-in-Chief of the French armies, whereby an American army to consist of two corps of three divisions each should be constituted in the region of Chateau-Thierry. To this end the headquarters of the First American Army was created and established on August 22 at La Ferte-sous-Jouarre, on the Marne between Meaux and Chateau-Thierry.

But such an arrangement was not altogether satisfactory, particularly to General Pershing, who was most anxious to have his first army operating as soon

as possible in the general region of Toul, which, since his first arrival in France, had been looked upon as the theater in which an American army would eventually take the offensive. With this scene of operations in view the American seaports at Brest, St. Nazaire, La Pallice, Bordeaux and Marseilles had been selected and improved because the trunk railway lines running thence toward Toul interfered to the minimum degree with the overtaxed lines supplying the British and French fronts. Along these American supply lines immense depots, shops, regulating stations and railheads had been built up, all designed for the feeding of combat forces in the region of Toul. While the American army continued near Chateau-Thierry, this great supply system would remain relatively useless.

During the month of August the offensive role of the Allies was maintained in a limited way by the British attacks in the Amiens salient, in which troops of our Thirty-third Division had a part, and by the advance of General Mangin's Tenth French Army between the Oise and the Aisne, in which our Thirty-second Division participated. These operations, however, were merely calculated to recover some of the territory which had been lost during the spring and to hold the German strategic reserves immobilized so that they could not be concentrated for another offensive of their own.

But the steady improvement in the Allied situation and the accumulating evidence of the enemy's comparative weakness now enabled Marshal Foch to form plans for launching a series of hammer blows along the whole front which would perhaps be capable of breaking down the entire organized system of German defenses before winter or, at the least, of seriously shaking it. For the prosecution of such a far-reaching effort, General Pershing was able to convince the Allied high command that his army could be most usefully



Photographs by the U. S. Signal Corps

No Man's Land on the heights of the Meuse in front of Les Eparges and Mouilly. It was this ground that was crossed by the United States 26th Division and the French 15th Colonial in the famous morning attack of September 12, 1918. The photograph was taken from an American front line trench



To these French refugees the victory of St. Mihiel brought the immediate blessing of giving them their homes again. As soon as the American occupation was established the refugees came up from cellars and back from temporary shelters to reestablish themselves in whatever of their homes had been left standing

employed in the region in which it had originally been intended to operate, devoting its energies to the conquest of the German front on both sides of Verdun, from the Moselle River on the east to the Argonne Forest on the west, and striking northward toward the Briey iron fields and the trunk railroad line between Metz, Sedan and Mezieres. Early in September, therefore, the headquarters of the First American Army were transferred from La Ferte-sous-Jouarre to Neufchateau, about twenty-five kilometers south of Toul, and the concentration of American combat troops was begun in front of the St. Mihiel salient.

This salient, whose suppression was a necessary preliminary to any general attack on the main German front between the Moselle and the Argonne, was a familiar object to several of the American divisions which had been longest in France, for in the trenches surrounding it and especially in those on its southern face, in the low, marshy plain of the Woevre, about Flirey, Seicheprey and Xivray, they had undergone their training in trench warfare during the winter of 1917-18. The French called it "the hernia of the Western front," and to them it had been an object of grave concern ever since September, 1914, when it had been created by two German army corps under General Von Strantz, which had advanced, almost unopposed, from the plain of the Woevre, west of Metz, overrun the Heights of the Meuse between St. Mihiel and Les Eparges and, crossing the Meuse at St. Mihiel, had attempted to encircle Verdun from the south. At the time the bulk of the French reserves were involved in the efforts to envelop the right flank of the German armies between Soissons and the English Channel, which followed the victory of the First Battle of the Marne. But Von Strantz's attempt on Verdun was finally frustrated by the comparatively feeble armies of Generals Sarraill and Dubail, which were holding the line from Verdun to Toul and Nancy. The French, how-

ever, were unable to drive the enemy back from the Meuse heights or to recover the St. Mihiel bridge-head, by holding which the Germans cut the important railroad between Verdun and Toul and deprived the Verdun fortress of any rail communication save by the one line extending eastward thru Ste. Menehould. Early in 1915 the French made violent efforts to pinch out the salient by attacking its flanks at Les Eparges, on the Heights of the Meuse, and at the Bois le Pretre, on the Moselle south of Metz. Beyond making some local gains of ground their efforts resulted in failure, very costly in blood, and during the succeeding years the Germans had fortified the salient very strongly, holding it as an advanced work protecting Metz and the Briey iron fields and as a constant menace not only to the rear of Verdun but to the flank of any offensive which the French might contemplate either in the Meuse-Argonne region, on the west, or beyond the Moselle River, on the east. Since this was precisely the sector which the Americans took over early in September, 1918, it is obvious how necessary was the reduction of the salient before they could move against the Meuse-Argonne front.

To describe in a little more detail this important bastion of German defense, which had a total front of about sixty-five kilometers and enclosed two hundred square miles of territory, it may be said that from its eastern end, on the Moselle just north of Pont-a-Mousson, westward to Apremont, a distance of about thirty kilometers, the German line, tho elaborately intrenched and deeply wired, ran for the most part over the open, gently rolling country comprising the southern part of the Woevre Plain. The trench lines on the western half of this front, both German and Allied, in the low flats around Seicheprey and Xivray-Marvoisin, were completely dominated by Mont Sec, a high, abrupt hill resembling one of the buttes of the western United States, which

[Continued on page 422]

This is the fourth of ten articles in which Captain Hanson tells the complete story of what the American troops did on the battle line in France — a series written from a thoro study of the official records and with the background of actual experience overseas. "Up the Line from Cantigny" was published in The Independent of March 27, "Those Desperate Days at Chateau-Thierry" in the April 24 number, and "Zero Hour Along the Marne" in the issue of May 29. The others will follow in the fourth issue of every month

The Danger of Playing Safe

By Talcott Williams

THE Republican National Convention at Chicago has dodged its responsibilities on the duty and demand of the hour, the League of Nations. The convention had fewer able men than in past Republican national councils and more average men. In rejecting Lowden and Wood the convention ended the future free use of money in the canvass for a nomination, a great reform.

The average American today is not enthusiastic over a League of Nations. He is not on fire to set the world in order and keep the peace of humanity. He sees no "duty" in Mexico. He wants neither "empire" nor "glory." He is not crazy over "social reform." He is sick of agitation. He believes this is a good country as it is. He wants to enjoy it. One quarter of the men who will vote next November have been in uniform. They never want to be in uniform again or see any number of their fellow citizens in it if they can help it. The half of them who went to France are disillusioned by their experience there.

They want peace and quiet. They believe there is enough constitution and law now to go around. If they are on a jury, they almost invariably find verdicts of guilty against any men who tell them this country needs to be made over. They are thru experimenting. Three Constitutional amendments have given them heavy income taxes, the direct election of Senators and stringent prohibition. The fourth amendment for woman suffrage hangs fire. It will pass, but no one urges new amendments this year.

This is all wrong. It was the spirit of the overwhelming majority of Americans from 1840 to 1860. All parties dodged—even the Republicans. War came. So we compromise and you will reap conflict. God so made the world. If this one, great, solvent, powerful people refuses to accept the responsibility laid in its path of saving the civilization of the world, it will in due season pour out blood and treasure like water to save its own civilization and by then it may be too late.

THE Republican Convention in candidate and platform reflects exactly this prevalent desire to get back to the peace, prosperity, and quiet of the bloodless years before the Great War. Warren Gamaliel Harding of Ohio is a good man. He has kept the law from his youth up. He looks prosperous. He feels prosperous. He is prosperous. He has had a typical American career. Every day of it has been to his credit, and improved his credit at the bank. He is intelligent and clear-headed. He has the capacity for easy, lucid expression acquired by the good newspaper man. He has the knowledge of foreign lands and foreign affairs which comes to the American editor, wide and general, but not profound, exact, or inspiring. He has been staunchly in favor of every reform which had a majority. Nobody ever called him a "Johnny Uplift," but he has improved the city and state in which he lives. He is a useful citizen. He reads, but he never studies. He was never in "Who's Who" until he held office. Any man would be glad to have him for an executor of his will. But a President has to deal with a living nation and vital causes. His campaign biographer will have as hard a job as Nathaniel Hawthorne when he wrote the campaign biography of Franklin Pierce, but Franklin Pierce was elected over Scott, a far abler man. Senator Harding has a wide national acquaintance, an indispensable requisite (if elected) for a post whose holder must fill hundreds of offices. He never lost a friend, but what is a most serious lack, he never made an enemy. No newspaper man should live in a wicked world and not make some enemies.

As President, he will select a good cabinet, and he will

walk in the old paths. In the Senate, he was opposed to the League and the Treaty of Peace with Germany. He will be doubtful on it as President. He has decision, but no vision. He will enforce the laws. If a great exigency comes, he will show the usual resource of the American. He will not hesitate in the issue as to whether labor unions shall be more powerful than the law of the land and the rights of all. He will originate no new policy save in the administrative details the platform provides, and he will open no solution for the social, international and racial issues which shadow the day. He is—let no one forget who sees his manifest deficiencies—much the kind of steady, hard-working, confidence-creating, not over brilliant men to whom the English-speaking folk, in each of its homes, has often turned for guidance in government.

CALVIN Coolidge for Vice-President is the best man in many decades selected for the post, except Theodore Roosevelt. Coolidge for President and Harding for Vice-President would have filled the Republican party with enthusiasm. Such a ticket would have elected itself. The ticket nominated will have to be elected by the men who selected it—machine leaders and average men playing for safety.

They had a narrow choice. Lowden and Wood had made themselves impossible by their expenditure. Hiram Johnson could not carry New York, an essential state. Hoover, the one man who would sweep the country, had estranged the party workers. A bold leader would have nominated him, secure that the workers would accept the party candidate, but this is always a perilous risk. Knox had an impossible corporation record. Hughes was wanted in the East and odious in the West. The western vote promised Butler did not materialize. Intellectually, he was admitted to be the best equipped, but this is a bad year for university presidents. Sproul, Coolidge and Harding were left. Sproul meant a break with Penrose and the great interests the Pennsylvania Senator represents. Coolidge was too little known and the Massachusetts delegates admitted he was sometimes narrow. He was unknown to the network of state leaders. This elimination left Harding "available," but weak. A newspaper file is a dangerous record. He lost his own state running for Governor. If this was not believed to be a Republican year, he would not have been selected. He will be found to be much easier to nominate than to elect; just as Coolidge and Hoover are easier to elect than to nominate.

He cannot carry a majority of the Electoral College unless the Democratic Convention helps him. His great ally is the Democratic party which has no conspicuous candidate both known to the country and also commanding its confidence. It is responsible for the situation of our national finances and for the business and price conditions growing out of them, a heavy weight to carry. Democratic taxation, particularly on incomes, has been cruelly unjust to the North and partial to the South. All that the Republican platform says as to waste, extravagance and delay in retrenchment is generally accepted. Eight years of Democracy have wearied the land; but no party can win on the faults of the other party alone. Hymns of hate never win victories.

"Senator Harding," neatly says Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, "is a very appropriate choice for the Republican platform. He fits it very well." On the one arching issue of the hour, the League of Nations, the Republican party has left all roads open to the President and Con-

The Republican Ticket

The Republican candidate for President of the United States, Senator Warren Gamaliel Harding, has only one fault, according to his father: "He is too accommodating." Geniality, easy-going friendliness, the ability to get on with people are among his chief characteristics. Senator Harding comes from an old American family, of Scotch descent on his father's side and of Dutch stock on his mother's. He was born in the village of Corsica, Ohio, on November 2, 1865. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm and until he was fourteen he got his "book-larnin'" at a little red schoolhouse. Then he went to the Ohio Central College at Iberia, and was graduated in 1882. Most of his college expenses were paid with the money he earned himself, cutting corn, digging roads, painting barns, teaching school, working on the village paper. When the family moved to Marion, Ohio, in 1884, his father bought half interest for young Harding in the *Marion Daily Star*, which he still owns and edits. It was not until 1900 that Senator Harding's interest in politics led him to run for office. He was elected to the State Senate, and later made Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio. In 1914, Ohio sent him to the United States Senate by a majority of more than 100,000. Senator Harding is a trustee of the Trinity Baptist Church in Marion. His favorite recreation is golf



© International

Like Senator Harding the Republican candidate for Vice-President, Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts (right), spent his boyhood on a farm and earned his first money driving home the cows. Calvin A. Coolidge is as typically New England as his name, quiet in manner, dress and speech, reticent, unassuming, but forceful and decisive when occasion arises. In his handling of the police strike in Boston, Governor Coolidge stood uncompromisingly for the protection of the public with the statement, "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anyone, anywhere, at any time"

Governor Coolidge was born in Plymouth, Vermont, on the 4th of July, 1872. He grew up on a farm, he went to the country school, and in 1891, having waited until he could get together enough money, he entered Amherst College. His classmates there remember "Cal" as a quiet boy who took honors always in his studies and was popular in his class. After college he practiced law in Northampton, Massachusetts. He was elected City Solicitor in 1899 and from then on he has continued steadily to win political honors without ever being in the least a politician. As the Northampton blacksmith explained it: "I guess it's because when he says he'll do a thing he does it"

gress to be elected. Under the ingenious utterance drawn by Senator Root, the present League could be entered by the United States or it could refuse to assume any responsibility whatever. The same is true of Mexico. Any action or none is left open to the next administration. On the mandate for Armenia, the convention rejects a clear national duty.

The platform is doubtful on all disputed issues. Even the prohibition plank is weak. No one can tell what is to be done on the army or the navy, our inflated currency, the check to national credit by depreciated national bonds, the principle upon which revenue is to be raised, the treatment of exorbitant profits, of high prices or of combinations which are controlling the supply of the necessities of life at home as well as our trade and exchange abroad. All these are left vague. Cumbersome propositions are made in the platform for legislation and administration; but such are futile in a party program. Principles of national action are not presented at a time when the emergency of the hour is great and the possibility of widespread disaster imminent.

The great world of social questions is left untouched, altho a Professor of Sociology, Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay, guided the preparation for an effective platform. No one knows better than he that social needs cry aloud for remedial legislation. They can be met now, without danger. Neglected, deadly peril lies in the path. When the flowing tide of general prosperity and high wages ebbs, the storm will break as never before and it is not to be prevented by criminal prosecutions and drastic sentences. It is much that the platform by implication condemns the ejection of Socialists from the New York Legislature. It is more that it faces with courage the supremacy of public welfare over the demands of "labor." These are well. More is needed, but the Democratic party cannot furnish it because it supports and draws its votes from the denial of rights and of justice to the negro. The Republican party demands the Federal punishment of lynching. It follows its past in this.

If the Democratic party is true to President Wilson's record and work on the League of Nations, Senator Harding will be forced as candidate to supply the evasions of the platform and the longer the refusal of the Republican party to discharge the duty of the Republic to a suffering world, the more thoro will be the education of American voters and the more certain the triumph of justice to humanity, thru a League that ends war, a League denied today, but certain to come in the dawning morrow of hope, succor, and salvation for all lands.

Two Wars

THE Civil War and the War with Germany were the greatest of our wars. It is interesting to note that party lines, party names and party war-cries are still determined by the events of 1860-1865, whereas the events of 1914-1919 have failed to create new party alignments. Bryan and La Follette did not leave their respective parties to form a new party based on pacifism; nor General Wood and Senator Chamberlain to form a party based on universal military service; nor Senator Reed and Senator Borah to form a party based on national isolation. Dead issues are stronger than living ones in determining the allegiance of the voter. The dead Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis are more potent than the living Wilson, Lodge or Johnson.

A Vision of the Future

JULY, 1940—Silas J. B Jones has received the Republican nomination. He had \$30,000,000 to \$27,000,000 for his most dangerous opponent, William O. Smythe. No dark horse candidate was able to raise more than half of this latter sum. Delegates sold at less than a hundred thousand

apiece, when taken individually, but the practice of the leading managers was to buy them in blocks by direct arrangement with the state bosses. The Dominican party has passed a resolution limiting campaign expenditures to \$50,000 a delegate. The candidate with an absolute majority of the cash (counterfeit money not being accepted) will be declared elected; it proving impossible for any aspirant to obtain the two-thirds of all currency required under the old ruling. Vice-presidential nominations are quoted at thirty cents.

We Are Still a Democracy

A poor man may hope to become President—if his friends will spend a million dollars to elect him.

The Republican Party and the League

By Hamilton Holt

THE preamble of the Republican platform ends with the statement that "the people are entitled to know in definite terms" how the party proposes to solve the "grave problems" confronting them.

The gravest problem confronting the Republican party is the League of Nations. Indeed it is the gravest problem confronting the American people. With hundreds of thousands of voters it will doubtless be the decisive factor in determining which party they will cast their ballot for at the November elections.

In what "definite terms" then does the Republican platform explain the League of Nations and how does the Republican party propose to solve the question.

The plank is a marvel of adroitness. It stoutly defends the senatorial factions which poison-gassed the treaty, and yet a careful scrutiny of the exact words employed reveals the astonishing fact that not a single statement appears in the entire document that would prevent a Republican President and Senate from ratifying the Covenant *in toto* or entering the League of Nations without reservations. In other words, the Republican nominee is encouraged to attack whatever stand the Democrats take in defending the Covenant, and then, if elected, he will be free to bring the United States into the League of Nations whenever the political exigencies of the hour make such a course advisable. The plank, therefore, is a pure straddle and, while seeming to meet the issue, it really defers defining it till after the election, putting into the hands of the candidate, in the meantime, a blank check on which he is free to draw Republican support for any kind of League he wants or for no league at all.

What, then, exactly does the platform say on this paramount issue? Let me take it up point by point, for it was written by Elihu Root, and anything that master mind has produced is worth discussing in detail:

The Republican party stands for agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world.

So far, so good. Everybody stands for international cooperation whether it be denominated agreement, or association, alliance, league, covenant or what not.

We believe that such an international association must be based upon international justice.

The preamble of the Covenant says the same. The purpose of the League, to use the exact phrase, is the "maintenance of justice."

And must provide methods which shall maintain the rule of the public right by development of law and the decision of impartial courts.

Public right is likewise fully maintained in the Covenant. What else are the Assembly and the Council for? They can "deal with any matter affecting the peace of the

world"? And as for an "impartial court," Article XIV especially provides for one. It is curious to note in this connection that Elihu Root himself is now in Europe engaged in the laudable effort of establishing this very court. Indeed, had it not been for the existing League of Nations, whose creation Mr. Root did so little to help and so much to hinder, America's foremost international jurist would not now be enjoying the happiness of helping to bring into reality his life's dream.

And which shall secure instant and general international conference whenever peace shall be threatened, by political action so that the nations pledged to do and insist on what is just and fair, may exercise their influence and power for the prevention of war.

Nothing here either that the League does not also do. The Covenant says the Council shall meet "as occasion may require," and wherever war threatens "the League shall take any action deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of the world." Indeed, there is no choice but for "instant and general international conference" when war clouds threaten, for the Secretary "in case of emergency shall forthwith summon a meeting of the Council."

Note also the use of the drastic words "pledge" and "power." If these mean anything they mean that the Republicans are prepared to do exactly as Mr. Wilson's Covenant proposes we should do, that is, "pledge" ourselves to use our "power" to prevent war. We should rejoice that the Republicans, too, believe in a League with teeth in it.

We believe that can be done without compromise of national independence.

Mere camouflage to make the voter think the present League limits the independence of its members. Of course, every one who has even casually read the Covenant knows that the dominant purpose of the League is to safeguard the independence of its members. What else do the guarantees in Article X and XVI mean?

Without depriving the people of the United States in advance of the right to determine for themselves what is just and fair when the occasion arises and without involving them as participants and not as peace makers in a multitude of quarrels the merits of which they are unable to judge.

When "the occasion arises" the Assembly or Council, under the Covenant, discuss it to determine what is to be done, but we cannot be "involved" as participants whether by making war on recalcitrant members or by exerting economic pressure unless and until in every case Congress approves. Indeed, were the United States made a "participant" in action under the League, as this sentence of the plank implies, the Constitution of the United States would be clearly violated, since Congress has the sole power to declare war and make appropriations, etc. As no Senator has as yet pointed out a single instance in which the Covenant has violated the Constitution—and nobody will deny they would have done so if they could—we may fairly assume that we cannot become "involved" without our consent, the implications of the Republican platform to the contrary notwithstanding.

As to the merits of controversies "of which the people know nothing," I respectfully ask if there is any better way to inform them than by the publication of the facts at issue after an impartial inquiry by an official international body endowed with full powers of getting at the truth such as no private individual or group could hope to emulate.

The Covenant signed by the President at Paris failed signally to accomplish this purpose and contained stipulations not only intolerable for an independent people but certain to produce injustice, hostility and controversy among nations which it is proposed to prevent.

No specifications here—pure political hocus pocus.

The Covenant repudiated to a degree wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable the time honored policy in favor of peace declared by Washington, and Jefferson and Monroe and pursued by all American administrators for more than a century.

More partizan bunk. On the contrary, the work of Wilson in federating the nations bears an astonishingly close analogy to the work of Washington in federating the thirteen American states into our present union. Said the father of his country when the Constitution was up for adoption: "Should the states reject the excellent Constitution, the probability is that an opportunity will never again offer to create another in peace. The next will be drawn in blood."

Jefferson's warning against "entangling alliances" was uttered in the days before steam and electricity had annihilated time and space and when Richmond and Boston were farther from New York than are Rome and Tokyo today. The United States was then indeed isolated. Now we became involved in a world war despite all we could do to keep out. Will any one deny that in the next war we shall go in at the beginning, League or no League?

As for Monroe and his Doctrine, it is demonstrable that the Covenant has impaired the Monroe Doctrine in no smallest particular. On the contrary it has actually glorified it. Apparently the Chicago plank carpenters never heard of Article XXI of the Covenant by which for the first time in history the Monroe Doctrine is definitely accepted by all the nations as a principle of international law.

And it ignored the universal sentiments of America for generations past in favor of international law and arbitration and it rested the hope of the future on mere expediency and negotiation.

MOONSHINE! The Covenant provides in Articles III, IV, XIV and XV for the development of international law. Moreover as the nations entering the League agree among other things to arbitrate their differences, abolish secret treaties, limit armaments, champion minorities and backward peoples, improve labor conditions, extend commerce and promote science, it would seem as tho the League were not founded wholly on "expediency" or "negotiation."

The unfortunate insistence of the President upon having his own way without any change and without any regard to the opinion of the majority of the Senate, which shares with him in the treaty-making power, and the President's demand that the treaty should be ratified without modification, created a situation in which the Senate were required to vote upon their consciences and their oaths according to their judgment upon the treaty as it was presented, or submit to the commands of a dictator in a matter where the authority under the Constitution was theirs and not his.

Here we come to the kernel of the coconut. It is not the League so much as the "dictator" President, the Republicans hate. To be sure, in his speech of the 8th of last January the President said, "There can be no reasonable objections to the interpretations accompanying the act of ratification. But when the Treaty is acted upon I must know whether it means that we have ratified or rejected it." But I suppose a little thing like accuracy must not be insisted upon too rigidly in a political platform.

I repeat here what I have said before—namely that the President should have compromised with the Senate when a majority voted against him the second time. A minority cannot perpetually hold up a majority in a democracy. The President must therefore take his share of the blame for the present *impasse*. But the Senate is the chief offender in the disgraceful quarrel and every candid man knows it. And what have Woodrow Wilson's psychological peculiarities got to do with the case anyway? The only question before the Senate was whether the twenty-six articles of the Covenant were good or bad for the American people. Woodrow Wilson will die some day. But the Republic will live. The personal traits of one of the authors of the Treaty have nothing to do with the merits of the issue.

The Senators performed their duty faithfully. We approve their conduct and honor their courage and fidelity.

Maybe so, and yet did not something happen the other day to these implacable foes of the Treaty, Senators

Reed and Shields? Did not the good people of Missouri and Tennessee express themselves rather forcibly on the matter? Perhaps there is a warning here to Brandegee of Connecticut, Gore of Oklahoma, Moses of New Hampshire, Sherman of Illinois, Wadsworth of New York, and Penrose of Pennsylvania, and the other "bitter enders" who will come up for reelection this autumn.

And we pledge the coming Republican administration to such agreement with the other nations of the world as shall meet the full duty of America to civilization and humanity in accordance with American ideal and without surrendering the right of the American people to exercise its power in favor of justice and peace.

Then why in heaven's name didn't the party endorse the League of Nations? There is no other alternative before the world except the League, which is now a going concern and which has in its membership every nation on earth except Russia, Mexico, Bulgaria, Austria, Turkey, Germany and the United States. No Senator nor group of Senators, no association of experts, no political party has suggested a better League. And the reason they have not is the simple reason that they cannot. Any committee of competent men if given the task of framing a League of Nations for the maintenance of peace and order and public right will come within 95 per cent of the plan worked out by Woodrow Wilson and his associates at Paris between February 3 and February 14, 1919. Only within the League of Nations will the people of the United States have opportunity "to meet the full duty of America for civilization." And as for the danger of our "surrendering the right to exercise" our "power" in favor of justice and peace, it so happens that Article XVI states it is the "fundamental right of each member of the League" to take up with the other members any matter affecting international relations "which threatens to disturb either the peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends." Thus the League, as the Republican party, would amply guarantee the United States in its right to "exert" its power for "peace and justice."

This then is the paramount plank upon which Warren G. Harding will fight his forthcoming campaign. Should Republican friends of the League support him or bolt the ticket? This question cannot be properly answered until the Democratic Convention has given us its platform and candidates. But what a renunciation of leadership by the "party of moral ideas" when face to face with the gravest issue that has confronted the country since the adoption of the Constitution!

So Far Away, Y'Know

ONE argument against joining the League of Nations is distance. All very well for Europe, they say, but we live in Another Hemisphere and the Atlantic cannot be sopped up by any blotting paper of a Covenant. But Japan, China, Siam, Australia, Canada, Brazil—are these any nearer to Geneva either in miles or hours than we? With nearly the whole of Asia, Africa, Latin America, British America and the islands of the Pacific in the League of Nations we might cease speaking of that "European" League.

The Death Warrant of John Barleycorn

THE decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the eighteenth amendment, upholding the Volstead Enforcement Act, and invalidating any nullification of this law by state action, is the most important event in the history of prohibition. This verdict is even more important than the enactment of the amendment and the laws with which it deals, because in the United States no law is more than provisional until the Supreme Court has finally decided what it shall be construed to mean and by a definite verdict has set aside all doubts of constitutionality. Con-

gress has spoken, the state legislatures have spoken, the courts have spoken, and by this triple verdict the nation is committed to the principle of a perennially sober United States.

The experiment of complete prohibition is a truly American achievement. All European nations have restricted the sale of liquor in various ways, especially since the beginning of the Great War, but they still permit the sale of the milder alcoholic poisons and usually some of the stronger kinds as well. The Moslem countries refrain from drink only because of a religious scruple which has no application to Christendom. The definite banning of the sale of alcohol as a beverage on grounds of social welfare is one of the most noteworthy of the contributions of the United States to world civilization, and its effects will soon be felt across the Atlantic. The Independent is proud to remember the consistent part it has played in the great struggle now crowned with signal victory.

American Staying Power

WE may have been slow to enter the Great War, but no European critic can deny that once in it we have determined to remain at war to the bitter end. The bitter end in our case is not the defeat of Germany but the election of the next President.

Statistics

LINCOLN'S Gettysburg Speech contains 266 words.

The Ten Commandments contain 297 words.

The Crucifixion as described by Matthew contains 1200 words.

The Declaration of Independence contains 1321 words.

The Republican Platform contains 6396 words.

That Mandate for Mexico

By Preston Slosson

SENATOR Shields has countered the request for an Armenia mandate by suggesting a mandate over Mexico. He admits, in somewhat ungracious fashion, that "the Armenians are always soliciting aid in this country and want some other country to fight their battles and feed them," and he cannot well contend that the Mexicans show a like eagerness for our intervention. But the wishes of a foreign people seem to him irrelevant; the only question is in what country shall we fight with the greatest prospect of realizing material assets to offset the costs of intervention.

Even when the question is argued on this level it is doubtful if the Senator's proposal is a good one. General Harbord believes that an expenditure of \$756,000,000 over a period of five years would suffice to put Armenia in a condition of self-support and that a military force of 59,000 men would sufficiently protect the country against any attack or uprising, and as to both men and money this is reckoned an outside estimate. These are heavy responsibilities and it is hardly surprising if the Senate is inclined to shirk them. But would a mandate for Mexico be cheaper? In November, 1916, when our entire National Guard was chasing a single bandit or defending the frontier from his raids, The Independent estimated that a complete occupation of the country would cost not less than \$1,000,000 a day. It could not be done so cheaply now, as the cost of making war has since risen like everything else. But even at this rate a five years' mandate in Mexico would cost more than twice as much as General Harbord's estimate for a five years' mandate in Armenia. The reason is obvious. In Armenia we would be welcomed by, at least, all the Christian portion of the population. But no one has invited us into Mexico.

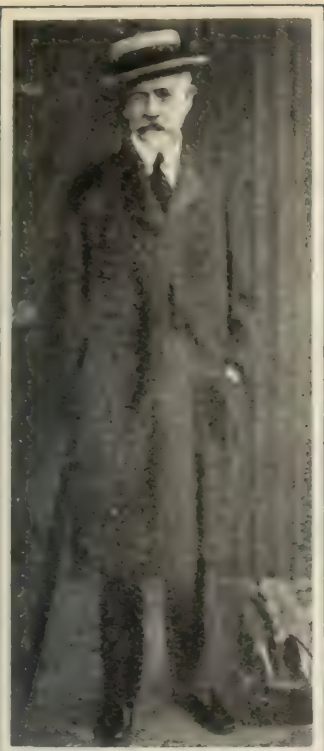
The Grand Old Party

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts (left) "sounded the keynote" as chairman of the Republican Convention and lent dignity to the expected denunciation of the Democrats

The chairman of the Republican National Committee, Will Hays, and Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt (right) found at least one good joke in the convention

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International



Wide World

The hottest place in the United States—ask any delegate!—was the crowded Coliseum at Chicago during the convention. The speakers' bridge had a few stray breezes and a water cooler, but the floor and galleries got no relief



The first Republican nominating convention was held in Chicago in May, 1860, and the occasion then, judging by this cut from *Harper's Weekly* of that date, was one of more social grace than the convention of today



International

The first woman ever to address a Republican National Convention was Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter, of Kansas, vice-chairman of the Women's Executive Committee of the Republican Committee

Main Timbers of the Chicago Platform

The Democratic Failure The outstanding features of the Democratic Administration have been complete unpreparedness for war and complete unpreparedness for peace.

While the country has been left to shift for itself the Government has continued on a wartime basis. The Administration has not demobilized the army of place-holders. It continued a method of financing which was indefensible during the period of reconstruction.

It has used legislation passed to meet the emergency of war to continue its arbitrary and inquisitorial control over the life of the people in time of peace, and to carry confusion into industrial life. Under the despot's plea of necessity or superior wisdom, executive usurpation of legislative and judicial functions still undermines our institutions.

The League of Nations The Republican party stands for agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world. We believe that such an international association must be based upon international justice and must provide methods which shall maintain the rule of public right by the development of law and the decision of impartial courts and which shall secure instant and general international conference whenever peace shall be threatened by political action, so that the nations pledged to do and insist upon what is just and fair may exercise their influence and power for the prevention of war. We believe that all this can be done without the compromise of national independence, without depriving the people of the United States in advance of the right to determine for themselves what is just and fair, when the occasion arises and without involving them as participants and not as peacemakers, in a multitude of quarrels, the merits of which they are unable to judge.

The covenant, signed by the President at Paris, failed signally to accomplish this great purpose, and contains stipulations not only intolerable for an independent people, but certain to produce the injustice, hostility and controversy among nations which it proposed to prevent.

That covenant repudiated, to a degree wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable, the time-honored policies in favor of peace declared by Washington and Jefferson and Monroe, and pursued by all American administrations for more than a century, and it ignored the universal sentiment of America for generations past in favor of international law and arbitration and it rested the hope of the future upon mere expediency and negotiation.

The unfortunate insistence of the President upon having his own way without change and without any regard for the opinions of a majority of the Senate, which shares with him in the treaty-making power, and the President's demand that the treaty should be ratified without any modifications created a situation in which Senators were required to vote upon their consciences and their oaths according to their judgment against the treaty as it was presented or submit to the command of a dictator in a matter where the authority and the responsibility under the Constitution were theirs and not his.

The Senate performed their duty faithfully. We approve their conduct and honor their courage and fidelity and we pledge the coming Republican Administration to such agreement with the other nations of the world as shall meet the full duty of America to civilization and humanity, in accordance with American ideals and without surrendering the right of the American people to exercise its judgment and its power in favor of justice and peace.

Mexican Policy We should not recognize any Mexican government unless it be a responsible government, willing and able to give sufficient guarantee that the lives of American citizens are respected and protected, that

wrongs will be promptly corrected and just compensation will be made for injury sustained. The Republican party pledges itself to a consistent, firm and effective policy toward Mexico that shall enforce respect for the American flag and that shall protect the rights of American citizens lawfully in Mexico to security of life and enjoyment of property in accordance with establishment of international law and our treaty rights.

No Armenian Mandate We condemn President Wilson for asking Congress to empower him to accept a mandate for Armenia. We commend the Republican Senate for refusing the President's request to empower him to accept the mandate for Armenia. The acceptance of such mandate would throw the United States into the very maelstrom of European quarrels.

We deeply sympathize with the people of Armenia and stand ready to help them in all proper ways, but the Republican party will oppose now and hereafter the acceptance of a mandate for any country in Europe or Asia.

Industrial Arbitration We recognize the justice of collective bargaining as a means of promoting good will, establishing closer and more harmonious relations between employers and employees and realizing the true ends of industrial justice.

The strike or lockout as a means of settling industrial disputes inflicts such loss and suffering on the community as to justify Government initiative to reduce its frequency and limit its consequences. We deny the right to strike against the Government, but the rights and interests of all Government employees must be safeguarded by impartial laws and tribunals.

In public utilities we favor the establishment of an impartial tribunal to make an investigation of the facts and to render decision to the end that there may be no organized interruption of service necessary to the lives and health and welfare of the people. The decisions of the tribunal to be morally, but not legally, binding, and an informed public sentiment to be relied on to secure their acceptance. The tribunals, however, should refuse to accept jurisdiction, except for the purpose of investigation, as long as the public service be interrupted. For public utilities we favor the type of tribunal provided for in the transportation act of 1920.

In private industries we do not advocate the principle of compulsory arbitration, but we favor impartial commissions and better facilities for voluntary mediation, conciliation and arbitration supplemented by the full publicity which will enlist the influence of an aroused public opinion. The Government should take the initiative in inviting the establishment of tribunals or committees for the purpose of voluntary arbitration, and of investigation of disputed issues.

The Farmers' Plank The crux of the present agricultural condition lies in prices, labor and credit.

The Republican party believes that this condition can be improved by practical and adequate farm representation in the appointment of Governmental officials and commissions; the right to form coöperation associations for marketing their products, and protection against discrimination; the scientific study of agricultural prices and farm productions costs at home and abroad, with a view to reducing the frequency of abnormal fluctuations; the uncensored publication of such reports; the authorization of associations for the extension of personal credit; a national inquiry on the coördination of rail, water and motor transportation with adequate facilities for receiving, handling and marketing food; the encouragement of our export trade; an end to unnecessary price fixing and ill-considered efforts arbitrarily to reduce prices of farm products which in-

variably result to the disadvantage both of producer and consumer; and the encouragement of the production and importation of fertilizing material and of its extensive use.

The Federal farm loan act should be so administered as to facilitate the acquisition of farm land by those desiring to become owners and proprietors and thus minimize the evils of farm tenantry, and to furnish such long-time credits as farmers may need to finance adequately their larger and long time production operations.

The Budget We congratulate the Republican Congress on the enactment of a law providing for the establishment of an executive budget as a necessary instrument for a sound and businesslike administration of the national finances; and we condemn the veto of the President which defeated this great financial reform.

Federal Finance We advocate the issuance of a simplified form of income return, authorizing the Treasury Department to make changes in regulations effective only from the date of their approval, empowering the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the consent of the taxpayer, to make final and conclusive settlements of tax claims and assessments barring fraud, and the creation of a tax board consisting of at least three representatives of the taxpaying public and the heads of the principal divisions of the Bureau of Internal Revenue to act as a standing committee on the simplification of forms, procedure and law, and to make recommendations to the Congress.

The fact is that the war, to a great extent, was financed by a policy of inflation thru certificate borrowing from the banks, and bonds issued at artificial rates sustained by the low discount rates established by the Federal Reserve Board. The continuance of this policy since the armistice lays the Administration open to severe criticism. Almost up to the present time, the practices of the Federal Reserve Board as to credit control have been frankly dominated by the convenience of the Treasury.

The results have been a greatly increased war cost, a serious loss to the millions of people who in good faith bought Liberty Bonds and Victory Notes at par, and extensive post-war speculation, followed today by a restricted credit for legitimate industrial expansion. As a matter of public policy we urge all banks to give credit preference to essential industries.

Transportation We are opposed to Government ownership and operation or employee operation of the railroads. In view of the condition prevailing in the country the expenditures of the last two years and the conclusions which may be fairly drawn from an observation of the transportation service both for the present and future can be furnished more certainly, economically and efficiently thru private ownership and operation under proper regulation and control.

We indorse the transportation act of 1920 enacted by the Republican Congress as a most conservative legislative achievement.

We declare it to be our policy to encourage and develop water transportation service and facilities in connection with the commerce of the United States.

We favor liberal appropriations in coöperation with the states for the construction of highways, which will bring about a reduction in transportation costs, better marketing of farm products, improvement in rural postal delivery, as well as meet the needs of military defense.

Trade and Tariff The Federal Trade Commission under a Democratic Administration has not accomplished the purpose for which it was created. This commission, properly organized, and its duties efficiently administered, should afford protection to the [Continued on page 429]

The Story of the Week

The Elephant at Home

EVEN before the Republican National Convention assembled at Chicago on Tuesday, June 8, the first skirmish was fought, over the seating of delegates. The 137 pending contests were settled with little friction and apparent impartiality, tho most of the decisions appeared to be favorable to the candidacy of Governor Lowden. To make impossible factional fights in the future between "lily white" and "black" Republicans of the South the National Committee adopted a general ruling that negroes must not be arbitrarily excluded from state or district party conventions.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts was selected as temporary chairman and later as permanent chairman of the convention. For the permanent chairmanship Senator McCormick of Illinois and ex-Senator Beveridge of Indiana also received some support. The keynote speech by Senator Lodge was almost exclusively an attack on the Wilson administration. "Mr. Wilson and his dynasty," said the chairman, "must be driven from all control, from all influence upon the Government of the United States . . . not because they are Democrats but because Mr. Wilson stands for a theory of administration and government which is not American."

For three days the convention was held in session, listening to party oratory or seeking relief in song, while the platform was being hammered out in committee and subcommittee. The real conflict came over the plank on the League of Nations. Ex-Senator Crane of Massachusetts led the fight for an endorsement of the League with reservations, while Senator Borah of Idaho threatened a bolt unless the League were definitely denounced. Finally a compromise, said to have been arranged by Elihu Root in advance of the convention, was agreed on with slight modifications and the platform was presented to the convention and adopted without further difficulty. The more important parts of the platform are given elsewhere in this issue of The Independent. On Friday nominating speeches were made and the convention made ready for the balloting.

Harding and Coolidge

TO the surprise of nearly everyone outside the inner circles of professional politics the Republican Convention nominated Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio as the party's choice for President of the United States. The four ballots taken on Friday gave a plurality to Major-General Leonard Wood. Most of the other candidates held their strength well and Governor Lowden of Illinois made rapid progress. President Butler of Columbia University, finding himself unable to hold the New York delegation, withdrew, and his supporters scattered, a majority voting for Lowden on the fifth ballot. The fifth,

sixth, seventh and eighth ballots, on Saturday, June 12, did not avail to break the deadlock and the convention adjourned with Governor Lowden well in the lead but with a significant tendency evident among the anti-Wood and anti-Lowden delegates to concentrate on Senator Harding.

When the convention reassembled for the evening session all was over but the shouting. Governor Lowden's support crumbled on the ninth ballot and he withdrew from the race. On the tenth, Senator Harding absorbed most of the Lowden vote and also votes that up to the very last had gone to "favorite sons" such as Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania and Senator Poindexter of Washington. About half of the Wood and Johnson delegates withstood the landslide. The supporters of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin not only remained faithful on the tenth ballot, but resisted the motion to make the nomination of Senator Harding unanimous. Men who had been frequently mentioned as "dark horses" either failed to obtain any votes, as for example, Mr. Hughes and Governor Allen, or received an insignificant measure of support, as was the case with Mr. Hoover and Senator Knox.

Senator Harding is the seventh Republican nominee born in the doubtful state of Ohio. He was born on an Ohio farm in 1865 and made his own way in life as farm-hand, printer, journalist and politician. In 1914 he was elected to the Senate. He was a member of the Foreign Relations Committee and worked in harmony with Senator Lodge and the "strong reservationists." On domestic issues he is generally classed as an extreme conservative; yet he appears to have been more acceptable to the Johnson and Borah group of radicals than either General Wood or Governor Lowden.

Immediately after the head of the ticket had been selected the convention turned to the choice of a candidate for Vice-President. Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts was nominated on the first ballot. Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin and Governor Allen of Kansas also obtained a considerable measure of support for second place on the ticket. The nomination of Governor Coolidge was a very popular one, as his vigorous handling of the Boston police strike had given him a national reputation and caused him to be seriously considered for the Presidency.

Congress Adjourns

ON June 5 Congress adjourned to next December. It will not meet in the meantime unless called into special session by President Wilson, a contingency which seems unlikely. In addition to all the regular appropriation bills,

Congress passed the Army Reorganization Act, fixing the strength of the national forces in time of peace; the bill authorizing the sale of the Government-built merchant marine; the Transportation Act, returning the railways to private control and defining the powers of the Government

The Story of the Ballots

Candidates.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
Harding	65½	59	58½	61½	78	89	105	133½	374½	692½
Wood	287½	289½	303	314½	299	311½	312	299	249	156
Lowden	211½	259½	282½	289	303	311½	311½	307	121½	11
Johnson	133½	146	148	140½	133½	110	99½	87	82	80½
Butler	69	41	25	20	4	2	2	2	2	2
Sproul	83½	78½	79½	79½	82½	77	76	75½	78	..
Coolidge	34	32	27	25	29	28	28	30	26	5
La Follette	24	24	24	22	24	24	24	24	24	24
Pritchard	21	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sutherland	17	15	9	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Poindexter	20	15	15	15	15	16	15	15	14	..
Hoover	5½	5½	5½	5	8	5	4	5	6	9½
Du Pont	7	7	2	2	6	4	3	3	..	..
Scattering	4	2	5	7	3	5	4	3	5	2½
Necessary to a choice—493										



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

THE CLOWN ACT

in their regulation; the bill increasing the pay of employees of the postal service, and many other acts. Republican leaders also claim great credit for economy in having cut down the departmental estimates in the appropriation bills by hundreds of millions of dollars.

The most important, or at least the most debated, parts of the Congressional program, however, failed of enactment. The attempt to make a separate peace by means of the Knox resolution was killed by President Wilson's veto and Congress was unable to secure a two-thirds vote of either house to repass it into law. Having failed to make peace in this manner, Congress hurried thru a measure at the last moment repealing all legislation limited to the "duration of the war" except the Lever Act, the Trading with the Enemy Act, and the District of Columbia "anti-profiteering" law. These were retained to give the Government continued power to fight profiteering. Both Republicans and Democrats joined to carry the repeal measure, only three representatives voting in the negative. But Congress acted too late. The omnibus repeal measure only reached the President at the very end of the session and he permitted it to die without his signature. Bills for the development of water power and for print paper conservation also suffered a pocket veto.

Perhaps the saddest fate was reserved for the budget bill, described by Senator McCormick in *The Independent* of June 12. Both President Wilson and the Republican majority in Congress were favorable to the principle of this constructive measure, but it was killed at the last moment by a disagreement over a small detail. The President vetoed it on the ground that it deprived him of his constitutional right to remove from office the Controller General and his assistant. "I am convinced," he wrote, "that the Congress is without constitutional powers to limit the appointing power and its incident power of removal. . . . The section referred to not only forbids the Executive to remove these officers, but undertakes to empower the Congress, by a concurrent resolution, to remove an officer appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate." The House failed to pass the measure over the President's veto and then passed it in a modified form to meet the President's objections. It died in the Senate because there was no time remaining for a debate on the question, and Senators Reed of Missouri and Harris of Georgia objected to its passage without debate.

The bonus to veterans of the Great War was also the vic-

tim of inexorable time. In spite of the haste with which the House of Representatives had passed the bonus measure, it was already too late in the session to permit consideration in the Senate, and it did not even come to a vote in the upper house before the time for adjournment. A large number of laws dealing with the high cost of living failed to get on the floor of Congress. Perhaps there never was a session of Congress which left so ambitious a program of unfinished business at its adjournment.

Wilson Raps Congress

THE chiefs of the Railroad Brotherhoods protested to President Wilson against the sudden adjournment of Congress with so much still to be done. "We call attention," they wrote, "to the fact that, despite the revelations as to the profiteering scandal, Congress has done nothing to check the evil or to punish the evildoers; that the cost of living continues to advance without a single remedial measure having been passed, and that there has not been even serious consideration of constructive legislation dealing with the serious problem of industrial unrest."

This letter played into President Wilson's hands beautifully, for it gave him fair excuse to express his disappointment at the failure of Congress to work in harmony with the Administration. He replied:

Not only has the present Congress failed to deal directly with the cost of living, but it has failed even to give serious consideration to the urgent appeal, oft repeated by me and by the Secretaries of the Treasury, to revise the tax laws, which in their present form are indirectly responsible in part for the high cost of living.

The protracted delay in dealing with the problem of the railroads, the problem of the Government owned merchant marine and other similar urgent matters has resulted in unnecessary burdens upon the public treasury, and ultimately in legislation so unsatisfactory that I could accept it, if at all, only because I despaired of anything better.

The present Congress has not only prevented the conclusion of peace in Europe, but has failed to present any constructive plan for dealing with the deplorable conditions there, the continuance of which can only reflect upon us.

In the light of the record of the present Congress, I have no reason whatever to hope that its continuance in session would result in constructive measures for the relief of the economic conditions to which you call attention. It must be evident to all that the dominating motive which has actuated this Congress is political expediency rather than lofty purpose to serve the public welfare.

Prohibition Upheld

THE Supreme Court of the United States, in an omnibus decision on several pending cases, has upheld the validity of the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution and the constitutionality of the Volstead law. On these two fundamental points the court was unanimous, but Justice McKenna in a separate opinion held that the states had equal jurisdiction with Congress in enacting enforcement legislation under the provisions of the prohibition amendment. He contended that the phrase "concurrent power" excludes the idea of a "dependent power," and that "if the supremacy of Congress had been intended it would have been directly declared." Chief Justice White and Justices McReynolds and Clarke also expounded their views in separate opinions, but sustained in general the decisions of the majority of the court as rendered by Justice Van Devanter.

The decision of the Supreme Court involves the following rulings on disputed points:

1. The eighteenth amendment was regularly enacted notwithstanding the fact that it carried Congress by a two-thirds vote of a quorum of both Houses instead of two-thirds of the total membership of each.
2. Referendum provisions of state constitutions, as in Ohio, cannot be applied to invalidate the ratification of amendments to the Federal Constitution by action of the state legislatures.
3. The adoption of the eighteenth amendment is not beyond

the powers of the Federal Government under Article V of the Constitution.

4. The eighteenth amendment is operative thruout the whole national territory irrespective of any action by any state, court or individual.

5. Congress may legislate for the enforcement of prohibition and Congressional legislation is valid even within the jurisdiction of a state.

6. Congress may prohibit the sale of liquor manufactured prior to the adoption of prohibition.

7. "While recognizing that there are limits beyond which Congress cannot go in treating beverages as within its power of enforcement, we think those limits are not transcended by the provision of the Volstead Act wherein liquors containing as much as one-half of one per cent of alcohol by volume and fit for use for beverage purposes are treated as within that power."

This disposes of practically every contention raised by the anti-prohibitionists and invalidates local "beer and wine" laws, such as those of New York and New Jersey, to the extent to which they conflict with Federal legislation. Only two legal remedies now lie open to the liquor men: they must either secure the repeal of the eighteenth amendment or enact a new law in Congress which is less strict than the present Volstead law. The Supreme Court decision will have a profound effect on the Democratic Convention, in which the anti-prohibition delegates have sought to rally around Governor Edwards of New Jersey and his attempt to nullify the Volstead Act by hostile "concurrent" state legislation. It should make easier the attempt of Mr. Bryan to insert a "dry" plank in the Democratic platform.

Little Old New York

GREATER New York has a population of 5,621,151 souls, allowing one soul to each inhabitant. This figure, just announced by the Census Bureau on the basis of the 1920 enumeration, is 17.9 per cent over the population of the city according to the census of 1910. Great as this increase is, it has disappointed some patriotic Gothamites who measure greatness in the terms of bigness and expected at least six millions. The population of Manhattan Island shows an actual decrease of about two per cent in ten years. Brooklyn is rapidly overtaking old New York and has now 2,022,262 inhabitants to Manhattan's 2,284,103; another decade with the same tendency of population would make Brooklyn the largest of the boroughs and the heart of the greater city. The borough of the Bronx shows the greatest proportionate increase, amounting to nearly 70 per cent in ten years. Mr. Browne, president of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, has attacked the Manhattan figures as an incomplete enumeration, declaring that the housing shortage is proof that the population must have increased. At any rate there is no question of the tendency of the city's population to spread out

over the outlying boroughs and suburbs, while Manhattan becomes more and more a business district.

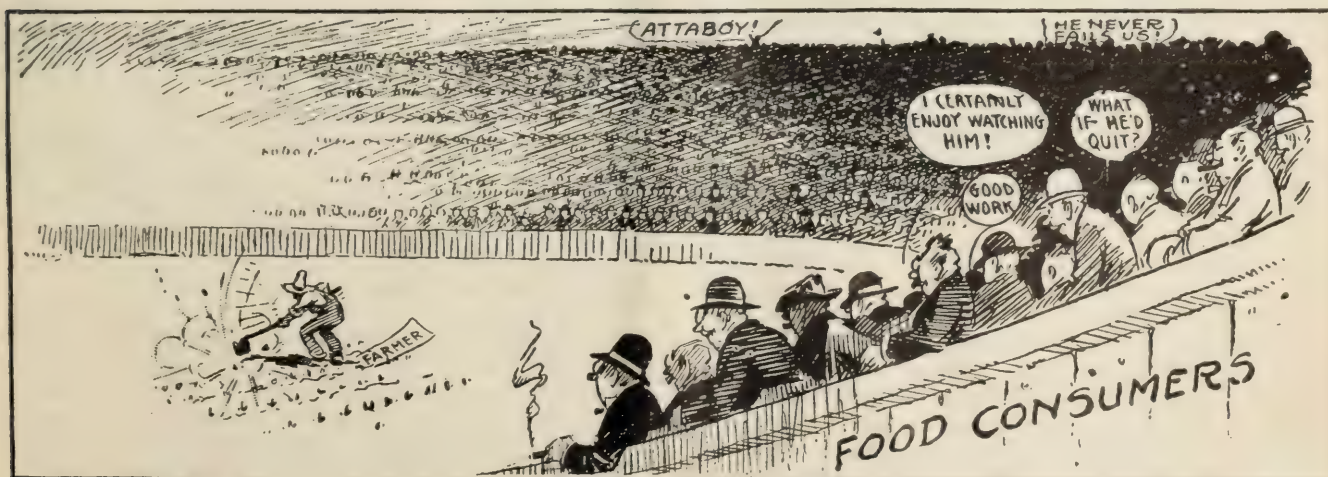
It is impossible to say whether or not New York is now the world's largest city. There are three Londons. One is the old city of London, which is now a business district with as small a resident population as the southern tip of Manhattan Island. The administrative county of London, which may fairly be compared with New York as a political unit, has over 4,500,000 inhabitants. But "Greater London" with all its suburbs has a population of more than seven millions. For a fair comparison with New York it would be necessary to take the whole metropolitan area on the lower Hudson, including the New Jersey suburbs. There is certainly no city except London which can be compared with New York, and if New York were to secede from the United States it might even rank fairly high among independent nations. The United States in 1800 had less than the present population of the city on the Hudson, and the whole Kingdom of Sweden has no greater population today. Of the twenty Latin American republics only Argentina, Brazil and Mexico are more populous. Mayor Hylan's New York, to make another comparison, contains as many people as the England of Queen Elizabeth.

Mexican Prospects

ADOLFO de la Huerta is provisional President of the Republic of Mexico. General Obregon remains an active candidate for the presidency when the elections are held, probably in September. The Mexican Congress in the meantime established a transitional régime and chose Adolfo de la Huerta, former Governor of the state of Sonora and a leader in the revolutionary movement which overthrew Carranza, as its head. He obtained 224 votes from the Congress to 82 for General Gonzales, his chief competitor. General Gonzales has announced his retirement from politics. General Calles has been appointed the new Minister of War. He has announced his determination to carry on an active campaign for the extermination of Villa and his followers, who have, apparently, failed to come to terms with the new provisional Government.

Rodolfo Herrera, accused of the assassination of Carranza, has surrendered to the Government and will be brought to trial. His defense is that Carranza committed suicide after being captured. All the persons who accompanied the President at the time of his death will be detained for the investigation.

The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, which has been investigating Mexican conditions under the chairmanship of Senator



Brown in Chicago Daily News

The national game of food production



Kladderdatsch, Berlin

"Frederick the Great" is the caption of this German cartoon of President Ebert, whose power was rather seriously threatened by the recent elections in Germany

Fall, of New Mexico, recommends that recognition of the present Mexican Government be conditioned on a new treaty by which the provisions of the Mexican constitution discriminating against foreign residents and properties be held not to apply to American citizens. In return for this concession, the United States should grant to Mexico a loan "with moderate rates of interest" and help reorganize the finances and defenses of the country. The committee estimated that during the revolutionary period of the last ten years 784 Americans had been killed in Mexico or on the border and American property losses experienced to the extent of \$500,000,000.

German Elections Go to Extremes

THE result of the elections to the German parliament (Reichstag) on Sunday, June 6, was unfavorable to the maintenance of the present Coalition Government. Both Left and Right gained at the expense of the intermediate parties now in control. The new German constitution provides an elaborate scheme for proportional representation by which surplus votes not needed for the election of a candidate in any district may be placed on the "empire lists" and transferred to any designated candidate of the party who may need them. This plan secures a closer correspondence between the popular vote and the composition of the national assembly than has been hitherto attained in any country, but it prevents the exact outcome of the balloting from being known until all the returns are in. There will hardly be time for the new Government to be established and adopt its policies before it will be called to confer with the Allies at Spa, June 21, on the revision of the treaty and the determination of the German indemnity.

The present Government of the German republic under President Ebert is composed chiefly of Majority Socialists, that is, the wing of the Social Democrats who at the outbreak of the war put patriotism above party and voted to support the Government. The other and more radical wing of the party, comprizing internationalists and pacifists, became Independent, and they have gained in the recent elec-

tions at the expense of the moderate or Majority Socialists. In the last Reichstag the Coalition Government commanded 330 votes out of 423. Its support was chiefly from the Majority Socialists, with 153 representatives, the German Democratic party with 74, and the Christian People's party (the old Center or Roman Catholic party) with 89. All three of these have lost heavily in the present election. Many of the Socialist supporters of the Government were disappointed because it did not attempt to put socialism into effect, as in the nationalization of mines, or because it put down the strikes in the Ruhr region with such severity. They have accordingly gone over to the Independents. The Communists or Bolsheviki figured for the first time in this election, but only captured two seats.

On the other hand, many of the conservative supporters of the Government were disappointed in its failure to secure any amelioration of the peace terms and have gone over to the German National party (the old Conservative party, monarchistic or militaristic), or to the German People's party (the old National Liberals, representing business interests). In short, the election registers the unrest and disaffection of the German people and their disposition to resort to either revolution or reaction in the belief that they could not be worse off than they are.

According to the latest reports the strength of the leading parties in the new Reichstag will be approximately as follows: Majority Socialists, 110; Independent Socialists, 80; Centrists, 67; German Nationalists, 65; German People's Party, 61; Democrats, 45.

The Japanese in Siberia

THE Japanese hold on eastern Siberia is being continually strengthened by the dispatch of troops to the continent and the extension of control over the railroads and waterways. A naval force has been landed at the mouth of the Amur River and occupied the port of Nikolaevsk. Last March a band of local Bolsheviki seized the city of Nikolaevsk and put their prisoners into the Amur thru holes in the ice. They demanded the surrender of the arms of the Japanese garrison of 130 men, and when this was refused they set fire to the barracks and the consulate. All of the Japanese troops perished in the flames as well as the Japanese consul, his wife and two children. The Japanese warships were unable to enter the Amur till now on account of the ice.

The Japanese are having a hard time controlling the maritime provinces, for the greater part of the population are in sympathy with the Soviet and those who are not are opposed to foreign intervention. The Japanese are said to have lost 2000 men in the capture of Nikolsk, the junction north of Vladivostok. American railroad officials who were in Nikolsk at the time charge the Japanese with committing atrocities after taking the town. They say that the Japanese disemboweled wounded Russians in the hospital, killed six nurses, abducted girls and shot children.

The International Railway Board, composed of Allied and American engineers who have had charge of the Siberian railroads, was so indignant at the recent interference by the Japanese military that all of the members, with the exception of the Japanese, sent the following telegram of protest to their respective governments:

The Railroad Board having examined reports of the action of Japanese troops in the railway districts are of the opinion, first, that General Semenov systematically set aside the terms of the allied railway agreement. Second, that the Japanese military acquiesced and themselves usurped the functions of the allied railway organization, and aided in the confusion of traffic and actually delayed the progress of the Czechs, and, third, that the Japanese military by placing troops at principal points on the Chinese Eastern Railway, which the allied agreement assigned to the Chinese to guard, and allowing such detachments to interfere with matters affecting railway traffic, provoked conflicts



Photograph from Adachi

This Japanese flag was planted at Vladivostok when the Bolsheviks were defeated and driven out by the Japanese troops early in April

resulting in needless loss of life to Chinese, Russians and Czechs, and also jeopardized the movements of trains.

General Oi, commander of the Japanese forces at Vladivostok, sets forth the policy of Japan in a proclamation as follows:

The recent drastic measures were adopted solely in self-defense, for such unruly conduct as that which was displayed at Vladivostok by a partisan group of Russian forces endangers the position of the Japanese army. Nor can Japan tolerate the existence, in the regions contiguous to or bordering on her empire, of any political organization which defies humanity and aims to disturb the world peace, for it will have a direct and dangerous effect upon Korea and Manchuria.

Now that the repatriation of the Czechoslovak army is nearing its completion, the Japanese command has no hesitation in declaring that our forces are ready to evacuate Far Eastern Russia as soon as conditions therein become peaceful, the menace to Korea and Manchuria is eliminated, and the protection of the lives and property of Japanese nationals residing in East Siberia is safeguarded.

This means obviously that the Bolsheviks shall not be allowed to extend their powers to the Pacific, and General Oi desires the formation of a buffer state east of Lake Baikal which would serve as a barrier to prevent the advance of the Bolsheviks eastward.

The Question of Turkish Peace

WHEN the Turkish delegation at Paris were handed the peace treaty on May 11 it was stipulated that they should reply within a month. But they have asked and secured an extension of time to two months and it is not at all certain that they will be ready to sign then or that their signing will secure peace. Damad Ferid Pasha, the Grand Vizier or Premier, says:

Turkey cannot live five years if the treaty is enforced as it stands. Constantinople will die, for no great city can live without a hinterland. We had expected to have Turkey's arms and legs amputated, perhaps, but did not expect to have Turkey's head separated from the body and laid off alone to die. Van, Bitlis and Mosul, which the treaty enables your President to give to Armenia, contain only 5 per cent of Christians. I trust President Wilson will keep that in mind when deciding the boundaries. The Russians have persuaded many ignorant Turkish peasants that Bolshevism is not inconsistent with Mohammedanism and we need fair treatment to avert the menace threatening the entire world.

Even if the Grand Vizier should come to accept the peace terms substantially as written it would carry little weight with his countrymen, most of whom sympathize with Mustapha Kemal Pasha, who has set up an independent Nationalist government at Angora in the heart of Anatolia. The Grand Vizier declares that the Nationalists are not true Turks:

Mustapha Kemal Pasha is a Salonica Jew. All Fuad Bey is a German and Ahmed Rustem Bey, whose real name is Bilinski, is a Pole.

But whatever may be the nationality of the Nationalists they are continually gathering strength by the accession of military officers and civil officials from the European side of the Straits. The Grand Vizier is not safe in his own office, for a conspiracy for his assassination has been disclosed in which prominent officers of the army and navy were involved. Shipments of munitions dispatched to the Ottoman army on the Asiatic side have mysteriously found their way into the Nationalist camp. It is even rumored that representatives of the Constantinople Government are in secret negotiation at Brusa with the Nationalist rebels.

Meantime the Nationalists are gaining ground in all directions. They have driven the French out of the hinterland of Cilicia down to the Mediterranean coast and many of the French troops were captured north of Adana. The famous French 75's were outranged by the Nationalist artillery. The French commander has consented to an armistice with the Nationalists, a chance to concentrate his forces against the British and Turks who are trying to hold the Asiatic side of the Straits. Constantinople is again disturbed by the sound of cannon for the British fleet has been called upon to protect the garrison at Ismid against the Nationalists. As may be seen from the map, Ismid is an important station on the railroad running from Skutari, opposite Constantinople, thru Asiatic Turkey. This railroad has fallen altogether into the hands of the Nationalists to within five miles from Ismid and they have also gained possession of the southern coast of the Sea of Marmora as far as and including Panderma.

Essad Pasha, Albanian Premier and leader of the Nationalist movement among the Albanians, was assassinated on June 13 by a political enemy. Essad Pasha fought for Turkey during the Balkan wars, but favored the cause of the Allies in the Great War.



THE PARTITION OF TURKEY

According to the peace treaty now in the hands of the Turks all of European Turkey (Thrace) except a small district about Constantinople goes to Greece, which also gets the Aegean Isles and the administration of the Smyrna enclave. The islands of the Dodecanese go to Italy, which also claims a sphere of influence about Adalia. Both shores of the straits of Dardanelles and Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmora are to be under the control of an international commission to prevent their being fortified and to insure free passage to the shipping of all nations. But an independent government of Nationalists has been set up at Angora that will not submit to any such treaty. The Nationalist forces have taken Panderma on the Sea of Marmora and are besieging Ismid, which is held by the British

False Prophets

In which an ex-newsboy, machinist, organizer, writer and labor leader gives voice to some wise saws

By Charles Stelzle

Those who opposed prohibition told us that if it ever became a law, the following calamities would befall us:

One million workmen would lose their jobs and be thrown onto an already overloaded labor market;

The workers all over the country would break out in open revolt and rebellion;

Taxes would be so increased that workmen would forfeit their homes;

Farmers would lose hundreds of millions of dollars annually, because nobody would buy the grain and the fruits which the liquor men purchased;

Manufacturers of machinery, bar fixtures, glassware, barrels, automobiles, harness and all other materials used in the production and distribution of liquor would go bankrupt;

Railroads which transported these articles as well as the raw materials used in making liquor would suffer from a great reduction in business;

Saloon and brewery property would stand idle, resulting in practical confiscation;

First class hotels would close their doors because their chief profit came across the bar;

There would be an unprecedented increase in the use of opium and other narcotics;

Much sickness and many deaths would result because those accustomed to using liquor could not get along without it.

None of these things has happened.

Count Your Nine Lives

They will have to revise the old saying that a man past sixty is no longer fitted for active outdoor work, for Benjamin Lilly, who is now sixty-five, is as active, tireless, and deadly with a rifle as any of the other three hundred and odd men—some young enough to be his grandsons—who are employed by the Biological Survey to rid the western ranges of predatory animals, while his knowledge of the country thru which he hunts and the ways of wild animals is probably far superior to that of any of his fellow hunters.

It has been estimated that predatory animals cause a yearly loss of \$20,000,000 worth of livestock each year to the stockmen of the Rocky Mountain section. The wolf is credited with killing \$1,000 worth of stock a year, the bear and mountain lion \$500 each, and the coyote and bobcat \$50 each. On this basis Ben, as he is popularly known, has saved the western stockmen enormous sums, for his "bag" during the last five years includes more than a hundred bears, three hundred wolves, two hundred and fifty mountain lions, and innumerable bobcats and coyotes.

Ben first came into prominence when he was chosen by Colonel Roosevelt as chief guide on a bear hunt in the canebrakes of Louisiana. Five years ago he was employed by the Bureau of Biological Survey as one of its hunters, and ever since he has spent practically the whole of his time in the mountains and valleys, coming in occasionally to change his dogs or to make an official report. On his hunting trips he is usually alone except for the com-

panionship of his dogs. These dogs number about twenty and were trained by Ben himself, and they all have records for bravery and craftiness in hunting dangerous animals which make them worthy to receive distinguished service medals. Only half of the dogs are taken out at one time, the other half being left at some convenient ranch to rest. Ben himself seems never



This is the two hundred and fiftieth mountain lion Mr. Lilly has bagged during the last five years

to rest except at night, when he is forced by darkness to discontinue the chase, and on Sundays, it being his fixed rule never to hunt on the Sabbath no matter how hot the trail may be. This has permitted many animals that were all but within his clutches to make their get-away. However, Ben usually gets any animal that he goes after, having been known to follow some malefactor thru three states before finally giving him the *coup de grace*.

If the Cook Can Get Away With It

To the housewife of the present day with a fairly substantial allowance it is a constant puzzle how the poorer classes can make such a good physical showing when the cost of food is so high. One very good explanation for this has just appeared in *Science*. At Jefferson Medical College experiments were conducted to determine whether there was any difference in the ultimate value to the system of palatable and unpalatable food. It is a well known fact that the flow of digestive juices is influenced to a very considerable extent by the savoriness of the food and the conditions under which it is served.

For seven days individuals were fed upon palatable food served in an attractive way in agreeable surroundings. The total amount of food utilized was 86.7 per cent. This was determined by calculating the amount of food ingested and subtracting the waste products. Then for two days the same individuals ate food most obnoxious to the taste, which was served to them more or less in the manner that pigs are fed. Meats, jellies, cornstarch puddings, etc., were stirred together pig style, while foul smelling chemicals were sprinkled about the table. The results showed that 85.7 per cent. of the food was utilized, a difference in the two contrasting methods of only one per cent.

The investigators of this problem believe that this experiment "simply shows how insulting we can be to the normal stomach and get away with it, but does not necessarily prove this to be the wisest policy."

H. C. L. in Other Times

This is not the first era when the high cost of living has bothered folks. According to Mr. H. H. Manchester in *American Industries* there have been three previous periods since the Middle Ages in which the price of commodities and the wages of labor left their old levels to seek a higher sphere of activity. Of course this does not take account of the minor fluctuations, the mere wave swell and subsidence of costs, such as the general fall of prices from the American Civil War to 1896 and the general subsequent rise to 1914; but only the great changes which doubled or more than doubled values.

In the Middle Ages both prices and wages were very low; much lower than in Roman times. This was due partly to

the lack of coined money and the general payment of rent and wages in kind instead of in money; in part to the general poverty and backwardness of society.

The first great upward leap in prices followed upon the outbreak of "the Black Death," the plague which created a shortage of labor in the fourteenth century by killing off nearly every other laborer. To take France as an example, cattle which sold for \$11.60 a head in 1344 were priced at \$17.40 in 1351; eggs increased from six cents a dozen in 1343 to eleven cents in 1353; butter rose from five cents to twelve cents a pound from 1335 to 1351, and wool cloth from eighty cents a yard in 1347 to \$3 in 1351. Wages had to be increased to keep up with the new prices. A common laborer got about fifteen cents a day in 1347, but in 1350 he was paid the princely wage of thirty-one cents. Similar wage increases occurred in England, where the attempt of the ruling classes to restore the old scale of pay by force of law led to serious disorders which almost assumed the dimensions of civil war.

A second period of rising values took place in the sixteenth century. This was due at first to the increase of foreign trade after the opening of the route to India and the Far East around Africa. The rise in prices was further stimulated later in the century by the Spanish discoveries of gold and silver mines in America, for if you make money plentiful you thereby increase the cost of all commodities whose value is measured in money. In England for the 140 years from 1401 to 1540 prices were fairly steady. Wheat averaged eighteen cents a bushel; oxen, \$4.94 a head; raw iron, \$1.29 a hundred weight; table linen, \$1.63 a dozen yards. By the beginning of the seventeenth century wheat sold at \$1.38 a bushel; oxen at \$24.94 a head; raw iron at \$7.94 a hundred-weight; table linen at \$8.80 a dozen

yards. Of course wages went up too. The laborer who got fourteen cents a day from 1531 to 1550 was paid twenty-one cents a day during the next decade.

After 1600 prices remained fairly level until the Napoleonic wars. Wheat in England rose from \$1.50 a bushel in 1792 to an average of \$2.50 a bushel for the war period of 1795 to 1814. Even the distant United States felt the effect. Wheat sold at a dollar a bushel in 1791 on this side of the Atlantic and at \$1.75 a bushel in 1816. An American carpenter's pay increased from 54 cents a day in 1790 to \$1.50 in 1807, sinking to a dollar by 1816. After the immediate effect of Napoleon's romantic raid on civilization had worn off both wages and prices sank till the middle of the century, but they never went back quite to their old eighteenth century levels.

The present doubling of prices in the United States and the tripling of prices in Europe repeats in every particular the upward movements that followed the Black Death in the fourteenth century; the overseas trade expansion and the religious wars of the sixteenth century, and the Napoleonic wars in the early nineteenth century. In each case there was a sharp upward rise of prices followed at a slight distance by a rise in wages, then prices sank a little but not to their old levels, and wages sank also but more slowly and not so far. Mr. Manchester even lays down as a general rule, most clearly illustrated in the third price movement, that of the early nineteenth century, that when values become stable after a sharp temporary fluctuation, prices will be about one-third more than before the rise began and wages about two-thirds more. If that holds good in the present case, about 1925 the American workingman will be earning 166 per cent of his 1913 wages and paying 133 per cent of his 1913 prices.

Our Merchant Marine

By William B. Bailey

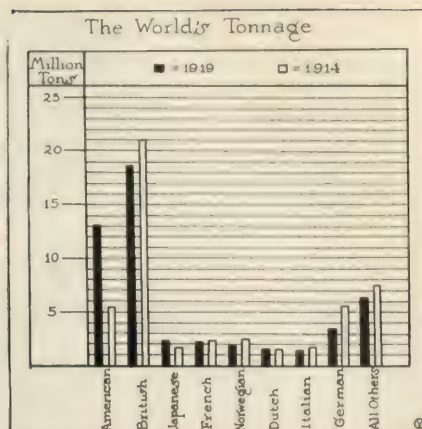
Professor of Practical Philanthropy at Yale University

In the early days of this country we were decidedly a maritime nation, and our wooden sailing vessels were to be found on every sea. As late as 1830, 90 per cent of the imports and exports of this country were carried in American bottoms. The Civil War, however, and the change from wooden to steel vessels so reduced our share of the world's tonnage that by 1870 only about one-third of our exports and imports were carried in American vessels, and in 1914 this had become still farther reduced to less than 10 per cent. In fact, out of about 25,000,000 tons cleared from the United States to foreign ports, only about 750,000 tons were carried by American ships in 1914.

Then came the great war when new English and American shipyards were erected and existing ones enlarged to speed the construction of a merchant

marine in order to make good the losses caused by the German submarines.

Notwithstanding the sinkings by submarines, the world's tonnage had increased during these five years by nearly two million tons. But most remarkable was the growth of the American merchant marine. In 1914 only about one-tenth of the world's tonnage flew the American flag, while in 1919 over one-fourth was credited to us. During this same period the American tonnage registered for foreign trade had increased nearly nine-fold. The overseas clearance from the United States in the calendar year 1919 was 26,500,000 tons, while during the fiscal year 1914 it had been 24,900,000 tons. But the most wonderful part of this is the fact that while in 1914 only about 750,000 tons had sailed away in American ships, in 1919 over 8,600,000 tons had been carried in vessels flying our



Between 1914 and 1919 the gross tonnage of American vessels more than doubled, being 13,091,773 tons instead of 5,368,194

flag. Of all the changes which have resulted from the great world war, perhaps none is more striking than the tremendous growth in the American merchant marine.

How to Enjoy Prohibition

1. Take a case full of empty bottles, fill them with water and tint the water with varicolored fruit juices.
2. Paste on to each bottle a label bearing the name of some expensive liqueur.
3. Take a drink with every precaution of secrecy whenever you are feeling wicked.

Community Trusts

The art or science of giving away money wisely is probably as difficult to acquire as the money itself to be given away. Reports now available from trust companies acting as trustees for "Community Trusts" or "Foundations" which already have been established in various cities afford ample proof of the practical as well as ethical soundness of the principle of centralization and responsible administration of funds for charitable and educational purposes, social welfare and kindred work. When a man bequeathes money in his will to be expended after his death it is obvious that conditions may so change with the lapse of time that were he alive he would not countenance the expenditure of his money according to his will. The problem then is to get a permanent control of the fund that will as a rule represent the changing needs of each generation.

The Permanent Charity Fund of Boston is perhaps the most significant and interesting attempt yet made in this direction. In 1915 on the initiative of President Rogerson of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, a committee of seven were appointed as follows: One by the Attorney General of Massachusetts, one by the Senior Presiding Judge of the United States District Court, one by the Senior Judge of the Probate Court of Suffolk County, one by the Chief Justice of the Municipal Court of Boston and three by the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company. The Board is not self-perpetuating, but when a vacancy occurs it must be filled as by the original in-

cumbent. Thus it is hoped always to have the board in touch with the currents of the time, and not merely a body growing ever more conservative, as is often the case with self-perpetuating boards.

According to the latest reports the Permanent Charity Fund of Boston has already disbursed \$85,000. That the disbursements were very catholically made is evidenced from the following table:

Education	\$12,250
Hospitals	18,000
Convalescence	1,000
Nursing	6,800
Hygiene	5,000
Social Service	14,100
Relief	600
Charities	10,500
Children	6,000
Settlement Houses	7,000
Old Age	1,000

It may be added that the Permanent Charity Fund has put aside \$15,000 from income to be used for relief of those returning from the war permanently disabled or otherwise in need of charitable assistance.

Since the establishment of the first Community Trust in Cleveland under the title of "Cleveland Foundation" as conceived by President F. H. Goff of the Cleveland Trust Company, similar trusts have been organized in Milwaukee, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Spokane, Chicago, Indianapolis, Attleboro, Minneapolis, Houston, Detroit, Seattle, Louisville and of course Boston. Evidently this is a movement that should spread to all our centers of population.

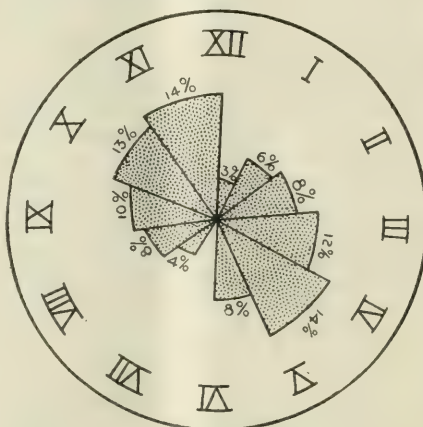
Essence of Grapes

Experts of the Department of Agriculture have found a way of making a highly concentrated grape syrup, useful both in cooking and in making "soft" drinks. The grape juice is first frozen solid, and then, after being broken into pieces the size of a walnut, is put into a centrifugal machine, such as is used in sugar-making to separate the molasses from the sugar.

The rapid whirling of the pieces of frozen grape juice in this machine separates the sugar or syrupy part of the grape juice from the crystallized water and drives it into the receiving chamber. With the water it loses three-quarters of its bulk; that is, a gallon of grape-juice makes a quart of concentrated grape syrup. Moreover, much of the acid of the grape juice, which is in the form of cream of tartar, is left behind in crystals in the ice. The concentrated syrup is sterilized by heating, so that it will keep indefinitely. Aside from its special flavor, the new grape syrup, on account of its reduced bulk, has the commercial advantage of being cheaper to store, handle, and ship. The process should be of especial value in poor seasons, when the grapes fail to attain their normal sweetness; for, since it automatically removes much of the acid, it should enable manufacturers to make a very desirable sweet grape juice even from highly acid grapes.

A New Motor Fuel

The scarcity and high cost of gasoline and the restrictions on its use for private purposes in many European countries have led to experiments with several substitutes. In England use has been made of coal gas, but the containers for it are awkward in appearance and given to leaking. In Norway acetylene gas has been tried with some success. According to reports from Christiania a Norwegian captain has adapted it to motor-boat propulsion. His invention is said to be a decided improvement over similar devices. Water drops thru a tube on the carbide, and the gas that forms is led to the carburetor, where it is purified and driven to the motor. The cost averages 21 cents a horsepower hour, which is not cheap; but over there price no longer enters into the matter. The demand for the new device is already considerable, for the company that manufactures it has several thousand orders. For the time being the new system can be adapted only to benzine motors, but the inventor is working on an improvement that will make it possible to use it in connection with petroleum motors, too.



The Accident Clock

For what hours of the day should the factory worker carry the highest insurance? This question is answered by an analysis of 1873 industrial accidents reported in the state of Illinois during one year. Before 7 o'clock in the morning accidents were few because most workers were safely asleep. Hour by hour the number increased until a maximum was reached between 11 o'clock and noon when the fatigue of a full morning's work began to tell. Fourteen per cent of all the accidents took place in the last morning hour. For the lunch hour the percentage was, of course, low, but it is worth noting that it remained low during the early afternoon when the workers had returned to the job. Between 4 and 5 o'clock came another period of maximum risk, equalling that of the last hour in the morning. After 5 o'clock many had finished the day's work and so, of course, the percentage of accidents fell again. The accompanying diagram shows graphically the percentage of accidents for each hour of the working day.

This variability of accidents shows clearly that risk is directly dependent on fatigue. Just before luncheon and just before going home are the times of greatest danger to the worker; whereas the brief noon rest is almost as effective as the night's sleep in restoring the alertness and efficiency which are the laborer's surest protection against accident. The argument points not only to the advisability of the eight hour day, but to an eight hour day broken by recesses and periods of intermission.

Squiblets

The earth weighs 6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons.

Births exceed deaths by one-third in the United States.

There are now 180 city-managers in the United States.

The United States spends \$1,000,000,000 a year for candy.

On the body of a single fly 6,600,000 disease germs have been found.

Insects destroy \$800,000,000 worth of food crops in the United States each year.

The population of New South Wales, Australia, has just reached the 2,000,000 mark.

In one year 15,342 pairs of twins and 147 sets of triplets were born in the United States.

Fourteen hundred girls in the University of Vienna are still wearing their 1914 clothing.

There were enough Smiths in the American Army during the war to make up fifteen complete regiments.

The Boy Scouts of America have 375,000 boys and 90,000 adult leaders at the end of their first decade of work.

During 1919, 35,000 persons in New York State moved from country to city and only 11,000 from city to country.

Ireland is the only European country which decreased in population during the half century before the Great War.

The largest wireless telegraph station in the world is being erected at Rocky Point, Long Island. It will cost \$10,000,000.

Samuel Rzeschewski, aged eight, Polish chess champion, beat twenty experts in a simultaneous match on twenty boards in Paris.

Two hundred and forty-four remedies for ivy poisoning have been tabulated by Mr. McAtee, of the United States Biological Survey.

The general H. C. of L. has doubled the price of wives in Central Africa since the war. Market rates are eight cows instead of the former four.

A Senior in Kentucky University has invented an electrically illuminated walking cane. Now it only remains for someone to invent an umbrella equipped with a burglar alarm.



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GENUINE quality stands first among the requirements in GMC construction. Nothing is allowed to interfere.

Sacrifice of quality, either for the sake of larger production or to make a lower price possible, is never considered.

Increased production is attained by greater facilities, and price is always an after consideration. It is based on quality.

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Independent Opinions

Much has appeared in print about the Seamen's Act from the shipowners' side, but how it seems from the seamen's side is shown in the following letter from James H. Williams, whose real-life sea stories the older readers of *The Independent* will remember:

The executive approval by President Woodrow Wilson on March 4, 1915, of the legislation since popularly known as the Seamen's Act was the high signal for a tremendous national and international furore among shipowners and their intimately allied interests thruout the maritime sections of the United States and Europe.

In their opening tactics the shipowners attempted to obstruct and defeat the purposes of the act by ridiculing its provisions and refusing to comply with them. But such tactics proved largely abortive and generally expensive.

Next a joint conference of American and foreign shipowners was held in London to formulate and agree upon an organized and more effective form of combined attack against the cardinal principles and practical provisions of the odious American law.

Directly after this international conference had adjourned, the British Government, thru its Ambassador at Washington, asked to have certain provisions of the Seamen's Act suspended in so far as their application to British ships was concerned as a *war measure*.

A specific case covering the status of a seaman serving in a British ship while in American waters, under the Seamen's Act, was certified up to the Supreme Court of the United States, the British Ambassador officially intervening as *Amicus curie* for the Crown.

This test case: "Strathearn" Steamship Company, Limited, Petitioner, vs. John Dillon," involving the right of a seaman on a foreign ship to claim one half his wages earned while lying in an American port under Section 4 of the American Seamen's Charter of Freedom, has resulted in a unanimous verdict by the Supreme Court expressed in a final decision handed down March 29, 1920, completely upholding the constitutionality of the Seamen's Act in its application to foreign ships.

But to make the seamen's victory still more convincing and complete, another case, also involving a British ship, the steamship "Westmeath," wherein the point at issue was similar to that decided by the "Strathearn" decree was disposed of at the same time, the judgment in the first case controlling the latter also.

The contention of the British Ambassador is thereby overruled, and all foreign ships trading to American ports must hereafter comply with the terms and conditions imposed by our commercial laws or trade elsewhere.

Under a just and reasonable application of this one clause of the Seamen's Act, as construed by the Supreme Court, the maintenance of a successful American merchant marine is assured, not thru the elimination of foreign competition, but by compelling fair competition between nations.

The logical and practical effect of this section of the act has been, and will be, to elevate foreign wage standards toward American levels, thereby eliminating the principal advantage hitherto erected in favor of foreign competitors in the unequal struggle for American trade.

The Seamen's Act should not in any sense be considered or construed as either labor or class legislation. It is an act of

purely protective and defensive American law. It merely reaffirms and extends to seamen the inalienable rights of personal liberty and industrial freedom guaranteed by the constitution to all men under the American flag.

It emancipates American seamen from the blighting disgrace of human bondage which was overlooked by the liberators when the serfs of Europe and the slaves of the United States and Brazil were freed; and encourages foreign born seamen serving in American ships to become naturalized and share our freedom. The Seamen's Act enables native Americans to enter the sea service without prejudice to their self respect or loss of caste.

It likewise protects foreign seamen seeking asylum from monarchical tyranny under the American flag by abrogating the odious treaties which until recently compelled liberty loving Americans to become unwilling slave hunters for their despotic majesties of Europe and Asia.

In five years of practical operation the Seamen's Act has increased the proportion of American oversea commerce carried in native bottoms from less than ten to more than sixty per cent, and still gaining. In the same period the proportion of alien seamen serving in American ships, both coastwise and foreign trades, has decreased from more than ninety to less than forty per cent and still declining. The Seamen's Act insures to the ambitious American boy with an inclination to sea service a long sought opportunity to enter the merchant marine without disgrace and remain there a free man; to embrace an honored avocation and earn a respectable competence, to create and maintain a home and family of his own and rise up to the pinnacle of his chosen profession an honored and respected citizen of the United States.

JAMES H. WILLIAMS

You say in *The Independent* of April 3 that the present German Government is officially styled the "*Reichs-Republik*" or "Imperial Republic." It may not have occurred to you that the German expression "*Reich*" does not necessarily mean "imperial." France is called in the German language "*Frankreich*," or the territory of the Franks." Your way of translating "*Reichs-Republik*" is a contradiction in itself. The German meaning of "*Reich*" is our word *realm, authority, dominion, power*. If the German wants to convey the meaning of a monarchical country he adds the word *König*, as in "*Königreich Preussen Bayern*," etc. In this sense he has the word "*Tierreich, Pflanzenreich, Mineralreich*," which are translated "Animal kingdom, Vegetable kingdom, Mineral kingdom." The etymological meaning of the German *Reich* is clearly defined in that masterly work of Prof. F. Kluge, translated by Dr. John Francis Davis in his "*Etymological Dictionary*." Your translation above is, to say the least, misleading, and conveys a wrong idea, and is certainly philologically incorrect.

DR. C. F. ROH

Norway, Iowa

Our critic is right, but we are not wrong. The German word *Reich* does not necessarily imply an emperor—but neither does the English word *imperial*. We had previously explained in *The Independent* that the retention of the title *Reich* for the new republic did not indicate, as some editors charged, that the German people clung to their old monarchical system, but that *Reich* is

The Couple That Spent Every Cent

ABOUT six months ago I got the scare of my life. Edith was worried, too. But in the end it was one of the best things that ever happened to us.

I guess I had a pretty close call. The doctor said afterwards that he never expected me to pull through.

But it wasn't my own sickness that gave me my fright—at least I wasn't alarmed about myself. It was the sick condition of the family finances, and thinking of Edith and the boy that put me in a panic. There I was, flat on my back in bed; a big doctor's bill running up; a trained nurse to pay every week; and no reserve to fall back on—not a dollar laid by for emergency.

Luckily the firm was good enough to continue my salary without a break, or I don't know what we would have done.

The things that went through my mind during that slow process of getting well made me feel like a criminal. Suppose the worst had happened? No provision for Edith and the boy except a little insurance—the total amount not enough to last more than a year at the rate we had been living.

It hurt like a stab. It seems incredible that two people in their right minds could drift along the way we had been doing, constantly living up to the last cent, constantly on the edge of a slippery precipice. Yet according to statistics, something like 50 per cent of all the men in America over sixty years of age are dependent on relatives or charity for support—including men who had earned princely incomes when in their prime. Think of it! And all because they had failed to look ahead—had never learned how to save. It hit me right between the eyes. For I was nearly thirty-two years old—certainly old enough to know better; yet I wasn't a dollar nearer independence than when I was twenty.

One day, while still in bed, I ran across something in one of the magazines that opened my eyes to our whole trouble.

It said that most people make hard work of saving simply because they don't go at it in the right way. Their money doesn't last long because they have no check on it—no definite system for adjusting their outgo to their income. It said the only practical way is the budget system—split your salary up into proportionate parts; allow so much each week for this, so much for that, and then stick to it.

Then the article told of an almost automatic way for doing this—a new system for managing personal affairs; it was called the Ferrin Money Making Account System.

WHERE did it all go? Forbes earned a good salary. Neither he nor Mrs. Forbes could be accused of extravagance. But somehow they could never keep more than a few dollars ahead of expenses. Then something happened that gave them a scare—and out of it they found an easy way to get on EASY STREET.

It struck me that this was just what Edith and I needed if we ever expected to get our feet on solid ground. When I showed my discovery to Edith, she agreed with me, and immediately sent for the complete system.

That little step has proved to be our salvation. It has helped us put nearly \$500 in the bank in less than six months—out of the same salary that was formerly never enough. At the same time it helped us to pay a big doctor's bill without ever missing the money.

The Ferrin Money Making Account System has shown us how to cut out all that old haphazard, hit-or-miss kind of spending, how to save money that we formerly frittered away—how to stop the little leaks that were keeping us poor.

The Magic Budget Plan

The Ferrin Money Making Account System is simplifying money matters for thousands upon thousands of people all over the country—putting square up bills and debts—putting money in the bank for people who never before saved a cent. It will help you in the same way. This system, which is simplicity itself, comprises:

The Ferrin Money Making Account Book
The Ferrin Kitchen Calendar (for the household)
The Ferrin Pocket Account Book
The Ferrin Investment and Insurance Register
The Ferrin Household Inventory and Fire Insurance Record

Compact information is given on Making a Budget, Keeping Expense Accounts, Making Safe Investments, Making an Inventory of Household Goods.

The Pocket Account Book (price when sold separately, 50 cents) contains printed slips so that you have only to jot down the amounts of your daily expenditures. The Kitchen Calendar (price 50 cents) keeps track of household expenses. At the end of each week or month these amounts are transferred to the Money Making Account Book, which contains 112 pages, size 8½ x 10½ inches, and is bound in half blue Silk Cloth Back—Cadet Blue Cover Paper Sides—Turned Edges, semi-flexible, stamped in gold on Front Cover. This book has been prepared by an expert to fit any salary from the smallest to the largest. Incorporated in it is a recapitulation for every month of the year, which shows at a glance the Budget and the amounts paid out during the month for the various classified items of expense. It is the only book to our knowledge which has a Budget Column for every month. Special columns are provided for items on which an income tax does not have to be paid, so that these amounts may be deducted at the end of the year.

One Money Saving Feature

A war tax is now levied on almost every kind of article you buy. Few people know that the amounts so paid on daily purchases may properly be deducted from their income tax report.

The following items, for example, are deductible. Interest on personal indebtedness; taxes on land, buildings and household property; war taxes on club dues, theatre tickets, transportation, telephone messages, telegrams, tobacco, etc.; contributions to churches, charitable, scientific or educational institutions which are not conducted for profit. By keeping track of these war taxes on the pages for daily expenditures, and transferring the weekly or monthly totals to the Money Making Account Book, you will effect a saving on your income tax that will surprise you and that will pay the small price of the System many times over.

The Ferrin Investment and Insurance Register is designed to keep an accurate record of your investments, insurance policies, etc. Contains 32 pages size 5 x 8 inches; price separately, 50 cents. The Ferrin Inventory and Fire Insurance Record will enable you to make and keep a complete inventory of every room in the house; also provides for record of your fire insurance policy. It is an absolute necessity in case of fire. It may save you many thousand times the cost, which is 50 cents when sold separately.



"The things that went through my mind during that slow process of getting well, made me feel like a criminal."

Two Minutes a Day

The Ferrin Money Making Account System takes only two minutes a day. Any grammar school boy or girl can keep the accounts. This method is not a hard task.

Now you need not worry about the money you spend for clothes, food, rent, or the theatre. You will spend it freely because you know how much you can afford to spend. The Ferrin Money Making Account System is a most practical gift to any newly married couple. Many people use them for Christmas gifts.

Send No Money

See how magically the Ferrin Money Making Account System works, no matter how much or how little your income. We know what you will think of it when you see it. So we are willing to send you the complete System without your sending us any money in advance. Just mail the coupon, and back will come the System by return mail. If you feel that you can afford not to have it, simply send it back, and you will owe nothing.

But when you have seen what big returns the Ferrin System will pay you, you will surely want to keep this wonderful aid to money-making, especially as we are now making a special short-time offer of only \$3.50 for the complete System.

You will appreciate what a remarkable offer this is when you consider that other expense account books are sold for \$3 and cover a period of only two years. The Ferrin Money Making Book covers four years, and therefore has twice the value, \$6. And in addition you get the Ferrin Kitchen Calendar, the Ferrin Pocket Account Book, the Ferrin Investment and Insurance Register, the Ferrin Household Inventory and Fire Insurance Record, each worth 50 cents, or \$2. You have the opportunity, therefore, of securing \$8 value for only \$3.50.

But we can make this special combination offer only for a limited time. You are therefore urged to mail the coupon now—to do so costs nothing and does not obligate you in any way, and it may be a revelation to you of how much more you can get out of your income.

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

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Please send me the Ferrin Money Making Account System (the entire five books) for Free Examination. I will send you \$3.50 in full payment within 5 days after receipt, or return the books.

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READ!

Letter from Head of Financial Department of Largest Corporation of its kind in the United States.

"I consider your account book a remarkable contribution to the people of this country at this time."

"In our company we have 5,000 employees and it was a revelation to me, in giving them advice in regard to the making out of their income tax returns, to find how few had any intelligent idea of their income and their living expenses."

"The simplicity of your plan, which, by comparison with previous methods of account keeping, would seem to be well-nigh automatic, appeals to me strongly."

"They say you can't teach an old dog new tricks, but I will say to you that I am going to use the Ferrin Book for my own family expenses, and consider it will make money for me right from the start."

(Signed) D. S. Burton.

Letter from A. B. Dick, Jr., of the A. B. Dick Company of Chicago, Manufacturers of the Edison-Dick Mimeograph Machine.

"I can cordially say that all the record books which you have issued are practically invaluable to the man who wishes to handle his personal and household accounts in the proper manner. I have seen several systems to take care of these matters, but yours covers the ground in a more thorough manner than any of them."

"To further show my appreciation I would like to have three copies of your Investment and Insurance Register, and also one copy of the 'Money Making Account Book' if these are off the press and available. It would be particularly gratifying to have them in sufficient time for the opening of the new year. If you will forward your bill I will be very glad to remit."

(Signed) A. B. Dick, Jr.

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Used 'round the world

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used in its generalized sense of *domain*. "Commonwealth" would be a good version. There need be no ambiguity here for we all use such words in the same way in English. Even our correspondent cannot avoid the usage he criticizes us for. He says *Reich* should be translated "realm" or "dominion." But "realm" implies a king and "dominion" implies a lord (*dominus*). We note that the Germans still call France *Frankreich*, that is "the kingdom of the Franks," altho France has not been a kingdom for eighty-two years. Who is "king" of the "animal kingdom," the lion? The term "British Empire" has of late come to be used even in official documents, yet there is not and never has been a "British Emperor" as there was a "German Emperor," nor an "Emperor of Great Britain" as there was an "Emperor of Austria," nor an "Emperor of the British" as there was an "Emperor of the French." There is an "Emperor of India," yet India is not at all the same thing as the "British Empire." An illustration of this comes right to hand. The new British ambassador to Washington, Sir Auckland Geddes, said in his speech that it is "difficult for the British Empire to understand the American Empire." So, too, the opponents of expansion talk about "American imperialism" whenever we purchase a new island, yet even they do not really suspect the President of assuming the title of "Imperator." A knowledge of philology is often more misleading than enlightening as to the present meaning of words.

A Correction Column

Following the prevailing fashion of "Mother's Day," "Thrift Week," "Go-to-Church Sunday," etc., we are amending all the errors of our ways in this one "Correction Column."

The most important item is the addition of the following material to the Message from the United States Government, by Walker D. Hines, which was published in The Independent of March 27. The Director General of Railroads writes:

I am exceedingly sorry that there was omitted from an article which I wrote by request for The Independent regarding Federal control of railroads, a paragraph showing that the increased cost per ton of finished product of the United States Steel Corporation in 1918 was 61 per cent as compared with 1914 whereas the increased cost per unit of service on the railroads in 1919 was not more than 60 per cent as compared with 1914. The omission of this paragraph rendered meaningless or confusing several paragraphs that followed. Inasmuch as the article written by me was incomplete without this comparison to which succeeding paragraphs referred, I would appreciate it very much if you would now publish this letter.

The comparison thus made with the greatest private enterprise in the country was used as a means of suggesting that heavy increases in costs were not peculiar to the railroads under Federal control but were general and might be as great or greater in private enterprises. I stated in the article that "it would be surprising if complete analysis did not indicate a more favorable showing as to operating costs by

this large private enterprise under unbroken continuity of management and policy extending over a period of nearly twenty years and its ability to plan with confidence for the future than by the Railroad Administration."

In the part of the article which was eliminated it was stated that the figures of the Steel Corporation for 1918 were taken because they were the latest available and that thus the comparison made was unfavorable to the Railroad Administration, if, as it was believed, the unit costs of the Steel Corporation were higher in 1919 than they were in 1918.

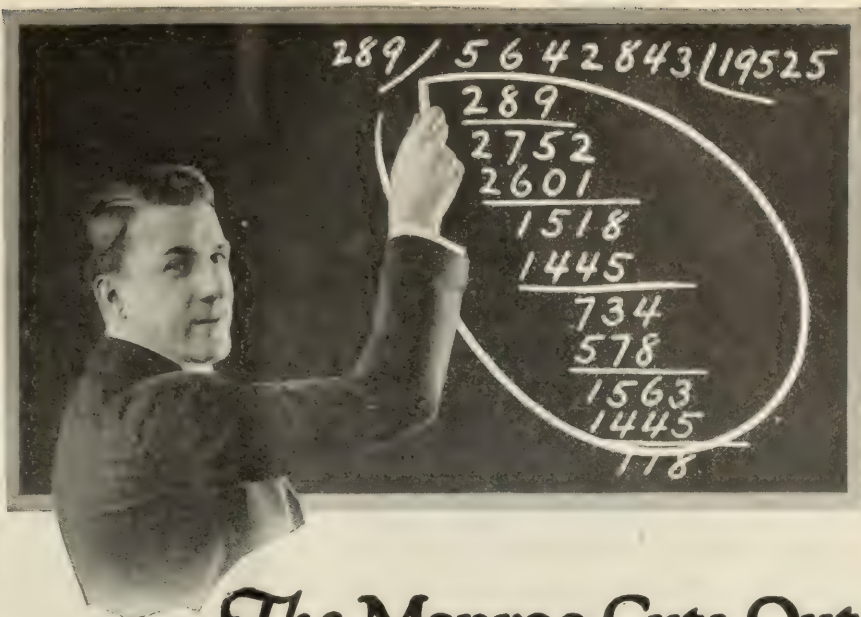
Since preparing the article for The Independent the annual report of the Steel Corporation for the year 1919 has been made public and the figures contained furnish, as expected, a basis for a more favorable comparison. The 1919 report shows that the operating costs of the company per unit of finished product increased 81.5 per cent in 1919 over 1914, while as mentioned above, the increased cost per unit of service on the railroads in 1919 was not more than 60 per cent as compared with 1914. It will be appreciated of course in making this comparison on the basis of increased cost per unit both as to the Steel Corporation and as to the railroads a full account is taken both of the increased output of the Steel Corporation and the increased service rendered by the railroads. Ignoring this increased output and increased service, the total operating costs of the Steel Corporation were 144.7 per cent more in 1919 than they were in 1914 whereas the operating costs of the Class I railroads were 102 per cent more in 1919 than in 1914. It is also borne in mind that the Steel Corporation doubtless had increased costs on account of the steel strike in 1919. The railroads, however, suffered heavily from the nation-wide coal strike, and were also adversely affected by other strikes, including several unauthorized strikes of railroad employees, especially of large numbers of shopmen in August.

My belief that the cost of railroad operation under Federal control during the extremely difficult year of 1919 compared favorably with costs encountered in large enterprises under private control led me to state in the article "as the result of my continuous contact with this subject and repeated discussions concerning it with railroad operating people thruout the country, my deliberate judgment is that Federal control has not cost one cent more than private control would have cost in the same difficult period but on the contrary has cost considerably less."

WALKER D. HINES.

Among the Remarkable Remarks in The Independent of March 6, 1920, we attributed to Dr. Kelman, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church of New York, the remark that "Christianity is to Bolshevism what insect powder is to vermin." Dr. Kelman asks us to deny that he made the statement; and since we didn't save the clipping we don't know which New York newspaper deserves the blame.

When Mr. Boeckel wrote the story of the United States Supreme Court, "Live Wires Under Heavy Insulation," which appeared in The Independent for April 3, he referred to Mr. Justice Harlan as having formerly lectured at Georgetown University. An "old grad" of '94 has written to correct the statement from his own memory. Justice Harlan lectured on Constitutional Law then at Columbian University, now George Washington University.



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The Store with the Right Idea

(Continued from page 389)

He works overtime. And he doesn't strike for more pay—he strikes out for more work. Is there on the globe today another merchant eighty-two years old who can be found every day toiling at his business from 8 o'clock till 6 or 7, with a grasp of mind and hand like that of a man of forty? I don't know of any. How could a decent employee loaf under a man like this? You never hear of labor troubles in the Wanamaker Stores. When Mr. Wanamaker was Postmaster General of the United States he used to be always at work by 7:30 o'clock—two hours and a half before the other cabinet officers took up their duties for the day. So rare a sight was never known before—the other name for Washington is said to be Worklesstown.

He attempts, and achieves, what others call impossible. He founded the "new kind of store" at Philadelphia in a deserted freight depot; and for his New York store he bought the old property of A. T. Stewart at Broadway and Ninth street when the shopping center was moving so far uptown that other merchants hastened to leave the district Wanamaker was entering! Business men loudly predicted failure, but the character of this business and this man drew a multitude of patrons in record-breaking time. One year after he came to New York he had bought a whole block next to the A. T. Stewart site, had built a \$4,000,000 edifice to accommodate the new customers, and was opening the new building with prominent men from all over the country aiding the ceremonies, the principal address being made by the Secretary of the United States Treasury. Wanamaker is a mental radical, but a moral conservative; this type of man breaks traditions, rules, precedents, and from the broken bits he paves for himself a new road.

He thinks ahead of the crowd. By thinking ahead, he gets ahead. The innovations he conceived and made for the science of storekeeping have been many and diverse; including the one-price system for all goods to all customers; the privilege of return of goods; the freedom of the store without solicitation to buy; the guarantee of truthfulness in all advertisements; the friendly and full cooperation with manufacturers; the education of employees for business and life; the combination of art and utility, of health and comfort, thruout the appointments and arrangements of the store. He was the pioneer of correct business policies and principles, that we now take for granted because other merchants followed his lead. As Postmaster General he instituted many reforms, and modern efficiency methods before the word "efficiency" had become popular. He established rural delivery, enlarged free delivery, promoted American shipping interests, founded sea post offices, organized better mailing facilities for towns and cities, destroyed the lottery, abolished Sunday

work by postal employees in the buildings under his charge and reduced it everywhere. The postal telegraph, postal saving system and parcels post were among the great utilities he recommended long before their adoption. He is probably the only merchant with national quality and renown as a fearless, broad, keen statesman of the first rank.

He makes kindness the paramount issue of life. He believes that a man's head should guide his business, but his heart should guide his head. Nobody ever sees John Wanamaker clouded and misled by anger, hate, resentment, fear, dejection or other destructive emotions. And he prefers injury to himself rather than injustice to anybody else. A girl accused of shoplifting was once brought to his private office—and the goods were found on her. She was defiant, would not give her name, or confess her guilt. A clergyman happened to be in the office. A moment's thought, and John Wanamaker knew the way out of the trouble. He and the minister knelt in prayer. The girl broke down, cried and confessed, told how she was a stranger in the city and a sudden temptation had moved her to steal the sort of things that a girl loves. Instead of sending her to prison, John Wanamaker sent her to the home of a Christian woman, and he offered her a place in his store, where she could earn the pretty things she craved. That girl is now a superior settlement worker, attending also to many of Mr. Wanamaker's private charities. Could a minister have done a finer bit of practical evangelism? A theological seminary might distinguish and honor itself by conferring the title of Doctor of Divinity on this merchant who is quite as much a minister.

What bearing has a personal introduction of such length on the "new kind of store" we are about to enter? Simply this. John Wanamaker is a new kind of man. That is how and why he came to evolve a new kind of store. To arrive at the purport of the institution, we must be guided by a glimpse at the heart of the man.

THE beginning was peculiar. On a Christmas eve, some sixty years ago, a plain country boy took a few dollars he had saved from his earnings and went into a Philadelphia jewelry store to buy a present for his mother. He chose a gift, but before the jeweler could wrap it up the boy saw something prettier, and exclaimed with a boy's delight over a new discovery, "I think I'll change my mind and take that instead!" The jeweler snapped, "It's too late now. You've bought this and you must keep it." Doubtless the crabbed jeweler wanted to get rid of the first article, which had been a poor seller. The boy took it, but resolved then and there to have a store himself, some day, where the rich or poor, old or young, wise or otherwise, should be

treated always fairly and courteously. Cherishing this ideal, he had to fight the whole business world.

The majority of dealers then were mild tricksters, many were habitual liars and robbers. They used false labels. They marked goods too high and later, slicing down the price a bit, called them wonderful bargains. They had different prices for different customers. They worked off stale goods on green or young buyers. They kept a "barker" out in front, regulating his salary by his capacity for telling the loudest, most convincing lie about the merits of the store. They paid the largest wages to clerks who could sell the largest quantities of damaged or out-of-date merchandise, and even then paid mostly by orders for dry goods, groceries and other commodities having no fixed value. They printed eulogies about themselves that would make Munchausen blush with shame and Gulliver gasp with envy. They had, in short, the honor of pirates, the virtue of criminals, the sense of lunatics, the science of idiots. They were professional money grabbers, and the mental and moral stabbers that money grabbers always are. So the buyer and the seller had come to be foes.

The boy John Wanamaker, after the episode of the jeweler, made a vow. He would establish a business different from any that existed, based on a reliable system; every word, spoken or printed, guaranteed accurate; with a motive higher than mere cash profit; and a purpose to raise the standards of merchandise, value and service, so that business dealing might be more agreeable and safe, and rising generations might engage in commerce free from practices that had lowered mercantile character. He decided the cornerstones of his building should be *intelligence, industry, integrity* and an ideal.

Pondering, toiling, dreaming, planning, he dwelt on his peak of purpose till he had a prophet's vision. He saw in his mind's eye seven great lamps to illumine the way of progress and serve as beacon lights for others. He called the seven great lamps Truth, Justice, Courtesy, Faith, Initiative, Education, Coöperation. He resolved that every transaction, every employee, every bit of goods, every cent of profit, should stand in the light of clean character disclosed by these seven lamps. The visions men had in Bible times are with us yet. But the man of today, if he is a real man with a real vision, works it out—he does not talk about it as the ancients did.

The Philadelphia headquarters, realization of the Wanamaker vision, might have been truthfully named "the store of a thousand surprises."

The store is 281 feet high and covers an area of about forty-five acres; yet the official who acted as our guide said "We made just one mistake—we didn't build large enough!" And the people who saw the building going up predicted failure because the store was ten times too large! It never pays to heed the mortals with a pinhead vision. Merit points to magnitude as surely as



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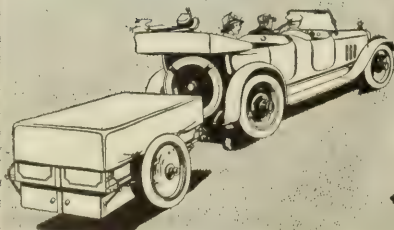
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the needle of the mariner points to the magnetic pole. Just the incidental features constitute large business undertakings: the restaurants feed 10,000 customers a day, the post office does a traffic of \$1,000,000 a year, the hospital furnishes treatments, examinations or prescriptions to the number of about 40,000 a year. The volume of daily custom is shown by the fact that Wanamaker wagons have made in one day as many as 84,000 deliveries.

The architect describes the building as "a collection of efficiency units," all independent in purpose, yet interdependent in function and appearance. For example, any one of the twelve stories could be removed without disturbing the other stories. The sixty-eight elevators, of the direct plunger type, are infallibly safe and effective because the plunger piston travels thru a hole drilled in the solid rock to a depth equaling the height of the elevators' ascent; the plunger cannot fail, resting on a cushion of water displaced in its descent, and when the car goes up a water pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch does the pushing. Fire escapes are smokeproof as well as fireproof, and the fire doors are made to close automatically should fire occur. Safety is promoted, and ventilation improved, by the separation of light, heat and power plant from the store building, a neighboring structure being used for this purpose. Cold drinking water must be available at all times on all floors, to the extent of about 1000 gallons an hour; so the water is pumped continuously from the refrigerating plant to the top of the store, where a tank is on direct line with every fountain. The air, first washed, then warmed or cooled, is completely changed every ten minutes, and every six minutes thruout the basement stories, three of them below the street level; so perfect is the ventilation that in summer the basement is five degrees cooler than the main floor temperature. From the comfortable and commodious basement to the vast roof laid out in running tracks and tennis courts for employees, the building is a rare combination of science, art, novelty and utility. The Wanamaker stamp of individuality is all over it.

The aisles are broad, spacious, inviting, free of the crowding and shoving that are so characteristic of many large stores, and so hateful to a sensitive woman shopper. The counters are placed with a view to ready access and immediate service. The walls are lined with masterpieces of art, and they ring with beautiful harmonies played by a master hand for the devotees of this temple of commerce. The very air is of ease, calm and quiet—not the mad, noisy rush of the typical store crowd. You almost forget you are in a market place, you feel somehow that here are blent the chaste beauty of an art gallery, the noble sentiment of a cathedral, the gracious welcome of the home of a friend tried and true. The heart comes first, the head next, the purse last; which is the right order in every business house.

More than 600 fine paintings, bought from the world-renowned salons of Paris, lend the Wanamaker atmosphere of culture to the Wanamaker aisles of trade. The marble columns and superb decorations of the Grand Court of Honor in the center of the store lift the mind of the visitor, who may have come only to shop, yet pauses to adore and be refreshed in spirit. A characteristic union of refinement and resourcefulness occurs in the famous piano showrooms; these are veritable chambers of art, with furnishings and ornaments after the highest Greek, Moorish, Egyptian or Louis XIV patterns, for guests to enjoy while they listen to the music; an original mechanical device moves out the pianos in record-breaking time, changing the demonstration rooms into concert or lecture halls, and so doubling their usefulness.

PERHAPS the most remarkable store scene ever witnessed opens the day here. At 9 o'clock a bugle call is sounded from the organ loft in the Grand Court, by uniformed members of the boys' and girls' band. Customers gathered outside throng in; but few start shopping; they stand by the walls, pillars and counters, waiting, expectant. From the largest organ in the world suddenly peals forth a rich volume of heavenly music, bearing a sense of sublime grandeur as of an old cathedral. The organ voluntary lasts thirty minutes. The arrangement of the store enables 25,000 people to hear the music easily and comfortably. Hosts of eager listeners wait for the music only, they do not buy a thing, and they are as welcome as the shoppers. Could there be a finer prelude to the day's work, merely to put customers and clerks in tune with themselves and each other?

Now let us view the quality of some of the merchandise. When the National Pure Food Law, covering toilet articles, went into effect, not a single Wanamaker label had to be changed; nor is there need of inspection of weights and measures—the store attends to that as a religious duty. Gold is marked by the karat. Silver is sterling, .925 fine, the English standard. Linen is pure flax fiber—no cotton mixtures are sold. Leather in shoes, gloves, books or baggage is accurately described by name. Mahogany is genuine mahogany—not mahogany veneer. Paris millinery and lingerie come from Paris, London hats and sport togs for men come from London, a foreign label never appears on domestic goods. The aim is to let each bit of merchandise tell its own truthful story, clean of misrepresentation by the seller and of misunderstanding by the purchaser.

The house of Wanamaker was the first in America to make regular use of whole-page newspaper announcements, and the first to erect and maintain scientific, artistic, ethical standards of publicity. All advertisements are based on personal inspection of the merchandise, and interview with the buyer. The aim is to furnish real news to the general public. A reason is always given for a special price or ex-



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28x3	\$ 6.85	34x4	\$11.35
30x3	7.25	33x4	12.50
30x3½	8.35	34x4½	13.00
32x3½ S.B.	8.95	35x4	12.25
31x4	10.20	36x4½	13.75
32x4	10.55	35x5	14.50
33x4	11.00	37x5	14.90

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The Psychic Machine—A Mechanical Ouija

Registers micro-psychic impressions too delicate for other devices. Clearer records. Greater speed. Precludes deception. Mahogany finish. Alloy bearings, prepaid, \$25.00. Send for free booklet, "Psychics and the SYCO-GRAF."

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tra quality. Clear language, bold type and attractive display are the rule. Before publication, every advertisement in proof form is verified as to accuracy and sincerity of statement, judged as to pictures, types and expressions, viewed as to public service features, tested as to economy of space and money, regarded as to genial spirit and optimistic outlook. The first advertising slogan is: "Print nothing you cannot prove." The second is: "Look at everything from the customer's viewpoint." The third is: "Make friends for the store—never try to effect immediate sales at the risk of permanent friendships."

Character is the hall mark not only of goods and advertisements, but also of the people in control. Thus, the sponsor of the golf department is the noted Scot who introduced the game into America; one of the store's employment experts is a former placement official of one of the United States Government offices during the war (who applied physical and mental tests to the soldiers by order of the Surgeon-General); and the director of the welfare institution was for half a lifetime the medical supervisor of the most efficient large-railroad system, and as such the originator of notable hygienic features to benefit the public as well as employees.

The Wanamaker system of teaching and training employees is so comprehensive and unusual that a book would be needed to describe it. Every Wanamaker boy is a member of the house military organization; when the national call came to serve in the Great War, 1500 Wanamaker youths, trained and equipped already by the store, took their places in the front ranks of the fully prepared. Every morning, before opening time, the boys and girls are drilled, as a powerful army of industry, and shown how to handle their minds and bodies, heeding and obeying orders in a concert of willing action. I was a lieutenant in a corps of cadets, but I never saw a finer military spirit than that of these regiments!

John Wanamaker insists that because a lad or maiden has to go to work is no reason for not going to school. One of the biggest, perhaps the most serious, of our educational problems is to know what to do with the majority of our boys and girls who drop out of school before even ready for college. The solution is here—Wanamaker has no space, in his head or his store, to hold an unsolved problem. He founded his Commercial Institute as a business academy or preparatory school, and his American University of Trade and Applied Commerce as a higher institution of learning—the highest branch of learning being life itself. The subjects taught in the Commercial Institute cover in addition to regular public school themes, commercial geography, commercial history, commercial correspondence, banking and finance, ethics, French, physical and military training, elocution, singing. The courses of the American University of Trade and Applied Commerce are designed to lift



Worn the World Over

For more than forty years Boston Garter has been a friend to men the world over. It not only keeps the old but makes many new ones each year. Most men ask for Boston Garter as a matter of course—the two words go so well together.

GEORGE FROST CO., Makers, BOSTON

Getting Ahead

is the story of Peter Perkins and how he accumulated \$10,000 in ten years by investing \$25 a month in high-grade listed stocks and bonds, on a novel plan. "Getting Ahead" is as interesting as anything you ever read. Thousands have read it and are now "getting ahead" financially on the same plan. You will be fascinated with it. But better still, it will show you a new way to invest your savings monthly—how to get interest, plus a PROFIT, on your money—without sacrificing safety. We send it free. WRITE FOR IT TODAY.

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It's a system of treating the eyes at home; is practiced daily by hundreds of thousands of people with great satisfaction. The Bon-Opto system quickly relieves inflammation of the eyes and lids. It cleanses, soothes, and rests tired, dusty, work-strained eyes and is a help to better eyesight. Ask your druggist. He knows. He will refund your money without question, if you are dissatisfied. There is no other home eye treatment like Bon-Opto.

FOR SALE—Sixty shares of stock of The Independent Corporation. Communicate with George L. Mulford, Horseheads, N. Y.

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Thirty Year Four Per Cent. Collateral

Trust Bonds, Due July 1, 1929

Coupons from these Bonds, payable by their terms on July 1, 1920, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company in New York, will be paid at the Bankers' Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

THE SECRET OF BEING A CONVINCING TALKER

How I Learned It In One Evening

Sent Free Upon Request

INDEPENDENT CORPORATION

311 Sixth Avenue

New York

higher the adult employees in the knowledge and skill of their store occupations, in general education and culture and in the ethics of life. The right way to learn is to earn at the same time—Wanamaker the teacher is perhaps greater than Wanamaker the merchant.

Employees are further aided by a multiplicity of store organizations—military band, drum and bugle corps, cadet battalion, violin class, junior chorus, dramatic club, orchestra, women's league, alumni association, beneficial association, literary assemblies, touring parties, summer encampments. The organization of highest value is the John Wanamaker Foundation, recently established to do the following things needed in every business concern, but not yet carried out in the stores of America: publishing a monthly store magazine, preserving accurate data of each employec, giving immediate assistance to the ill or injured, providing for dependents at death, caring for old age or permanent disability by pensions, and stimulating and rewarding thrift in order to supply comforts in old age and cash for special needs, as marriage, home buying, vacation travel, business opportunity. The Director of the Foundation quoted to us the words he most often hears from Mr. Wanamaker: "Isn't there something more we can do for our workers?"

Possibly the most unique distinction earned by Mr. Wanamaker is the wealth of personal tribute to the store and the man given by other famous men of their own accord.

General Grant, buying here the uniform that he wore on his memorable tour of the world, and viewing the splendid management, observed, "It takes as much generalship to organize a business like this as to organize an army."

President Taft, speaking at the dedication ceremonies of the Philadelphia store and institution, called this house of business "a new instrumentality for the betterment of the condition of men."

Dr. Josiah H. Penniman, Vice-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, declared it "the finest example in large business, of which I have any knowledge, of the operation of the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule."

Even finer than the tribute of statesmen, teachers, business men or customers was a heartfelt act of an old employee. This man, finishing a lifetime of Wanamaker service, was about to sign the paper guaranteeing him a pension from the Wanamaker Foundation for the rest of his days. The Director of the Foundation, handing him the pen, remarked, "This is the pen with which Mr. Wanamaker signed the charter of the Foundation." The eyes of the old man lit up, then filled with tears of joy and gratitude, as he murmured, "God bless him!" and reverently, spontaneously, kissed the pen. We should have a new business world in a single generation if all employers could inspire devotion like that.

New York City



Show Men

The way to whiter teeth

All statements approved by high dental authorities

Women should test this new method of teeth cleaning. They usually decide the family tooth paste. Tooth protection depends largely on them.

There are new facts to consider. And every woman, for her sake and her family's sake, should prove them.

That film-coat

Most tooth troubles are now traced to film. To that viscous film which you feel with your tongue. Millions of teeth are dimmed and ruined by it.

Film clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. The ordinary tooth paste does not dissolve it, so the tooth brush leaves much of it.

It is the film-coat that discolors, not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which fer-

ments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. So, despite the tooth brush, all these troubles have been constantly increasing.

Now we combat it

Dental science has for years sought a way to fight that film. Not on the surface only, but between the teeth.

That way has now been found. Able authorities have amply proved it. The method is now embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. To millions it has brought a new era in teeth cleaning, and leading dentists everywhere are urging its daily use.

Ask for a ten-day tube

Everyone is welcome to a test of Pepsodent. Watch the results, read the reasons for them, then judge it for yourself.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to day by day combat it.

A new discovery makes this method possible. Pepsin must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. But science has found a harmless activating method,

and active pepsin can be used to fight this film.

Pepsodent combines two other modern requisites. And these three great factors do what nothing else has done.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how the teeth whiten as the film-coat disappears.

You will know then what is best for you and yours. Cut out the coupon now. This is too important to forget.

Pepsodent
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant combined with two other modern requisites. Now advised by leading dentists everywhere and supplied by all druggists in large tubes.

10-Day Tube Free

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Dept. 548, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.,
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Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

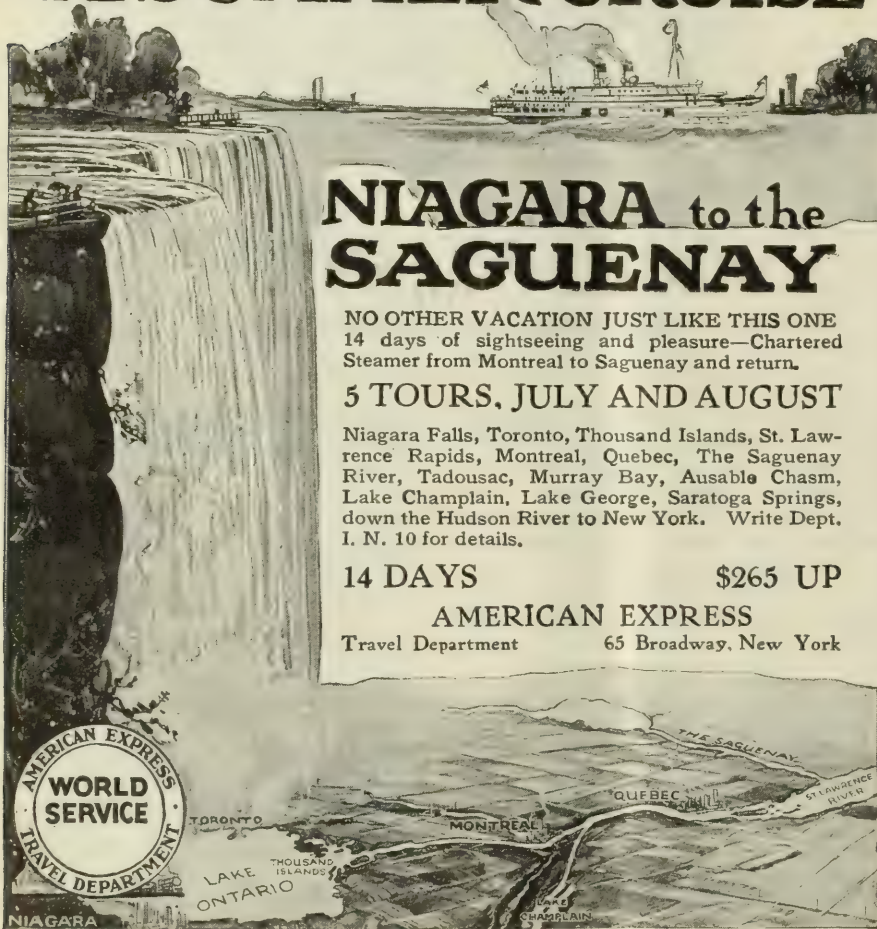
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Only one tube to a family

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The Independent invites inquiries from its readers pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small and the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

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5 TOURS, JULY AND AUGUST

Niagara Falls, Toronto, Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence Rapids, Montreal, Quebec, The Saguenay River, Tadousac, Murray Bay, Ausable Chasm, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga Springs, down the Hudson River to New York. Write Dept. I. N. 10 for details.

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Roof Garden

From the magnificent open air Roof Garden to the cool Orangerie and the numerous lounges, promenades, writing rooms and restaurants you will find a spot to fit your every mood. The cuisine and service are superb.

Do not run the risk of marring your visit by accepting less than the Hotel Astor offers you—nor waste time in an effort to obtain more elsewhere.

HOTEL ASTOR

Frederick A. Muschenheim

Broadway, 44th and 45th Streets

New York

When Uncle Sam Goes On the Road

(Continued from page 385)

act approved February 28, 1919, the appropriations were increased by the amount of \$200,000,000, of which \$50,000,000 was made available before July 1, 1919, \$75,000,000 between that date and the corresponding date in 1920, and \$75,000,000 became available on July 1, 1920. The amount which becomes available on July 1 of this year is therefore \$100,000,000, a larger amount than has previously been made available in any one year. To measure the generosity of this appropriation of federal money, it is only necessary to remember that the total expenditure, under state control, in all the states during 1918 was only \$117,000,000.

The record of accomplishment in the way of roads constructed with these vast funds runs into large figures. Up to May 1, the Secretary of Agriculture had approved projects, submitted by the states, the aggregate length of which was 27,796 miles, long enough to span from New York to San Francisco nine times. It is estimated that the total cost of this approved mileage will be \$326,750,928, of which \$139,840,901 will be paid from the federal treasury. On the same date there were under actual construction or completed 13,540 miles, the total cost of which will be nearly \$200,000,000, of which approximately \$60,000,000 had been expended for completed work amounting in length to 4300 miles of road.

But little of this actual construction was done before the signing of the armistice. Since that time expenditures for completed work have been made at the rate of nearly \$40,000,000 per year, a record approximately equaling the rate of construction of the Panama Canal. This rate has been attained in the face of the worst economic conditions which have been experienced in a century, and in spite of railroad strikes, inadequate transportation facilities, and shortage of construction materials and labor.

In the prosecution of this great work the Federal Government and the states have acted in the closest coöperation. There is no competition for labor and materials such as there would be were the federal roads constructed independently by the Federal Government. The roads are designed and built by the state highway departments subject to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and his designated representatives. The cost of this supervisory control is less than one and one-half per cent of the cost of the road work supervised.

Tho the Government may participate in the cost of construction to the extent of 50 per cent, the states, so far, have volunteered to pay more than one-half the cost. In fact, the average state has offered to pay 57 per cent, leaving only 43 per cent of the cost to be borne by the Government. But there is a decided advantage to the states even in this division of the

expense, because an examination of the character of the traffic which uses our average highway will show that 90 per cent of it is local in character, and not more than 10 per cent is of that interstate nature, which generally characterizes works under federal control.

But the Federal Government has also an interest in the betterment of the avenues along which the local traffic may flow. A large part of it is the traffic from the farms to the shipping points, and nearby cities and towns, and any improvement which will expedite this traffic will go far to ease the existing critical situation in respect to the supply of agricultural products. This we must regard as most important in these days of high prices of the necessities of life, and reduced production of the fruits of the soil. Whatever works will help in the betterment of the conditions of rural life, the promotion of the educational and social opportunities of our rural communities, and the development of the inherent attractions of country life, will tend to increase our agricultural population, and consequently our production of the vitally necessary raw materials.

The Federal Government, of course, has a direct interest in the development of interstate roads to accommodate that 10 per cent of highway traffic which flows across state lines. Previously this traffic has consisted largely of automobiles driven by tourists in the pursuit of pleasure, and the provision of roads to accommodate it has properly been subordinated to the provision of the local roads which actually promote the substantial well-being of the country at large, but lately, with the development of the motor truck, the interstate traffic has taken on a somewhat commercial aspect, and the importance of providing for it has increased. The lessons of the war have also taught us that in special cases it is important to provide special roads against military contingencies.

The Secretary of Agriculture is well aware of these changed requirements and has taken steps to assure that they will be provided for. He is in consultation with the War Department, the several state highway departments and similar agencies representative of the various national, state and local needs; and upon the advice of these agencies a systematic program of highway development is being outlined. It is a system which begins at the very roots of our national scheme of transportation, provides first for the construction of the roads which serve the farms and the commercial needs of the cities, but includes also the necessary provision for the connection of the local roads, and the ultimate development of a network of economically located roads which will tie together the states as well as the towns, and which will tend to serve the transcontinental tourist as well as the farmer.

Washington, D. C.

Switzerland of America

Lake St. Mary

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GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
Glacier National Park

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Write for descriptive literature and Aeroplane map of Glacier National Park, and Summer Tourist Fares, or inquire of nearest ticket or tourist agent

C. E. STONE, Passenger Traffic Manager
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"Glacier" is your only national park on the main line of a transcontinental railroad.

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Please send descriptive literature and Aeroplane map of Glacier National Park

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The ideal place for rest or the strenuous life. Everything to your liking with creature comforts to make your holiday beneficial and delightful.

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M. B. Marshall, Manager, Lake Placid, N. Y.

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YOUR vacation this year should mean for you a re-creation in the fullest sense—bodily reinvigoration amid new and beautiful surroundings; rest and refreshment for the mind through the eye, its main channel of approach. Add to all these a knowledge of the enjoyment of the great lake and river country to the north by means of this "Cruise in Cool Latitudes." It means doing away with all the petty worries and annoyances of travel through the experienced direction of the Cook organization.

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Fourteen wonderful vacation days, including 6-day cruises on an exclusively reserved steamer from Montreal, with visits to Niagara Falls, Toronto, the Thousand Islands, the St. Lawrence River, Quebec, Ausable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga and the Hudson River.

Tours start July 17th and 31st, August 14th and 28th. It is advisable to make your reservations early.

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Main Timbers of the Chicago Platform

(Continued from page 398)

public and legitimate business in this. There should be no persecution of honest business, but to the extent that circumstances warrant we pledge ourselves to strengthen the law against unfair practices.

We pledge the party to an immediate resumption of trade relations with every nation with which we are at peace.

The uncertain and unsettled conditions of international balances and the abnormal economic and trade situation of the world, and the impossibility of forecasting accurately even the near future, preclude the formulation of a definite program to meet conditions a year hence. But the Republican party reaffirmed its belief in the protective principle, and pledged itself to a revision of the tariff as soon as conditions shall make it necessary for the preservation of the home market for American labor, agriculture and industry.

Merchant Marine

The national defense and our foreign commerce require a merchant marine of the best type of modern ships flying the American flag, manned by American seamen, owned by private capital and operated by private energy.

We indorse the sound legislation recently enacted by the Republican Congress that will insure the promotion and maintenance of the American merchant marine.

We favor the application of the workmen's compensation act to the merchant marine.

We recommend that all ships engaged in coastwise trade and all vessels of the American merchant marine shall pass thru the Panama Canal without premium of tolls.

The Immigrant Alien

The immigration policy of the United States should be such as to insure that the number of foreigners in the country at any one time shall not exceed that which can be assimilated with reasonable rapidity, and to favor immigrants whose standards are similar to ours.

The selective tests that are at present applied could be improved by requesting a higher physical standard, a more complete exclusion of mental defectives and of criminals and a more effective inspection applied as near the source of immigration as possible as well as at the port of entry.

There is urgent need of improvement in our naturalization law. No alien should become a citizen until he had become genuinely American and tests for determining the alien's fitness for American citizenship should be provided by law.

We advocate, in addition, the independent naturalization of married women. An American woman should not lose her citizenship by marriage to an alien resident in the United States.

We urge Congress to consider the most effective means to end lynching in this country, which continues to be a terrible blot on our American citizenship.

The Wounded Veteran

Republicans are not ungrateful. Thruout their history they have shown their gratitude toward the nation's defenders. Liberal legislation for the care of the disabled and infirm and their dependents has ever marked Republican policy toward the soldier and sailor of all the wars in which our country has participated. The present Congress has appropriated generously for the disabled of the World War.

Civil Service Reform

We renew our repeated declaration that the civil service law shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable. The recent action of Congress in enacting a comprehensive civil service retirement law and in working out a comprehensive employment and wage policy that will guarantee equal and just treatment to the army of Government work-

ers, and in centralizing the administration of the new and progressive employment policy in the hands of the Civil Service Commission is worthy of all praise.

A Word for Mr. Burleson

We condemn the present Administration for its destruction of the efficiency of the postal service and the telegraph and telephone service when controlled by the Government and for its failure to properly compensate employees whose expert knowledge is essential to the proper conduct of the affairs of the postal service. We commend the Republican Congress for the enactment of legislation increasing the pay of postal employees, who up to that time were the poorest paid in the Government service.

Woman Suffrage

We welcome women into full participation in the affairs of Government and the activities of the Republican party. We earnestly hope that Republican legislatures in states which have not yet acted upon the suffrage amendment will ratify the amendment, to the end that all of the women of the nation of voting age may participate in the election of 1920, which is so important to the welfare of our country.

The Children

Where Federal money is devoted to education, such education must be so directed as to awaken in the youth the spirit of America and a sense of patriotic duty to the United States.

A thoro system of physical education for all children up to the age of nineteen, including adequate health supervision and instruction, would remedy conditions revealed by the draft, and would add to the economic and industrial strength of the nation. National leadership and stimulation will be necessary to induce the states to adopt a wise system of physical training.

The Republican party stands for a Federal child labor law, and for its rigid enforcement. If the present law be found unconstitutional or ineffective, we shall seek other means to enable Congress to prevent the evils of child labor.

And the Working Woman

Women have special problems of employment which make necessary special study. We commend Congress for the permanent establishment of the women's bureau in the United States Department of Labor to serve as a source of information to the states and to Congress.

The principle of equal pay for equal service should be applied thruout all branches of the Federal Government in which women are employed.

Federal aid for vocational training should take into consideration the special aptitudes and needs of women workers.

We demand Federal legislation to limit the hours of employment of women engaged in intensive industry, the product of which enters into interstate commerce.

A Number of Things

By Edwin E. Slosson

Lord Fisher, admiral of the British fleet, gives this good advice:

Fear less—hope more; eat less—chew more; whine less—breathe more; talk less—say more; hate less—love more, and all good things are yours.

It will be a long time before the prejudices of the war are eradicated from the youthful minds on which they have been impressed. Here is an amusing instance from a letter written three years ago by an English woman

to her husband who was then at the front.

The kiddies had been having a long chat about the war when Hibbert said, "Artie, why did God make the Germans?" "I don't know, dear"—(pause while H. thinks hard)—then: "I fink they were meant to be us, but when God was making them he saw they were howwid, so he said 'No, vese will be Germans.'"

Since Dr. Einstein has declared that time is the fourth dimension London *Punch* is worried about the effect of the discovery on literature. It may be necessary to revise Shakespeare so as to read:

The fourth dimension's out of joint. Oh spite,
That I was ever born to set it right.
And again, "I know a bank where the wild fourth dimension grows." Watt's famous hymn will read "The fourth dimension, like an ever-rolling stream," while Lord Northcliffe may be driven to change the name of his newspaper to *The Fourth Dimensions*.

The Prince of Wales, who is now touring Australia, does not seem to be received there with as much awe and admiration as he did here—if we may judge from the following verses in the *Sydney Bulletin*:

Bena, deena, dinah down
On yer knees before the Crown.
Beny, meeny, miney, mo,
Nibble at the Prince's toe.
When you rise again you'll be
Ready for the cakes and tea.

Fee fi, fo, fum,
Here the devilled obsters come.
Hickory, dickery duck with greens,
For suitable persons of ample means.
Higgledy-piggidy it round the trough,
Polishing truffles and turkey off.

See-saw, Margery Daw
Be ca-a-areful now with the Prince's paw.
(Who're y' showing, y' greedy brute!)
Ain't he nice in 'is Hinglish suit?
Oh, Breadth and Girth, come out to play,
The Prince is here on a holiday!

No republican would dare to be so disrespectful as a royalist.

The "information tests" now so popular sometimes elicit strange information. Here are some aberrant answers obtained in the questionnaire of the Friends School of Philadelphia: Define "doughboy."

A name for American soldiers because the Secretary of War is named Baker. Who founded the Methodists?

Methuselah.

Define "unicorn."

A kind of bunion.

Define "dromedary."

A place where students board.

What is a "silo"?

A kind of musical instrument.

Who is John Drinkwater?

The man who is making England dry.

What is a "palliative"?

Something to put out fires.

What is a "perambulator"?

Something to make coffee in.

What is the "Buford"?

The "Buford" is the ship used to deport alienists who are undesirable.

What is a "pedagogue"?

Something with ten sides.

A teacher who will not listen to reason.

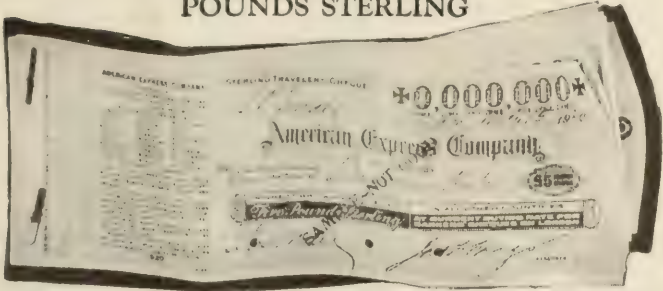
One who is worshipped as a god.

An idiot.

Wherever The Sun Shines American Express Travelers Cheques are Spendable

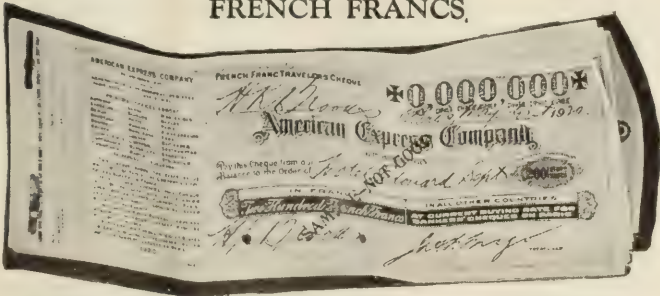
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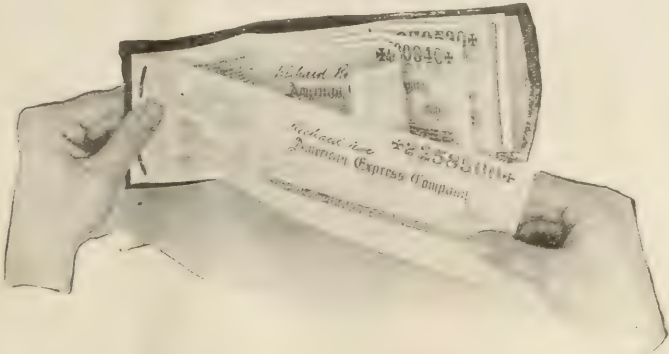
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One Day's Work at St. Mihiel

(Continued from page 391)

stands well out beyond the main massif of the Meuse Heights. From Apremont the German line climbed over the densely forested massif to a point on its western rim overlooking the Meuse River. Thence it turned abruptly north, crossing the river to include the sharp bend of Chauvencourt, a suburb of St. Mihiel, and then ran on north along the edge of the heights past Spada to Seuzey and thence diagonally across them by Mouilly to Les Eparges, on their eastern rim overlooking the Woivre.

In the four years during which they had, at leisure, elaborated their defenses in this quarter, the Germans had constructed but had not entirely completed a smaller salient which they called "the Schroeter Zone," lying seven or eight kilometers inside of the main salient. This retirement position included their chief depots and railheads at Thiaucourt and Vigneulles and also the eastern escarpments of the Meuse Heights, which they could ill afford to lose because these heights would furnish to the Allies splendid observatories from which to look toward Metz and over the main Hindenburg line, called in this section "the Michel Position," which extended northwestward across the Woivre Plain from the Moselle near Vandierces to the heights northeast of Verdun, near Ornes.

General Pershing logically decided, in undertaking the reduction of a triangle so powerfully fortified, to make the main attack on its weaker side, between the Moselle and Apremont, leaving the point of the salient and the difficult heights on its western face to be taken in reverse by this attack. Such an arrangement would be the simpler, moreover, since the railheads of his supply system were directly south of the Moselle-Apremont front. The plan finally adopted presented four main features. They were:

(1) A main attack from the south in the general direction of Vigneulles, in the center of the salient. (2) A subsidiary attack from Les Eparges directed southeast upon Hattonchatel, on the heights just above Vigneulles. (3) A follow-up attack extending around the point of the salient past St. Mihiel to a point just south of Les Eparges. (4) Eventual exploitation of the American army front to the wire of the Hindenburg line. This was an ambitious program by comparison with the costly attacks on limited fronts which had been carried out by the French in 1915. But it was based on precisely the same tactical principle; the reduction of a salient by pinching in its flanks. Only since 1915 the hard experiences of war had gradually taught both combatants to widen the front of their attacks and to drive thru with unlimited, or at least with very distant, objectives, preparing beforehand to support the advance with all the accompanying artillery and other auxiliary arms that could possibly be provided to enable the infan-

try to increase and to hold its gains. Exactly so the American army now prepared for its attack, which was scheduled to jump off on September 12. From the first of the month until that date the roads in rear of the American front were congested each night with the columns of troops and artillery and truck trains moving up to the vicinity of their final positions. During this time about 500,000 troops were moved together with thousands of tons of ammunition, rations and other supplies which were deposited in forward dumps ready for the advance. On August 30, General Pershing had taken over command of the First American Army sector, extending from Port-sur-Seille, east of the Moselle, to a point southeast of Verdun.

For one reason or another only fourteen of the American divisions in France were readily available for use in these operations, while three of the American corps staffs could be used. In addition, General Pershing had under his command one French corps and several French divisions which were already in line.

When all was ready, General Hunter Liggett's First Corps stood on the right, from Port-sur-Seille to Limey; then General Joseph T. Dickman's Fourth Corps, from Limey to, approximately, Xivray; then General Blondlat's French Second Colonial Corps, from Xivray to Mouilly, and, finally, General George H. Cameron's Fifth Corps, from Mouilly to Chatillon-sous-Cotes, northwest of Les Eparges. General Liggett's corps, on a front of twenty-two kilometers, contained four divisions in line and one in reserve. The 82nd Division, General Burnham, lay across the Meuse; then came the 90th, General Allen; the 5th, General McMahon, and the 2nd, General Lejeune. In reserve it had General McCrea's 78th Division. This corps, with the exception of General Burnham's division, which was merely to make a follow-up attack on the right, was ordered to advance northward across the deep ravine of the Rupt de Mad, which protected the whole southern face of the German second position, or Schroeter Zone, capture Thiaucourt and reach the front of the Hindenburg line.

General Dickman's corps, on a front of eleven kilometers, had three divisions in line and one in reserve: the 89th, General Winn; the 42nd, General Menoher; the 1st, General Summerall, and, in reserve, the 3rd, General Buck. This corps was also to advance across the Rupt de Mad, but on its more shallow upper course, and after cleaning up the large woodlands of Gargantua, Belle Oziere, Nonsard and Thiaucourt was to push on to the Hindenburg line at Lake Lachaussee, overrunning on the way the main highway out of the salient from Apremont by Vigneulles and St. Benoit cross-roads to Chambley and Metz. General Summerall's division, on the left, was especially charged with reaching Vigneulles.

neulles at the earliest possible moment, there to cut off the retreat of the enemy's troops from St. Mihiel and the point of the salient about Apremont.

General Blondlat's corps covered a front of more than forty kilometers, with only three divisions in line and none in reserve, but, as it was to make merely a follow-up attack, its strength was sufficient for the purpose. Its 39th Division, General Pougin, extending from the right of General Dickman's corps to the hills west of Apremont, was to take Mont Sec after it had been flanked by General Summerall's division and was then to pursue the enemy up the road toward Vigneulles. The 26th Division, General Belenet, around the point of the salient and past St. Mihiel, was similarly to press in as the enemy retreated across the forested Heights of the Meuse. On the left of General Blondlat's corps, his Second Dismounted Cavalry Division, commanded by General Hennocque, an officer whose father served in the Union army throughout the American Civil War, was to render like assistance to General Cameron's 5th Corps, which had in charge the subsidiary attack from Les Eparges.

The 5th Corps, on a front of about fifteen kilometers, had two complete divisions in line with General Hines' 4th Division partly in line and partly in reserve. The attack on the corps front was to be made on the right by the 26th Division, General Edwards, and in the center by the French 15th Colonial Division, General Guerin, while the portion of General Hines' division in line on the left was to make a follow-up attack like that of General Burnham's division on the other flank of the army. The 26th American and 15th Colonial Divisions were to drive across the Heights of the Meuse to their eastern rims, overlooking the Woivre. These gained and the enemy's defenses thus broken thru, General Edwards was to send a column thru the forest to Hattonchatel, seize that commanding hill crest and form a junction with General Summerall's 1st Division across the gorge of the salient. Thus it was hoped to envelop the German troops retreating from St. Mihiel and Apremont before they could pass Vigneulles and Hattonchatel.

Besides the eleven American and four French divisions thus concentrated for the direct attack there were two divisions in Army Reserve, the 35th and the 91st, and two others, the 80th and the 33rd, near enough to be used in case of emergency. Hence there was no lack of infantry for the work in hand. But a handicap of the American army resulting from measures taken during the crisis of Allied affairs in the spring and early summer, now made itself manifest. Owing to the urgent desire of the French and British military authorities at that time that American infantry and machine gun units be sent to Europe to the exclusion of all else in the effort to counterbalance Allied losses, the artillery and auxiliary troops as well as their equipment had been held back to such an extent that

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in September many of our divisions were still without their organization artillery, while corps and army artillery was almost entirely lacking. The number of American aeroplanes and tanks was also very limited for an operation of such magnitude and there was a great shortage of horses. These deficiencies, however, were made good by generous contributions of artillery, aviation and tanks from the French. General Pershing was thus enabled to control eventually 610 American and 742 French, British and Italian aeroplanes and 144 American and 273 French tanks. When the hour came for the opening of the attack nearly 3,000 guns were ready to join in the bombardment and barrage, of which 1,600 were American and 1,370 were French. The total number of troops amounted to about 600,000, of which 75,000 were French.

It is an interesting fact that owing to the capture, some time after the event, of a copy of the official report of Lieutenant General Fuchs, the German commander of Army Detachment "C," which was occupying the salient, and of the situation reports kept at his headquarters during the progress of the attack, we have a much better knowledge of the measures taken by the enemy command during this battle than during any other in which American troops were pitted against the Germans. From these documents it appears that on the morning of the attack General Fuchs had six divisions in line in the salient and one in direct reserve, while three others belonging to the Army Group of which his detachment formed a part, were within reach. His order of battle, from left to right, was: the 255th Division, astride the Moselle, then the 77th Reserve, covering Thiaucourt; the 10th, covering Mont Sec and Vigneulles; the 5th Landwehr, extending from Apremont thru St. Mihiel; the 192nd, occupying the western face of the salient to about Dompierre, and the 35th Austro-Hungarian reaching thence to a point about in front of Les Eparges. Near this place the Austro-Hungarian division had liaison with the 8th Landwehr Division, which does not appear to have been part of General Von Fuchs' command but of that of General Von Francois, next in line. The 8th Landwehr was, however, heavily involved in the fighting on this flank. Von Fuchs' reserve division was the 31st and the three others within his reach were the 123rd, the 107th and the 87th.

None of the German units were up to normal strength and it seems probable that General Von Fuchs did not control more than 75,000 men. But their positions were strong by nature, their defenses very elaborate and they had many hundreds of cannon in position. Fairness to an enemy demands that it should be said that at this time the German high command was already hard pressed for men, owing chiefly to the great activity of the British armies between the Scarpe and the Oise. Nevertheless it seems clear that it was the fault of General Von Gallwitz, com-

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manding the Army Group of which Army Detachment "C" was a part, that the latter was neither so strongly reinforced that, within its powerful defenses, it could reasonably be expected to hold the salient against any attack nor promptly and decisively withdrawn, together with the vast quantities of artillery and material of war which it was guarding, so as to have averted the excessive losses which ensued. In General Von Ludendorff's memoirs, the German Quartermaster General admits that there was a mistake but ascribes it to over confidence on the part of the local command, which believed that the troops actually in the salient could hold it against the American attack, which had been anticipated for some days. Nevertheless, he adds that General Headquarters did order its evacuation on September 8th but the work had not progressed very far when, on September 12th, the American blow fell.

As the hour for the great attack drew near, the spirit of eagerness in the American ranks, massed in their carefully concealed positions in the trenches and among the woodlands behind the front, rose to fever heat. The young soldiers of America, of whatever branch of the service, seemed panting to be over the top and away across No Man's Land to prove that they were more than a match for the soldiers of the Kaiser in the mazes of a fortress of four years' standing as they had already proved themselves more than a match for those soldiers in the open warfare of the Marne salient. United, at last, in one great, homogeneous army, they were keyed to a high pitch of patriotic resolve to win victory for their own country, to avenge the insults heaped upon her by the common enemy, and they were stirred by compassion for the thousands of French inhabitants held under obnoxious foreign rule within the confines of the salient and those other thousands who, having fled from their homes before the invaders, had wandered as refugees over France for four long years.

The exact hour for the attack was not given out by General Pershing until September 11th. He then designated 5 o'clock the following morning as zero hour for the advance of the 1st and 4th Corps, on the south face of the salient, and 8 o'clock for the advance of the 5th Corps, on the northwest flank, while the 2nd Colonial Corps, in the center, was to begin its raids in force at 6 o'clock. The artillery bombardment began all along the line at 1 o'clock A. M. and its tremendous thunder shook the earth for the next four hours, the smaller caliber shells tearing to pieces the German trenches, shelters and battery positions, paralyzing all efforts to continue the evacuation and pinning the defending troops to their lines, while the great projectiles of the army artillery reached the railroad yards at Chambley, Mars-la-Tour and even Metz. Precisely at zero hour, as the lighter guns united their shells in the curtain of the rolling barrage, the assault waves advanced. It was a tremendous moment as this



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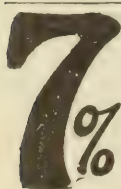
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army, more than three times as large as any American army ever marshalled before, swept forth to perform its mission. From a high hill in the midst of the Woivre Plain south of the American front, General Pershing, accompanied by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, watched the progress of his troops. Their actual ranks were at first concealed from view in a morning mist hanging over the low grounds, but soon the many colored stars of signal rockets began to burst above the waves of the fog, conveying to the artillery the welcome news that the infantry had reached its first objectives and that the range of the guns must be lengthened. The minutes passed. Near and far the roar of the guns continued, the flashes from their muzzles cutting the dawning light of morning. The sun rose, the mists began to dissolve in floating fragments of vapor. Above the fog the sinister crest of Mont Sec broke thru the obscurity and, beyond it, the dark forest walls crowning the Heights of the Meuse. Aeroplanes, shimmering patches of color like giant dragon flies against the blue, droned overhead, dropping across the sky toward the distant battle line. Down alleyways rifted in the mists appeared endless, threadlike columns of troops and motor trucks, artillery, ambulances and rolling kitchens, creeping forward along the shell-torn country roads and thru the ruined villages in the wake of the fighting front. The keen point of America's steel-blue lance whose long shaft ran back across the waves of the sea and received added momentum from every hand of the millions that were loyally working between the Atlantic and the Pacific, was driving forward, at last, into the vitals of the foe who, for so many months from his hilltop fastnesses, had laughed insolently at the young American divisions which were learning their first lessons of warfare in the muddy, exposed trenches at his feet, around Limey, Flirey, Seicheprey and Xivray.

SO swiftly, in fact, did the impetuous men of Liggett's and Dickman's corps push forward that the enemy divisions would scarcely have had time to react even had the bombardment left them with sufficient spirit to do so. Few of the German batteries opened fire when that bombardment was over and the defending infantry and machine gunners did little better. The American pioneer parties, armed with wire cutters and bangalore torpedoes for making passageways thru the belts of German entanglements, found the latter so rusty and out of repair or else so torn by the American shell fire that their preparations were almost unnecessary. The advance infantry waves, working according to plan, outflanking woodlands, farms, machine-gun nests and strong points as these were reached and leaving them to be mopped up by the supports, swept on with hardly a pause, gathering in prisoners, machine guns and artillery as they went. The 77th German Division, holding the Rupt de Mad and Thiaucourt in front of General Liggett's

corps, was composed largely of Alsace-Lorrainers who had little stomach for the battle at best and who were now more than willing to yield. Before noon, General Lejeune's 2nd Division, headlong as always, was down the steep ravine of the Rupt de Mad and into Thiaucourt, capturing there railroad switches full of cars and locomotives and warehouses and yards heaped with millions of dollars worth of construction and military material. On its right, General McMahon's men had cleared Vieville-en-Haye and General Allen's were pushing northward thru the heavy timber of the Foret des Vencheres.

General Dickman's 4th Corps troops, with the left flank of his 1st Division sweeping up past Mont Sec, met, at first, somewhat more determined resistance from the Prussians of the 10th Division. The men of the 1st American Division had a sharp struggle with them in the woods of the Quart de Reserve, but the enemy, being outflanked and outnumbered, soon gave way and General Summerall's troops were in Nonsard by noon, with General Menoher's "Rainbows" at Pannes, to their right, and the 89th Division men under General Winn approaching Bouillonville. All of them were beyond the Rupt de Mad and the Schroeter Zone was pierced.

Meanwhile, far over on the left flank, in the vicinity of Les Eparges, General Edwards' New Englanders and General Guerin's Colonials, after a bombardment lasting three hours longer than the one on the south face of the salient, at 8 o'clock went to the assault of the extremely strong German positions on the precipitous hills and across the deeply eroded ravines in their immediate front. The fighting here was very fierce, the right regiments of the 35th Austro-Hungarian Division and the left ones of the 8th Landwehr opposing the New Englanders as they pushed thru the shell-shattered woods toward the village of St. Remy, while the right of the Landwehr troops fought hard to hold back the Colonials from the three hills of Les Eparges, Combres and Amaranthe. But by noon, vigorously supported by General Henocque's dismounted cavalrymen on their right, General Edwards' men had reached the edge of St. Remy, while those of General Guerin were in possession of Les Eparges hill, where they repulsed a violent counter-attack by a portion of the 8th Landwehr Division. Meantime, around the point of the salient, General Blondlat's divisions were pressing the Germans at Spada, Chauvencourt and Apremont, holding them so closely engaged as to prevent their retreat thru the corridor at Vigneulles, which was hourly growing narrower as General Summerall's division approached it from the south.

By noon, in short, the plight of Army Detachment "C" was a desperate one. Up to that hour General Fuchs appears to have hoped to stem the olive-drab torrent which was overflowing the salient. Early in the morning he ordered the bulk of his available reserves, consisting of the 31st and the 123rd Divisions, to march on Thiaucourt, but

long before they could reach there the 2nd and 5th American Divisions had passed far to the north and northeast of the town. The German reserves, upon their arrival within striking distance, counter-attacked toward Thiaucourt and Vieville-en-Haye, but General Lejeune's and General McMahon's men repulsed them easily and continued the advance. From all sides reports of disaster from his broken and retreating divisions continued to pour in to the German commander at his headquarters near St. Benoit cross-roads—a point, it may be mentioned, which was thoroly bombed and machine-gunned by a squadron of about forty Allied battle planes early in the afternoon. At noon Fuchs gave the order for a general retirement to the Schroeter Zone, but he was soon obliged to cancel it on learning that the Americans had already swept over that zone at Nonsard and were rapidly widening the gap. At 2 o'clock p. m. he instructed all his divisions to retreat on their prepared positions in the Hindenburg Line and thereafter concentrated his energies upon desperate efforts to form, from all the odds and ends of troops that could be gathered in, a temporary line of resistance extending from Heudicourt thru the woods south of Vigneulles and St. Benoit to protect the all-important road past Vigneulles by which his divisions were retreating from the point of the salient.

The slender German line of resistance, standing gallantly at bay, was approached by the 1st and 42nd American Divisions about mid-afternoon. General Summerall's troops, reinforced by a brigade of the 3rd Division, pushed up thru the Bois de Nonsard in force and at 4 p. m. some American tanks and a squadron of the 2nd United States Cavalry reached and crossed the German line of retreat between Heudicourt and Vigneulles. But they were too few to hold their ground and after some sharp fighting they were forced back into the woods by General Fuchs' scratch line of battle. Their possession of the road for a few hours longer doubtless enabled a good many of the retreating Germans to escape from the trap laid for them but by far the larger number were taken, nevertheless, for by 10 o'clock that night the 28th Infantry, on the left flank of the 1st Division, had established itself across the road and at 3:15 o'clock on the morning of the 13th this regiment was on the edge of Vigneulles.

In their detached positions on the heights, General Cameron's divisions, meanwhile, had been completing their victory and converting the retreat of the 35th Austro-Hungarian Division into a disastrous rout. General Edwards' troops were thru the last enemy trench lines and up to the villages of St. Remy and Dommartin by mid-afternoon and the Colonials, swinging northeastward and forcing the 8th Landwehr before them, had attained the edge of the heights overlooking the Woivre. The whole front on this flank, including General Hennocque's Cavalry Division, was still pushing eastward thru the woods when, at 7:30 p. m.,

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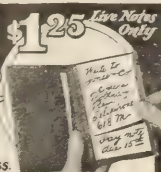
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DIVIDENDS

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.

New York, June 2, 1920.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 85

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1 3/4%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Thursday, July 1, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business Tuesday, June 15, 1920. Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DE LANO, Treasurer.
H. C. WICK, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.

New York, June 2, 1920.
COMMON CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 71

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Thursday, July 1, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business Tuesday, June 15, 1920. Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DE LANO, Treasurer.
H. C. WICK, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND ON PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK.

The Board of Directors of The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) upon its outstanding preferred stock, and a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1 3/4%) upon its outstanding common stock, payable in the case of each class of stock on June 30, 1920, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock p. m., on June 15, 1920. Checks will be mailed.

GEORGE M. JUDD, Secretary.
Dated, New York, June 1, 1920.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Thursday, July 15, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, June 19, 1920.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation

BOSTON, MASS.

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a dividend of 1 1/2% on the Preferred capital stock. They have also declared a dividend of \$1.50 per share on the Common capital stock. The dividends on both Preferred and Common stock are payable July 6, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business, June 15, 1920.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.

Allegheny Avenue & 19th Street.

Phila., June 2, 1920.

The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of Two and One-half Dollars (\$2.50) per share from the net earnings of the company on both common and preferred stocks, payable July 1, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 14, 1920. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.

25 Broad Street, N. Y., June 3, 1920.

The Board of Directors of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company has this day declared a quarterly distribution of \$.25 per share, payable June 30, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business, June 14, 1920.

E. P. SHOVE, Treasurer.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY

25 Broad Street, N. Y., June 3, 1920.

The Board of Directors of Utah Copper Company has this day declared a quarterly distribution of \$1.50 per share, payable June 30, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business, June 14, 1920.

JOHN RIDGWAY, Assistant Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 84

A quarterly dividend of three per cent (three dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on July 15, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 19, 1920.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

New York, June 9th, 1920.

A dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents (\$1.25) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared payable August 2, 1920, at the office of the General Treasurer, to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 1, 1920.

MILTON S. BARGER, General Treasurer.

General Edwards received a Corps order to launch a column with all speed on Hattonchatel to form the pre-arranged junction with the 1st Division and close the salient.

Within half an hour after receiving the order the 102nd Infantry, under Colonel Bearss, together with all the machine gun units of the 52nd Infantry Brigade, had started thru the darkness of the dense forest on the only road leading toward its objective, the Grande Tranchee de Calonne, a woodland track so deep in mud that the batteries of the 101st Regiment of Field Artillery, detailed to follow the infantry, could not get forward. But Colonel Bearss' force, leaving detachments at each crossroad they passed to intercept any parties of the enemy which might seek to escape thru the woods, covered the nine kilometers of its isolated and dangerous pathway and reached Hattonchatel before 2 o'clock on the morning of the 13th. During this march alone the 102nd Infantry captured 280 prisoners. The whole of the 26th Division took 2,400 prisoners and 50 guns in the course of the battle, while General Henocque's dismounted cavalymen, scouring the woods further south, gathered in about 2500 prisoners.

Scouting cautiously thru the smoking ruins of Hattonchatel, which had been ruthlessly burned by the retreating enemy, the patrols of the 102nd Infantry, coming from the northwest, and those of the 28th Infantry, coming from the south, descried one another about 7:15 o'clock on the morning of September 13th. The meeting of the handful of tired, dirty doughboys in the pale light of morning, there on that mighty hill crest looking out across the misted plain of the Woivre and the frontier of German Lorraine to the far spires of Metz, marked, with a dramatic finality in keeping with all other features of that most dramatic battle, the end of the St. Mihiel salient. The Germans remaining anywhere south of Hattonchatel at that hour were all doomed to become prisoners of war, while the American and French corps, facing to the northeast, had only to overcome any points of resistance remaining between them and the wire belts in front of the Hindenburg Line and to consolidate their own front.

In the course of completing this consolidation during the ensuing four days, General Pershing's army made further advances of three or four kilometers, sometimes at the cost of sharp, but always local, engagements. Thus on September 14th a part of the 2nd Division repulsed a vigorous counter-attack of the enemy in the steep hills bordering the Rupt de Mad at Jaulny, northeast of Thiaucourt, and on the 15th, the 26th Division put down a similar attack at St. Hilaire, in the Woivre plain. For four days the 90th and 82nd Divisions fought their way slowly northward thru the Bois le Pretre and the wooded hills on the west side of the Moselle, clearing the great rock quarries of Norroy, which had been regarded as impregnable, and occupying the villages of Norroy and Vilcey and, eventually, Vandieres. In the center,

the 42nd Division reached Lake Lachaussee, and on the left the whole front was carried forward from three to six kilometers beyond the foot of the bluffs into the Woivre.

By September 18th the American Army command tacitly admitted the termination of active operations in the St. Mihiel sector by ceasing to mention it in the daily Official Communiqué. On that date, in fact, several of the divisions which had participated in the attack had already been withdrawn, together with most of the corps and army artillery and troops, and were going into positions between the Meuse and the Argonne for the still mightier and more momentous attack which was to occur there on September 26th, and for which preparations were far advanced. The places of the withdrawing American divisions were filled by the three French divisions of General Blondlat's 2nd Colonial Corps, to which the 26th American Division was also assigned, holding the left of the new front from Lake Lachaussee to Mesnil-sous-les-Cotes, and by General Dickman's 4th American Corps on the right, with the 90th, 78th and 42nd Divisions in line from east of the Moselle to Lake Lachaussee.

As we have seen, it was virtually within the space of twenty-six hours, between the mornings of September 12th and 13th, that the 1st American Army, at a total cost of less than 7,000 casualties, by far the greater part of them only slightly wounded, had cleared the immense salient of St. Mihiel, delivering dozens of villages and thousands of French inhabitants from the hands of the invader, freeing the Verdun-Toul-Nancy railroad, taking nearly 16,000 prisoners, 443 pieces of artillery, 752 machine guns and huge quantities of stores, and practically wiping out at least five enemy divisions. On the morning of September 13th, General Pershing and General Petain, side by side and accompanied by Secretary of War Baker, rode up the streets of St. Mihiel. The poor, half-ruined houses beside the main thoroughfare, thenceforth renamed the "Rue du General Pershing," were bright with flags and the red, white and blue bunting of the sister Republics, while the inhabitants crowded about their liberators with cheers and sobs of joy.

Far different was the situation on the other side of the Hindenburg line, where the German commanders, no longer able to conceal from the deluded people of their nation the limitless power of American arms, so long scorned and derided, were hastily reinforcing what remained of their defeated troops in front of the vitally important fortress of Metz, and speculating with doubt and alarm upon the possibility of this new and virile army extending its conquests in the direction of Briey or even of Metz itself. Such, indeed, would have been a very logical possibility had not the comprehensive strategy of Marshal Foch destined the energies of General Pershing's hosts to the prosecution of a vastly more important campaign in another quarter.

Washington, D. C.

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